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EXTRACT

From an Act prescribing Rules for the Government of the State Library,  
passed March 8th, 1871.

SECTION 11. The Librarian shall cause to be kept a register of all books issued and returned; and all books taken by the members of the Legislature, or its officers, shall be returned at the close of the session. If any person injure or fail to return any book taken from the Library, he shall forfeit and pay to the Librarian, for the benefit of the Library, three times the value thereof; and before the Controller shall issue his warrant in favor of any member or officer of the Legislature, or of this State, for his per diem, allowance, or salary, he shall be satisfied that such member or officer has returned all books taken out of the Library by him, and has settled all accounts for injuring such books or otherwise.

SEC. 15. Books may be taken from the Library by the members of the Legislature and its officers during the session of the same, and at any time by the Governor and the officers of the Executive Department of this State, who are required to keep their offices at the seat of government, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General, and the Trustees of the Library.



Missing  
Vol 43- Apr -8-15-1875  
Vol 44- Aug 12-19-1875  
" " - Dec 25-1875  
" " - Jan 6-1876  
" " - Feb 24-1876







# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XLIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 1875.

NUMBER 1.

### The California Farmer.

AND

### Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—No. 320 Clay St. (up stairs) below Battery

SAN FRANCISCO.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2. For Club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. When payments are delayed six months \$1 additional per year will be charged, and \$1 each year also for every year delayed.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.

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#### EUROPEAN.

### From our Special Correspondent.

Paris, December 28, 1874.

#### ROTATION OF CROPS.

The principle of a rotation of crops is not questioned, but French agriculturists demand if uniformly in applying the details of the system be sound. Is it possible, for example, to farm profitably, and in reference to fertility of soil, by excluding grain crops from a rotation? M. Moreau allows his results to say yes; his culture of a farm of sixty acres comprises 15 acres in natural meadow, and the remaining 45 are divided into meadows, of which one-half is under lucern, and the other green maize and cabbage; the two latter succeeding the lucern every sixth year. The maize receives 25 tons of farm yard manure per acre, and yields 40 tons of green fodder, the greater part of which is preserved in trenches as fermented food. The base of this system of cropping is the production of forage plants, the maintenance of the largest number of cattle, and the smallest expenditure of labor; and the pivot of the plan is the preservation of the green food or winter use, a plan that M. Moreau was the first to adopt in France. He does not advocate in his crops but prefers concentrating productive acres on a few plants, well selected, and adapted to his soil and climate. It is not only division of work but division of production. The fattening of stock he considers pays best at present, and should the tide in this respect turn, his land is admirably prepared either for cereals or industrial plants. M. Moreau goes as far as to advocate that by abundant yields of green maize the old plan of rotating crops becomes unnecessary. For the bedding of his stock, he reaps the coarse grass, &c., of a neighboring forest, an advantage not at every person's door.

#### FEDDING CATTLE.

The economical feeding of cattle continues to be the order of the day. M. Niviere has obtained surprising results by the use of chopped hay and straw, moistened with cold water, in which was a little powdered oil cake, and allowing the mass to ferment for two days, well compressed in a reservoir. Increasing the nutritive value of this food, by a little hay and oil cake, the cattle produce about one pound of meat per day, and the same quantity of subsistence sufficed to support seven oxen working ten hours daily. M. Niviere attaches not a little importance to the production of manure; each of his 160 head of cattle has a stall two feet below the level of the floor, impervious, and horizontal; the litter consists of chopped straw in lengths of two inches, with layers of coal ashes and gypsum; not the slightest offensive smell is to be detected, and every three weeks the stalls are cleaned, and the manure carted directly to the field; nothing is lost; the cattle are dry, warm, and healthy. The fermented straw as described, form the nutritive basis of M. Niviere's system of fattening. The preservation of forage plants in a green state by allowing them to ferment in air-tight trenches, is making rapid strides in France. It is the favorite plant cultivated for this purpose, and where the climate is not too dry, and the soil well-manured, it succeeds admirably.

bly. Evidence after evidence is adduced of the revolution maize thus grown and preserved is making in agriculture. The ordinary size trench 24 feet long on the surface, and 21 in the bottom; the width at the top 9 feet, and 6 at the bottom; the depth being uniformly 6 feet. This sloping nature of the trench enables the maize, or rather fodder, to pack better; the height of the mass above the soil, should never exceed the depth of the pit, and two feet of earth is sufficient covering, taking care that this roofing retains its rounded shape to throw off the rain. Air of course must be excluded as well as water. It is an open, and perhaps optional question, whether the maize should be left to wither two days in the sward before being packed, or if it ought to be chopped or mixed with cut straw, chaff, &c. M. Crevat has constructed pits in brick work and coated with cement, to preserve this green food, and feeds his cattle to eat about 45 lbs. of the fermented mass daily, that which had been conserved eighteen months, with the same appetite as that which had been preserved for only eighteen weeks. When freshly packed, a cubic yard of the mass weighs 8 cwt., and when duly fermented, one ton.

#### ADULTERATED MANURES.

There can be no question that despite the facilities for gratuitously analysing manures, and the rigors of the law, adulteration of manures never was so general. Farmers have only themselves to blame if they are deceived; forwarned, they ought to be forearmed. Nor should they at the same time omit to make certain before complaining, that they have made no mistake as to the suitability of a commercial manure for their soil. The salts of potash for example rank as important fertilizers, but fail in producing their effects owing to not being judiciously employed. They succeed only where the soil is poor in potash, and ought never to be applied at a rate higher than 2 cwt. per acre, and best, potatoes, clover, flax, hops and spurry, are most ameliorated by potash salts, as well as old arable soils, they are further especially adapted to moist pasture lands or boggy ground. Liebig in 1840 stated, that a phosphate would become more valuable, if it were previously treated with sulphuric acid. It is only since 1860 that the use of soluble phosphates has become general, whether of mineral or of bone origin. The value of the manure is estimated by the percentage of phosphoric acid it contains. The sulphuric acid renders the phosphate soluble in cold water, and though after a time it becomes insoluble in the soil, it ever remains in a state of minute division and thus suited for the plant. The less the phosphates to be operated upon, contains of such impurities as wire, chalk and alumina, the better. In France, the animal black of the sugar refineries, furnish the phosphates to be treated: 100 parts of the black, to 60 of acid. It is generally prepared by the farmers themselves, in a dry-brick shallow trough, the mixture well stirred with wooden sticks, and when dried, sifted; a mixing machine is better, taking care that a good current of air carries off the noxious fumes generated. One can never prepare the compost so well or so cheaply, as it can be purchased at a respectable factory. M. Milne-Edwards has examined the carcasses of several birds taken from Peruvian guano, and finds them to be identical with the cormorants, and other birds, which at present exist on the rainless shores and islands of that country.

(Concluded next week.)

#### OUR AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

California has another "Bonanza" within her reach if she will but realize it, we do not mean a mountain of silver, but a source of trade that can be opened up to our State that will pay better dividends, and more regular and certain than all the mines of our State.

There has been too many impediments the last year thrown in the way to stop our regular communications and trade with Australia, such as we hope and trust will soon be removed, and then, a regular and reliable line to all the leading ports of Australia will be a "New Bra" for our State and for Australia.

We believe Messrs. J. O. Merrill & Co., have been earnest and real working friends of this Enterprise, and have labored hard to establish and maintain a regular line of Steamers with Australia, and although they now have a monthly Steamer the trade that could be made demands better Steamers and more of them, at least two Steamers per month.

A first class Line of Steamers once established there would spring up a carrying trade far beyond the conception of the most sanguine of the present day.

Seeds and Tools.—We have received the Seed and Tool Catalogue of Messrs. R. H. Allen & Co., of Water street, New York. This house is noted for a large collection of choice seeds of all kinds and valuable horticultural tools always on hand.

#### THE FARMERS' PROSPECT FOR 1875.

The great interest now felt abroad in the condition and prospect of our farming interest is creating quite a *furore* in all the Eastern States, and thousands of letters of inquiry come through the mails from the East from the old residents there desiring to learn all about California, as they have made up their minds to leave the cold Northern regions and come to our sunny land.

Were we to publish one half of the letters of eager inquirers that come to this office every week we should be obliged to issue a semi-weekly and especially for these letters alone. The real fact is, we shall have an immense emigration to California the present year—more than double any year before since 1840-50.

To all who are now looking California-ward from the frozen North, we ask them as they look over this number of the Farmer to scan our *Market Reports*. These will declare our season and climate in stronger words than we can write, believing as we do that California is "The Promised Land."

It is not necessary for us to specify the particulars of the very rapid progress of the present season in each county. We can certify that every county in our whole State is now enjoying the best prospects for all the various crops that were ever known before. We have carefully noted the varied interests of agriculture since 1850, now twenty-five years, and we have never seen the opening year give such glorious promises as does our present year of 1875.

The vast extended grain fields have set with a stronger steel, indicative of a great yield, while the area of our grain fields will be one third greater than last year; and we believe the crop will, from present showing, give nearly fifty per cent. over that of 1874, the total of which will place California the largest grain-raising State in the Union, we firmly believe. Is not this an inducement to all those really industrious and wise farmers of other States who think of California as their future home to draw them hither? California in 1875 will show some of the largest yields of grain the world has ever heard of.

Our orchards are now awaiting to bloom, and with full buds bid fair for an immense harvest of fruit of all kinds. So much so, that it will require all the skill and genius of the growers to find a market for what shall be grown, and were it not for the grand "Alden preserving process of fruit," the loss and waste would be enormous. This process will be of immense benefit the coming fruit season.

There can be no question but California will take a large stride forward this year in the Vineyard interest; by reason of the long cold spell in December and in January the vines have been kept back so as to be in no danger of injury by frosts this spring. This will ensure so large a grape crop and so great a production of Wine as to surpass in quantity any other State, or all the States combined. The increased experience and knowledge of our vine-growers respecting the varieties of the grape for wine-making, and the greater experience and care also of our wine-makers, will cause California wines to take a much higher rank than ever before.

The great Wool interest of our State is now one of great magnitude, and is growing still greater year after year. We think it will be safe to place the clip of California Wool for the year 1875 at 60,000,000 lbs., and we feel confident it will be one of the best clips ever made in our State.

The Hop cultivation is a growing interest, increasing in acreage every year and forming a large item in the exports of California. Cotton growing is making a steady headway, having earnest men in this branch of our valuable staples.

Flax growing has given so good results that many more persons will engage in this interest the present year.

The raising and breeding the Cashmere or Angora Goat is an interest that will soon take a very prominent place as producing one of the great staples wanted, Mohair.

Orange culture may now be classed as a business that will so rapidly increase, filling our mouths with delicious fruit, as to astonish the most sanguine of the advocates of semi-tropical fruit culture, for we aver that in less than five years this class of fruit will so increase that we can load a train of cars for the East every month of the season.

Our MANUFACTURING interests are rapidly improving. The present year many new Woolen Mills, Cotton Factories, Iron Foundries, Rolling Mills, Paper Mills and Machine Shops will be established, all tending to the general prosperity.

Among all the important articles we have named we can say that California will be the "Banner State of the Union" in all the leading crops we have named. With such prospects before us, can we not feel assured that the prospect for 1875 is a glorious one? Surely we can, and for such a prospect let us all be truly thankful, and render PRATHER THANKS to the "Giver of all Good."

#### MEXICAN TRADE WITH CALIFORNIA.

The opening year of 1875 will form a "New Era" for our Merchants; the new sources of trade with new markets will be very large, far beyond our present expectations, and this will happily surprise all our business men.

The present action of our Government with Mexico in the settlement of all matters of dispute between our Government and them, will lead to a closer relation, and to a revelation of New Markets of trade that will tell by Millions of Dollars annually for California's interest.

The more intimate relations we hold, and the more frequent the communications between our Nation and Mexico, the more certain is this trade to increase, New Steamer lines will be established, Railroads marked out and established, thus increasing employment for Mechanics, and this in turn will call for Railroad material, Tools and Machinery, which will steadily swell all the departments of trade, the great bulk of which must necessarily be done with California.

The quicker the communication we can have with Mexico, the greater will be their exports to California, this will lead to larger cultivation there, and larger sales here of all Mexican products, and soon over a vast and rich territory the old Mexican plow will be supplanted by the American Steel Plow, the Gang Plow and all other farming implements, our Sugar Mills, Corn Mills, Cotton Gins, and all our improved implements, will find rapid sale over a large range of country, and thus this new beginning of trade will year by year steadily increase with California, and greatly benefit both countries. Already several of our Agricultural Warehouses are making large sales to Mexico, but it is only the beginning of which will be a trade of very great importance, and a source of wealth and prosperity for us. To secure this trade we must show a liberal spirit towards Mexico and their people in all those Enterprises, which will tend to their advancement as well as our own.

Our people know comparatively but little of the vast resources and the boundless wealth of that rich country, rich in agricultural resources yet to be developed, and rich beyond conception in her mines, these are now beginning to be valued and improved, and California must remember this.

#### PURE WATER FOR STOCK.

This is a subject too little thought of by our Stock Raisers or our Farmers, they are too apt to think that any water will do for Cattle or Swine and that if there is water running in a field be it ever so muddy, or a stagnant pool, it will do, such animals don't mind it.

This is a sad mistake, and often proves a fatal one for Stock, inducing disease into herds and flocks that often involve Stock Men in a heavy loss.

Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine need pure and fresh water as much as man, and no stock can drink muddy, foul or stagnant water in the fields and then be healthy or do well.

The milk of our Dairies are often materially lessened and otherwise injured by the condition of the water the cows drink, when thirsty they must take the best they can get, and owners of Stock make a very great mistake when they fail to provide good, pure, fresh water for all stock and more particularly for their Dairy Stock, for the want of pure water is quickly seen in the quantity and quality of the milk of such dairies as are thus unwisely cared for.

#### THE DEEP WELL PUMP.

In this connection we would call the attention of all Stock owners to the most excellent Pump of J. Stock, of San Jose, this pump is specially designed to secure good, pure, fresh water, by drawing water quickly from deep wells, this Pump is a most admirable invention, the only one of the kind in our State, a very economical pump, can be worked by hand or horse power, and will not cost \$5 for repairs in 20 years, no pump every invented has ever accomplished so much, it can give grand proof of its great excellence, by hundreds of recommendations, this pump is fully described in our Columns, and as a truly grand invention we can most earnestly commend it to our Stock men, and all our Farmers.

#### HENDERSON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

We have received the very finely illustrated Catalogue of Peter Henderson Esq., the well-known Seedman and Florist of New York City, who has also large Seed Grounds and Green-houses at Jersey Heights, N. J.

Mr. Henderson is widely known as a Seedman since 1843, and stands high in his business at home and abroad. The Firm in New York City do a large and prosperous business.

The Catalogues received by us are very handsomely illustrated by plates of *Superb Roses, Carnations, Pinks, and Verbenas*, all creditable as very true to life—thanks for these Catalogues—they can be seen at our Office.

No Lottery Advertisements can ever be placed in the columns of the "California Farmer."

#### THE WAGON TRADE OF SACRAMENTO.

The immense number of Wagons used by our Farmers and especially by those of the great Sacramento Valley is really surprising, they not only count in hundreds but by thousands, and although there are many good kinds it is a fact the STUDENBACHER WAGON takes the lead, this we know by actual sales, the Agent of this famed Wagon, E. E. Ames, Esq., of Sacramento, made sales of about ONE THOUSAND the past year of 1874, and is now prepared to double the number in 1875.

To meet this requirement which will be made by a large and increasing immigration, these being mostly well-to-do Farmers with liberal means Mr. Ames has taken the large and spacious buildings Nos. 49 & 51 J street, near to Railroad and Steamer Landings so as to move sales and shipments with greater dispatch, their New Warehouse and Sales Rooms are 160 feet long by 50 feet wide, upon the street entrance, with the same space in floors below, and to this is a large fine storage yard, where now can be seen his stock of the STUDENBACHER Wagons of their many newly improved working arrangements, as fully described and illustrated in his New Catalogues, which every purchaser of a Wagon should send for.

Mr. Ames has also added to his Wagon business the Agency and sales of many new and valuable Agricultural Implements as described in his Catalogues, and named in his Advertisement, which is placed in our Columns.

It will be remembered that the last year the Studenbaker Bros. large Manufactory at South Bend, Ill., was partially burned, and although several of their buildings were leveled and they suffered a loss of over \$150,000, they with their Napoleonic energy and will power caused New Buildings to rise as by magic, and soon great improvement took the place of the smoldering ruins and their Orders for Wagons were filled as with their ordinary regularity.

We had the pleasure to meet the son of the Elder Studenbaker at Mr. Ames Warehouse, he came to take a glimpse of the Golden Land, he is indeed a branch of a good tree, sound timber and a fine polish to the Man, a natural piece of good stock that will make the Wagons move glibly. Young Mr. Studenbaker is much charmed with our State, its climate, business, &c., and so content with his pleasant surroundings that he will be as we are pleased to know a Californian, and will in the spirit of the song, sing with Mr. Ames to all our Farmers.

Come! see our "Studenbakers," they are good and strong; Eleven fine styles from these famed makers. Come see our wagons! This is our song.

We need only add to the note at bottom of the Advertisement send for the Catalogue or call if in the City at our Office and get one.

#### KELSEY'S GARDENS OAKLAND.

On a recent visit to Oakland we called at the various pub. Gardens, Nelson's, Hotchkisson's and several others and were pleased to note a good stock of plants at them all. Our last call was at Kelsey's; we found Mr. Kelsey very busy overseeing the packing of very large orders for trees, one order we noted was for 2500 trees. The trees at the nursery were of a very thrifty growth and fine trees—the business showed a very prosperous trade.

Our visit to the conservatory and packing-houses, propagator rooms and cold-houses, showed a very large and choice collection of plants, the largest and best we had seen; there were all under the charge and management of Mr. D. Tisch, and as we judge of the skill and capacity of a gardener by the care of his houses and plants, we must in justice say we think Mr. Tisch a most excellent practical gardener, and his houses and gardens show it.

We passed through five houses well stocked with plants namely:

No. 1. Begonias, Coleus, and choice Climbers.  
No. 2. Fern House, over 60 varieties of Ferns, a choice collection, 25 varieties basket and hanging plants and others of select order.

No. 3. Orange and Lemon House—a large stock of these in fine order of good size, also Citrus, Bananas, Dracaena, in its sort and the Sandalwood Island Lily, &c.

No. 4. The Fuchsia House—some 800 plants and the choicest varieties; also the Guava. We noted some 3000 Plants, and Solcia in pots.

No. 5. The Palm House—here are fine varieties of the Palm, also a good collection of the *Ficus Elastic*, or Rubber Tree, and other plants of this class.

No. 6. In the Show House near the street—here can be seen the general collection of all the most desirable plants needed, *Platanus, Heliotropis, Geraniums, Abutilons, Russa Fuchsias, Hyacinths*, in bloom, *Primroses, Cyclamens* with all other desirable kinds, making a really choice collection in this Show House.

We also noted long rows of hot-beds and cold frames for bedding plants, and small pots, making up tens of thousands of plants, the largest and best undoubtedly in Oakland, to which we can cheerfully call special attention, for all who desire to be truly their grounds or dwellings.

#### SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY.

The forthcoming New Directory of this City, by Henry Langley, Esq., promises to be the most complete and comprehensive ever issued by this "Pioneer" Directory maker.

Mr. Langley has won high fame in his enterprise, for we think we can say with truth that no City in our Union can boast of a better Directory than the city of San Francisco, and greatly to the credit of Mr. Langley; every merchant and business man should have a copy of his New Directory.





# Agriculture.

## BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY.

[In the rivalry now going on between the *Grangers* and what they term *Middlemen*, there is often many thin said that had better be left unsaid, for it should be remembered that this class of Business men thus very much abused, are the very men that in the long past years of the Farmer's life are those who have been to them helpers and friends, therefore gratitude at least should bid them to obey the words of this Poem.—Ed. F.]

In speaking of a person's faults,  
Pray don't forget your own;  
Remember those with homes of glass  
Should seldom throw a stone,  
If we have nothing else to do,  
But talk of those who sin,  
'Tis better we commence at home,  
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man  
Until he's fairly tried,  
Should we not like his company,  
We know the world is wide,  
Some may have faults—and who have not?  
The old as well as young;  
Perhaps we may, for ought we know,  
Have sinned to their own.

I'll tell you now of a better plan,  
And one that works full well—  
I try my own defects to cure,  
Before of others tell.  
And though I sometimes hope to be,  
No more than some I know,  
My shortcomings bid me let  
The faults of others go.

Then let us all when we commence  
To slander friend or foe,  
Think of the harm one word may do  
To those we little know.  
Remember curses, sometimes come,  
Like our chickens, to "roost at home!"  
Don't speak of other's faults until  
We have none of our own.

## MILKING.

Little don cow to the apple-tree fled,  
Chewing the cud of reflection,  
I that am milking, you sit by your side,  
Lost in a sad retrospection.

Far o'er the fields the tall daisies blush warm,  
For rosy the sunset is dying;  
Across the still valley, o'er meadow and farm,  
The blush of its beauty is lying.

White foam the milk in the pail at my feet,  
Clearly the robins are calling;  
Soft blows the evening wind after the heat,  
Cool the long shadows are falling.

Little don cow, 'tis so tranquil and sweet!  
Are you light hearted, I wonder!  
What do you think about—something to eat?  
On clover and grass do you ponder?

I am remembering days that are dead,  
And the brown little maid in the gloaming,  
Milking her cow, with the west burning red,  
Over waves that about her were foaming.

Up from the sad seat the deep shadows gloomed  
Out of the distance and found her;  
Lightly she sang, while the solemn sea boomed  
Like a great organ, around her.

Under the light-house no sweet-brier grew,  
Dry was the grass, and no daisies  
Waved in the wind, and the flowers were few  
That filled their delicate lacings.

But O, she was happy, and careless, and blent,  
Fall of the song sparrow's spirit;  
Grateful for life, for the least and the best  
Of the blessings that mortals inherit.

Fairer than gardens of Paradise seemed  
The daisies clouds of water;  
Nature was here—clouds that frowned, stars that gleamed—  
What beautiful lessons they taught her!

Would I could find you again, little maid,  
Striving with utmost endeavor—  
Could I in my breast that light heart, unafraid,  
That has vanished forever and ever!

## AGRICULTURE vs. MINING.

### FEAR STONE FOR BUILDING.

These great interests are now of vast magnitude in our State, yet they are both rapidly increasing, and however much the Gold and Silver in our mountains may be esteemed, and however great may be its sum total, the Agriculture of California must ever lead the Van in the solid wealth of our State.

The splendid New Structure now going up at the corner of California and Montgomery street, under the name of the "BANK OF CALIFORNIA," will be one of the finest and most solid Structures on this Coast, and one that will contain within its walls more treasure than any treasure house in this State.

We are pleased to know it will bear upon its ornamental front the Emblems of Agriculture and Mining, in their richest and most appropriate designs.

This new and splendid building to which we allude will have all their door and window caps, their cornices, and all other ornamental work made by the "Fear Stone Company," and we can say in advance that these will be the finest ever placed in or upon a public building in this or any other State.

Among this Ornamental Work we are specially gratified in finding as we examined this work at the Manufactory that the "Emblems" that are to be placed on this building, conspicuously upon its front, will do ample justice to the great interest of Agriculture as well as to Mining, these Emblems are truly splendid specimens of each of these great interests, the Agricultural will stand out the most prominent as it fairly should, and when seen by the public will be pronounced the most complete and perfect ever yet shown, adding greatly to the beauty and flash of the stately building when completed, and very greatly also to the credit of the Fear Stone Company for the merit and excellence of their work.

## AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS OF JAPAN.

### LETTER FROM HON. HORACE CAPRON.

JEDO, JAPAN, January 4th, 1876.

Col. Warren, Editor of the "California Farmer":  
My Dear Sir—I enclose herewith first of exchange on the Oriental Bank Corporation at San Francisco, the amount of subscription for your valuable paper, as per bill furnished, \$17.50.

I have noted what you say in your letter of the 23d of October in relation to your contribution of seeds, cuttings, &c., to the Japanese government in 1871: They were duly handed to the proper authorities, but as they have not responded to your expectations, the responsibility, in some measure, rests with me. Similar contributions were sent by friends in Europe and America, with the expectation, doubtless, of returns in kind. These acts have placed me under personal obligations, of which I shall endeavor to acquit myself before leaving Japan. It has been a mistake to suppose that the Japanese people are in a condition to appreciate the importance of a system of exchange of their own for the more valuable productions of other countries, such as was contemplated in the instances to which I have alluded. Their education to a proper appreciation of such matters will require time and patience, and will involve a radical change in their present habits and tastes.

There was nothing more apparent at the time of my arrival in Japan than the necessity of a change in the food products of the people, and from that time I have earnestly advocated the practicability and advantages of such a change. The progress already made in this direction can be seen in the constantly increasing number of stalls lining the street sides of this great city where foreign foods, meats, vegetables, fruits, &c., are sold, and where can be bought even our own familiar wheat bread-loaf. It is a matter of some pride to me to be able to say that many of these loaves are the result of labor in Yesso, the wheat having been grown in that island and ground in a mill erected there the last season, the pioneer grist-mill of Japan.

We have for the first time eaten fruit grown upon the trees imported by me from America in 1871. Better flavored and more delicious apples, pears, &c., I never tasted. This experience, it seems to me, settles the much mooted question as to the flavor of fruits grown in Japan. Our efforts to introduce foreign fruit have been very successful. We have over one hundred thousand plants in the nursery here and in orchards on the island of Yesso. They are very thrifty and exhibit no indications of injury from insects, which are so troublesome in our own country. They must be of great value to this country, as hitherto there have been but few varieties of fruit in Japan, and those of a most inferior quality.

Much may also be said in praise of the fine stock of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, which have been introduced into Japan by the Kaikoku during the past few years. They are doing well, both on this island (Nippon) and in Yesso. The successful and profitable importation of improved stock, as well as the improvement of the breeds which the people already have, will greatly depend, however, upon the general cultivation of better grasses than the country now affords. The finest and most nutritive varieties have been successfully grown upon the government found, and in this way the Japanese have before them the proof that good grasses can be grown in Japan if the labor of the country can be devoted to the production of these. All the increasing and ever multiplying needs of a growing civilization have entailed enlarging demands for foreign imports. The cost of these should be met by the exports, but as those exports are the results of only a small portion of the nation's productive power, and as the greater part of that power is expended in the production of a costly and almost utterly profitless rice crop, what wonders that the balance of trade has generally been against Japan, or that she is even now obliged to export ballion to meet the deficit? The introduction of cheap food becomes thus a question of paramount importance to Japan. Meats, vegetables, fruits and the cereals may be procured with much less labor in proportion to their nutritive value than rice. By the substitution of these, the government will be enabled to export the large quantities of rice now stored away, and, what is of far more importance, much of the labor of the country will be freed from the irksome care and attention incident upon an exacting and unremunerative kind of agriculture, and will naturally seek channels of the most profitable production. I need hardly say that the manufacturers, the commerce, in short the general prosperity of a nation depends upon the cheap and sure production of food, and I sincerely trust that in endeavoring to impress this truth upon the minds of the Japanese, our efforts may have a beneficial influence upon the welfare of the people.

I send by this steamer a box containing scores of the *Quercus Cuspidata* (Tanoberg). The Japanese name it *Sij-noki*—Obloess, &c. It is an evergreen growing to the height of thirty and forty feet, and has deep glossy foliage. It forms a beautiful hedge, and its acorns are edible and highly esteemed by the Japanese. Its wood is strong and durable.

I hope to be able to send you more seeds shortly.

Very Truly Yours,

HORACE CAPRON.

## WORK WANTED.

Toledo papers announce that there is plenty of work in that city, but carefully conceals the fact that said work is sitting on a bench in front of a coal store and wishing it were spring.

Plenty of this kind of work in all the Corner Groceries of our City and our Saloons, San Francisco is famous for this kind of work. There will soon be plenty more labor in our city by Stock Gamblers who will be "out of employment" crying "Ohello's occupation's gone."

## HUMANITY FOR THE HORSE.

Those who value a good Horse, those who have a Love for all the creatures of God's fear earth, and those instincts that are Divine, whose first breathings are gentle acts and kind words to "Dumb Animals" instead of kicks, blows and curses, which is also often the case, to such we say go visit the Horse Shoeing Yard of the Good-enough Horse Shoe Company on corner Mission and Montgomery streets, there can be seen the Progress that has been made in caring for this Noble Animal in the art of Horse Shoeing. This Re-form is one of the best yet made for what is termed "Dumb Animals"—but go and see—and there can also be seen horses so relieved and benefited that they will look and nod their thanks if they cannot speak. The following anecdote is to the point:

A four-year-old at East Poultny, Vt., recently went to a blacksmith's to see his father's horse shod, and watched closely the work of shoeing until the blacksmith commenced paring the horse's hoofs, then, thinking this was wrong, he said, earnestly, "My pa don't want this horse made any smaller."

## CULTIVATED AND GRASSY ORCHARDS.

The *Practical Farmer* describes an experiment made on the Eastern Experimental Farm of Pennsylvania, in a standard Bartlett pear orchard. One portion had lain in grass five or six years, and had formed a tough sod. This was carefully and thoroughly plowed last year. Another portion had been cropped with vegetables until within two years, when it was seeded to grass. Both portions had been alike dressed with fresh ashes a year ago, at the rate of one bushel per tree. Both set a heavy crop of fruit this year. The trees on the portion two years in grass ripened their fruit sooner, dropped their leaves prematurely, and the fruit was smaller than the other. The trees on the portion plowed last year retained their leaves late, the fruit was large and perfect, and sold at \$4 per crate.

## SCARCITY OF HELP.

There will probably be a great scarcity of Farm help this year at Harvest time, price of labor hands will be higher than usual, yet while there will be so good a demand, there will be hundreds of thousands of idle men about our intelligence offices seeking work, and a plenty of beggars also, even with all this demand.

We think it would be a good thing if the authorities of every city and town would look to the help question and begin early and see that all loafers are set to work; if they will not work willingly, put them at the Work House and make them work for their support, and thus keep beggars out of streets, this would make a saving to every community, and be an act of mercy to those who are wasting away their lives in idleness, besides it is the duty of the Authorities to protect the industrious from the burden of Taxation in the support of the idle and the lazy loafer.

## THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The New York Tribune of January 4th, publishes the figures contained in the circular of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, financial agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The circular shows the result of the past year's operations of the road (November and December being partly estimated), from which it appears that the earnings for the year 1874, has been as follows:

Gross Earnings.....\$14,234,714  
Operating Expenses.....\$5,754,527

Earnings over Operating Expenses.....\$8,479,187

The earnings for the two previous years were as follows:

	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net.
1873.....	\$12,734,730	\$5,527,445	\$7,207,285
1872.....	13,972,633	5,657,724	8,314,908

The bonded debt of the Company, and its annual interest liabilities thereon, are as follows, viz:

	Annual Interest.
Central Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal., 6 per cent, first mortgage bonds.....	\$1,532,930 00
O. F. R. R. Co. of Cal., 7 per cent. State aid bonds, interest paid by State of Cal.....	1,500,000
C. P. R. R. Co., 7 per cent. bonds of 1873.....	1,482,000
Western Pacific R. R. Co., 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds.....	2,735,000
C. P. (San Joaquin Valley Branch) 8 per cent. first mortgage bonds.....	6,000,000
California and Oregon R. R. Co., 6 per cent.....	6,000,000
C. P. (Cal. Oregon Branch) 6 per cent. bonds.....	1,497,000
C. P. 6 per cent. land grant bonds.....	9,151,000
San Francisco, Oakland, and Alameda 8 per cent. bonds.....	500,000
Total annual interest liabilities, in gold.....	\$24,244,930 00
Add premium, say 12 per cent.....	2,909,391 80
Grand Total.....	\$27,154,321 80

The making funds provided by the terms of the several mortgages amounted, January 1874, to.....\$1,131,731 70  
The authorized capital stock of the company is 100,000,000 00  
Amount of the capital stock subscribed.....6,618,800 00  
Amount of the capital stock loaned.....\$4,873,500 00  
Represented by \$42,715 shares of \$100 each, on which a dividend of 5 per cent. in gold for the previous two months, was declared and paid in August last.

## SPLENDID WEEPING TREES.

The various kinds of Weeping Trees which have been illustrated in our Journal for some time past, and which are now being cultivated largely in other States in Parks and Gardens, are now being introduced into California successfully.

Persons desirous of securing these splendid Ornamental Trees can see illustrations of all the different varieties known, and learn their character, beauty and cost, and also secure these trees by calling at the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

## BERNARD S. FOX

ESTABLISHED 1853,

## WHOLESALE NURSERY.

## STOCKS FOR

## NURSERYMEN.



Plum Seedlings, Mirabalan, Best French Stock, does not Sucker,	\$50.00 per 1000
Apples Seedlings,	10.00 " 1000
Pear Seedlings,	10.00 " 1000
Cherry, Massard Seedlings,	12.00 " 1000
" Mahaleb Seedlings,	20.00 " 1000
Walnuts English, 4 to 6 feet,	15.00 " 100
Cork Elm, best Elm, 4 to 6 feet,	15.00 " 100
Blue Gums, or Eucalyptus in variety, from	5.00 to 10.00 " 100

## Rare and Valuable Trees.

A Large Stock of the Following:

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA,	
" ACUMINATA,	
" TRIPETALA,	
GOLDEN ARBORVITAE,	
HEATH LEAVED ARBORVITAE,	
ORATEGUS ARBORIA,	
SWEEDISH JUNIPER,	
IRISH JUNIPER,	
MEDITERRANEAN HEATHS, \$2.50 per dozen,	
LAURUSTINUS, from 6 to 12 in. 2.50 "	

## ORANGES AND LEMONS.

Making the growth of Oranges and Lemons a specialty I have imported from all sources the Best known Varieties, and now offer Five Thousand Grafted Trees properly worked and twice transplanted, \$18.00 per dozen.

## GRAFTED ORANGES

By the Hundred and Thousand at Prices on Application.

To Amateurs in want of large PALMS, large AUROCHIAS, large CAMELLIAS, and large TREE FERNS, we have a good Stock on hand.

We offer also the usual Large Stock of Fruit and ORNAMENTAL TREES.

BERNARD S. FOX,  
SAN JOSE.

THOS. MEHERIN, Agent,  
516 BATTERY STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## O. P. R. R.



COMMENCING

DECEMBER 28, 1874.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

## LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7:00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Callisto, Knight's Landing and Sacramento making close connections at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

8:00 A. M. (Sundays only) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway wharf), touching at Vallejo and Trains for Callisto and Sacramento.

12:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo, Bonella and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3:00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Trains, via Oakland, stopping at all Way Stations.

4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Delano and Los Angeles.

4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Callisto, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Bonella and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Overland Emigrant Train, via Oakland—Through Freight and Accommodation.

## OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND:

"Daily"—7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, and 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 8:10, 9:20 and 10:30 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—11:45 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 12:30 and 1:30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.

"Daily"—7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 and 10:30 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—11:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO FRUIT VALE.

"Daily, except Sundays"—7:00, 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; 5:00 and 10:30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BROOKLYN.

"Daily"—7:30, 8:30 and 9:30 A. M.; 1:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:00, 8:10 and 9:30 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—11:00 A. M. and 11:45 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:10, 11:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

FROM BROOKLYN TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily"—6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 and 10:40 A. M.; 12:40, 2:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:50, 8:50 and 10:10 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—5:35 A. M.  
"Sundays only"—11:40 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

FROM ALAMEDA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily"—7:00, 8:00 and 9:00 A. M.; 3:00, 3:55, 5:00, 6:05 and 7:05 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—5:25, 11:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 and 1:00 P. M.

FROM FRUIT VALE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily, except Sundays"—6:55, 8:00 and 11:00 A. M.; 3:35 and 6:55 P. M.

FROM OAKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily"—6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:00, 11:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 8:00, 9:10 and 10:20 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—5:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, and 1:35 P. M.

T. H. GOODMAN,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE,  
General Superintendent.

## REMOVAL OF DEPOT.

## Southern Pacific Railroad.

### Change of Time.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1874.

Passenger Trains will Leave San Francisco From Passenger Depot on TOWNSEND ST., BETN THIRD AND FOURTH STS. AS FOLLOWS:

8:30 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations, making close connections at San Mateo for Half Moon Bay and Pescadero; at Gilroy for Gilroy Hot Springs; at Pajaro for San Juan; at Pajaro for Watsonville and Santa Cruz; at Salinas for Monterey, and at Soledad for Paso Robles Hot Springs, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura and Los Angeles.

3:20 P. M. Daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy and Way Stations.

SATURDAYS will leave at 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS will run to San Jose only.

4:40 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

On Sundays an Extra Train will leave for San Jose and Way Stations at 9:30 A. M. Returning will leave San Jose at 8:50 P. M.

Freight Trains—Through Trains for Soledad will leave San Francisco at 4:15 A. M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Superintendent. A. C. BASSETT, Asst. Superintendent.  
J. L. WILCOX, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent. H. L.

## SACRAMENTO DEPARTURES.

## C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 28th, 1874, and until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave Sacramento as follows:

6:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Accommodation Train to Marysville and Red Bluff.

6:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Local Passenger Train via Vallejo, for San Francisco.

9:30 A. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train—Freight and Accommodation.

10:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Accommodation Train to Davis and Knight's Landing.

10:00 A. M. or as soon thereafter as practicable (Sundays excepted) San Francisco Boat—touching at all Way Ports on the Sacramento River.

1:30 P. M. (Daily) Express Train to Stockton, Lathrop, Merced and Tipton, San Jose and San Francisco.

2:10 P. M. (Daily) Overland Express Train—Colfax, Reno Ogden and Omaha.

3:30 P. M. (Daily) Oregon Express Train to Marysville, Red Bluff and Redding.

4:00 P. M. (Daily) Express Train via Vallejo, for San Francisco.

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# THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING..... FEB. 25, 1875.

## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

300 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs  
FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

### FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines are upon file and on the tables for use; a good library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all branches—With a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curious Objects interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Newspaper type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This is believed to afford the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

### SAMPLE COPIES.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address  
PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER,  
San Francisco, Cal.

### COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I hereby certify that the firm of Warren & Co., doing business in the City and County of San Francisco as Editors and Publishers of the California Farmer at 320 Clay street, is and has been for years composed of the undersigned alone, and only the undersigned.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

San Francisco, January 1st, 1875.

## Editor's Chair.

### OUR PRESENT NUMBER

We think we can justly be proud of our present number. No Journal on this coast can show a class of advertisers that all stand at the head of business equal to ours.

WE NEVER ADVERTISE ANY BUT THE BEST HOUSES. This number, too, is nearly all original matter, with evidence of the growth of the State. We have many reports of progress in type, but must defer till our next for want of room.

OUR HOME DEPARTMENT.—We have in this department a sketch that will prove of deep interest to our readers, coming as it does from our esteemed correspondent, Mrs. M. O. Wildie, and at this special moment, when the subject of Moral Reform is moving in all our churches. No. 2, the close of the sketch, will appear in our next.

We call special attention to the sketch of the products of St. George, in Utah Territory, these choice game can easily be procured and transferred here, we will gladly aid in so doing.

We are indebted to the "Utah Pomologist," a good monthly published by J. E. Johnson, Esq., of St. George. The article is on our 34 page.

Advertisements and Letters Left Out.—We regret to be obliged to leave out valuable advertisements and letters from this number; yet our columns show themselves well filled. Our generous patrons and correspondents shall be quickly cared for.

### PETER'S MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS.

We have the Magazines of J. L. Peters, Musical Publisher of New York, containing copious extracts of New and Choice Music—his *Crema de la Crema* is a Volume of rare Music.

New Music Received.—We have received the following new music from Gray's Music Rooms: "Concert Songs" of Alfred Kelleher, being a series of very pleasant and agreeable music—a collection of six songs.

Ballads of Barton Hill, arranged by "Charley Schulte"—the "Gondollar Barcarole" and "For ever Near Thee"; the "Tuba Rose Schottische," by Henry F. Patrick.

M. Gray, Esq., sends forth his sheets of music by the million. We have also a very fine piece of music from F. W. Halliwick, "Remember Deeds of Kindness," song and chorus. This is dedicated to David Sinton, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. Words by T. Rutledge; music arranged by Charlie Baker.

B. M. PETERGILL & Co., 10 State Street Boston 27 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring subscribers for THE CALIFORNIA FARMER in the above States, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

### HON. HORACE CAPRON, JAPAN.

We invite the special attention of our readers to the valuable and very interesting letter of the Hon. Horace Capron from Jeddo, Japan, showing the rapid progress made in agriculture in that country under the able and energetic administration of Mr. Capron in his few years work there as the commissioner of Agriculture. The results of his efforts redound very greatly to his credit and reflect much honor upon him.

### WE ARE FREE.

We feel confident that the patrons and friends of the CALIFORNIA FARMER will most cheerfully accord to us at this, the opening number of our TWENTY-SECOND YEAR, the liberty to occupy a little more than a few lines, that we may speak of ourselves and a work that we have carried on—ward constantly for Twenty-one Years, commencing in that early period, '54, when it required earnest labor, great faith, will-power, perseverance and large expenditures to maintain a Journal to advocate the cause of AGRICULTURE.

Our first impulse on such an occasion as this is to express our heartfelt GRATITUDE, first to Him for His kind Providence in giving us that *Health and Strength* which permitted us thus to labor on these long, long years; next we are grateful to noble and loving PATRONS, from whom we inherited a good, sound constitution, and the proper disposition and will to labor in a good cause until the hour of Triumph came. And we are grateful too, very, to those patrons and friends that have aided and sustained us these many years by their Patronage and their words of kindness and encouragement. To all that we have named—to God, our Parents, their cherished memory and our fellow men—we now express our most grateful acknowledgments, and hope as long as life shall last we may yet labor on in this, our real heart-work.

In the article in our next column, "THE VOW PERFORMED," we there speak of "One esteemed Friend" who greatly aided our early efforts for the cause of Agriculture. That friend was Dr. John F. Morse, one of nature's noblemen, then editor of the "Sacramento Union" in 1852. Dr. Morse was our true friend, but the "Union" was unfriendly and ridiculed and opposed the cause of Agriculture, and would not allow Dr. Morse as the Editor to write for, or encourage the enterprise in which we had engaged, as he felt it his duty to do. They then so wronged him in his feelings and judgment by outwitting his editorials that he could not endure it, as he declared to us, he left the Union rather than subject himself to the dictation of those who, as he felt, cared not for the advancement of the State in this great interest, but only for their own self-interest.

There are many that will remember well the feeling that was raised against the Union at that time, and many withdrew their business from that paper on account of the wrong done to Dr. Morse. It was this very great wrong then imposed upon our friend that led us to make the Vow we did, and at the same time we declared our belief that we should live to see that selfish journal pass away, having completed twenty-one years; and now we enter upon our Twenty-second and make the record, the Union has passed away. And here we note a very remarkable fact. It will be recalled that at most at the same time of the decease of our noble friend, Dr. Morse, the Union was advertised to be sold, and the "Red Flag" waved over its doors.

When this wrong was done to our friend by the Union because he espoused the Cause of Agriculture and to encourage our efforts, we then resolved to do as we have done, and the moment we had laid the foundations of the CALIFORNIA FARMER and sent forth the announcement, we invited our honored friend Dr. Morse to the Editorial Chair of the FARMER with us, feeling it a duty and a pleasure thus to invite him to write and plead for AGRICULTURE in his own way with a free will; and we in this, our Freedom's number, think we can offer no better tribute to the memory of our departed friend than by republishing the first Editorial in our Journal offered us in his goodness of heart.

These were his words, as a dedicatory for our Journal:

In the beginning of an enterprise of so much importance as our title page expresses, we desire to make a clear and candid statement of the principles by which we shall be governed.

No man can write to suit the views and expectations of a mind devoted to any of the departments of Agriculture, unless he confines himself in a great degree to that which is prominently useful. Such a declaration, however, does not prohibit his indulgence in everything that is truly beautiful, for a farmer cannot conceive of anything that is truly beautiful unless it be beautifully true. The mind that is developed under the auspices of Agriculture, becomes too strongly wedded to the realities of life, and to the consecrated truthfulness of nature, to turn with a vigorous relish to the fictions and follies of an artificial, and not unfrequently fantastic state of society.

That which contributes most directly to the substantial happiness of mankind, that which really advances and elevates the souls of humanity, of all pursuits the most productive; that which holds in constant revelation the purest comminglings of life and nature; that which is the most honest and unaffected in its teachings, is the kind of information—the kind of literature or science which is received and cherished by a competent farmer. And this is the kind of information which we desire to communicate. To collect and present in agreeable portraiture the ever varying suggestions of science—to record the progressive developments of Agriculture, and submit them to the consideration of our California Farmers is, or should be, the peculiar object of our work. This is at any rate the course we shall adopt. Eschewing all partyisms in politics, all the affections of society, and all the cant of religion, we shall devote ourselves to the improvement of Agriculture, the embellishment of Homes, and to the elevation of Human Character.

It was a source of great happiness to enjoy the friendship of one so pure and good as Dr. Morse, and we well remember him and his valued counsels in the early years of our enterprise, and deeply regretted that his profession at Sacramento compelled him to leave us when he felt,

as he said to us, we had kept our vow, and that *Our Bark was safely launched.*

As we recall him to mind we can truly feel the words of a gifted author—

"How much to be prized and esteemed is a Friend,  
On whom we can always with safety depend.  
Our joys when extended will always increase,  
And griefs, when divided, are hushed into peace."

That noble friend has passed away from earth,  
To dwell in fairer lands than earth can show;  
While we are left to still toll on,  
Amid earth's tumults here below.

The principles which he then announced for the FARMER have ever been maintained; and today, after having labored for TWENTY-ONE YEARS, we can only say, we RENEW THE COVENANT.

And now, as we look back over these long years and review the work we have done, we feel we have not labored in vain. We can see, as we prophesied at the first beginning of our work, many a hillside and mountain then covered by wild forests, now flourishing with the Vine, the fig-tree and happy homes. And this is our reward.

We have the proud satisfaction in knowing, too, that we can count scores of Subscribers who have honored us for the whole period of twenty-one years, and several Advertisers, also, who have been our constant patrons these long years, and this we think very few Journals on this coast can say. This, too, is our reward.

We hope, also, that we shall now have the generous, voluntary co-operation of many new friends as we enter upon our New Volume—as we renew our covenant to labor to the best of our ability while life shall last. With these expressions of our own, we again express our gratitude to all our patrons and friends. To the generous Patrons, from whom we have often had kind words and encouragement, we return also our grateful acknowledgments, and hope to always merit their co-operation and good will.

### OUR CITY SILK MANUFACTORY.

The California Silk Manufactory of Messrs. Wm. G. Brown & Co., whose Sales Rooms are at 569 Market street, we are glad to know are doing well and on the high road to a prosperity that will be annually increasing.

The quality of the various Sewing Silks made at this Manufactory are of the highest character, are now preferred by our Tailors, by the workers on our Sewing Machines, and by our heavy merchants for their Wholesale trade to any kind of Sewing Silks from abroad.

The quantity now made at this factory is steadily increasing, and the sales at Office are largely increasing also, while new places of trade is now constantly opening, the sales from October to January has doubled to all former years.

Messrs. Wm. G. Brown & Co., now purchase all Reeled Silk in bales or skeins, and the Company do all they can to encourage Home Products.

There are now at work in this Factory about 50 work-people, as follows: Four Men as Directors or Foremen, Four Women, and Forty-two young Workmen, Lads and Misses, thus they encourage the young folks and benefit our City and State, this is a good and noble Enterprise, and truly deserves prosperity.

### KENTUCKY LIVE STOCK RECORD.

It is a well known and promptly admitted fact "Old Kentucky" is the Home of some of the finest Blood Stock in our country, and as good as there is in the world.

Kentucky may as truly be called the Nursing Mother of Choice Blood Stock, as Virginia can be the "Mother of Statesmen," very well we know both States have been the Birthplaces of some of our greatest and noblest men, the purest and best that ever blest the earth, and these men were not only Patriots and Statesmen, but were large land proprietors and Noble Farmers and were the early breeders of Blood Stock.

Washington, the "Father of his Country" was the bright Star of Virginia, and Clay was the Patriot of Kentucky, their example gave great impetus to progress in every branch of Agriculture in their own States, and by their example increased greatly all the varied interests of Blood Stock raising and importations of the same.

We have received from B. G. Brace, Esq., of Kentucky, the Prospectus of this New Work, the "Kentucky Live Stock Record."

The first number of which will be issued on the 5th February, and will be one of the most interesting Journals published, as Kentucky is the natural Home of the Racing Stock, and Short-horn in America.

### NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

We have been favored with the published Reports of the annual meeting of this very important and interesting society, recently convened at Boston, together with the very able and noble address of the Hon. M. P. Wilder, its President. We shall avail ourselves of the use of its pages at an early day, for every son of New England has a special interest in its important records. Thanks many to the donor for the volume.

### BOSTON CRACKERS.

We were kindly favored a little while since by a parcel of "Boston Crackers" that reminded us of "old times," "Boyhood" and "Home." They were sent us from the Golden Star Cracker Bakery, that was established by Mr. Dorr, corner Jackson and Sansome streets. The Bakery has two spacious ovens, and is capable of using 25 bbls of Flour per day.

Mr. Dorr began in '52" now after years opens anew, as the original Boston Cracker Bakery. The trade for families, and orders left at the Bakery will be promptly supplied by the box or larger quantities. Mr. Dorr is the Manager, and should have a generous support from Bostonians for the genuine "Boston Crackers."

We have received Report of Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Washington, a bound volume of value. We return thanks to the Hon. Commissioners for the courtesy.

### A VOW PERFORMED.

From the California Farmer of July 4th 1852.

Many of our personal friends, and many of our readers, who have been readers of the FARMER from its commencement, will remember well the year 1852, at Sacramento. The month of November had its history written in Letters of fire, that even the disastrous floods which immediately followed could not wash out. It was in the month of May of that year that we announced the First State Agricultural Fair in California, planned and carried out under our own direction, and at our own individual cost. This Fair commenced in September and continued several weeks. We built a hall for that occasion; built the cattle pens, furnished food for the stock, and gave a liberal list of premiums. The cost to us personally was many thousands of dollars, which we gave most cheerfully, and the result was a glorious success. We labored then as now for the cause of Agriculture, and doing then a very successful business, we should not have felt the cost that that terrible fire which followed laid our building, with the exhibition rooms and contents, and our warehouse, in ashes; while the flood which followed laid waste a Nursery of 8,000 trees, near the "Sutter Fort," on which we had expended thousands, and also a fine City garden of great value that was swept away by the rain-outside.

But to the Vow: It was in the month of August, 1852, while we were engaged on the work for the Exhibition, and throwing into it all the enthusiasm of our nature, that we met with those faithless spirits that always hinder every good work, who ridicule that which they have not knowledge enough to understand, and decry that which seems beyond their own minds to conceive. We can recall to mind, however, from among the many who were then faithless of the future of California as to her Agricultural resources, many earnest hearts and warm and generous friends who commended our enterprise. From that group we call to mind one esteemed friend who, by his personal influence and by his pen, aided us greatly in that laborious enterprise, for then it was indeed a herculean task, in our then new State, to plan and carry on to a successful issue an Agricultural Fair at individual cost, and by ones own single handed labor. That friend to whom we refer, often spoke to us of our enterprise; cheered us by word and deed, and yet he was rebuffed for his enthusiasm in this cause. His writings were curtailed of their jeweled thoughts when depicting the bright future of our land, because they were esteemed chimerical, wild impossibilities. The Press and the Pulpit, and the great mass of the people looked upon the idea of an exhibition of Fruit, Flowers and vegetables in 1852 as the extremes of a mad enthusiasm; and yet in spite of all opposition, or doubt, or want of faith, we pressed forward that exhibition, which resulted in a complete triumph.

It was at this time, while in conversation with this friend, and while listening to the details of outside remarks, all expressed against the possibility of ever expecting a country like this becoming a producing country, that we then resolved to give ten years of our life (if a kind Providence would spare us that long) to the cause of Agriculture, and to aid in the development of the resources of our State. It was then that we said to our friend, in deep earnestness, *Making the vow*, that we would battle on and overcome all difficulties, giving all our means, and strength of body and mind, and although it might not then be believed that California could raise rich alfalfa, flowers, grain and other products, yet we believed she would soon become the very "Garden of the World," and that if the Press of that time would not publish all that was needed to carry out our plan, in years should not pass away before we would have an Agricultural Journal of our own, and would send forth to the world ten thousand copies, that should contain such astounding facts of the Agricultural wealth and prosperity of California as should confirm our faith and prophecies of her greatness, and confound all doubters. That vow was made in August, 1852, on our birth-day, and on this 4th of July, 1862, we send forth the ten thousand copies of the CALIFORNIA FARMER to make good that pledge. Now, during these long years of intense physical and mental labor we have never yet faltered in our faith of the bright destiny that awaits this State. We believe Heaven has marked out a path of greatness for California, and that there is a peculiar Providence that invests all her history.

We feel that now we can state these facts without egotism; for during these years, in order that we might make known according to our means the great interests of this State, we have voluntarily sent this Journal to the principal reading rooms in the great cities of the Union to our Senators and Representatives, and the Departments at Washington, to Agricultural and Scientific Societies, and to prominent scientific men, and also to Europe; while at the same time we have in a like manner sent copies regularly to all the reading rooms of note in our State, and to the various Scientific and Benevolent Societies, to the Chief Magistrate and other officers connected with the industrial interests of our State; and for eight years we have sent copies to every Senator and Representative of our State. This we have done at our own cost, hoping to do good. And now, as we look back over these years and seasons, we find we stand as the only Journal on this coast in existence, that has continued on its course by the original, commencing at the time we commenced, and the third or fourth oldest paper by name on the Pacific shores. Can we not then without vanity or egotism appeal to the friends of this Journal, and all who know our past efforts, and ask them, *Have we not kept our Vow?*

### THE GRAND IMPLEMENT CORNER FOR FARMERS AT SACRAMENTO.

The great Sacramento Valley will have a grand harvest to gather in the present year, and our harvesters will demand an immense number of Agricultural Implements and Harvesting Machines to do their work, and they want the very best, and will have these and no others.

To meet this want and to supply this trade, Messrs. M. O. Hawley & Co. have prepared themselves to please and gratify their large number of customers in the great valley, and are now opening out the largest and best stock of Agricultural Implements ever shown in that valley. In order to make room to exhibit these implements, they have enlarged their warehouses on the corner of J and Second streets so as to make a warehouse 180 feet long and 80 feet wide, where can always be found every desirable Implement or Harvesting Machine that shall be wanted. They have also large and spacious store cellars, and yards, for the new and seasonable machines they are now opening, worthy the special attention of the grain-growers and farmers of this region of country.

While on a visit to Sacramento recently we had the pleasure to witness the trial of a *New Invention* of H. H. Linnell, Esq., the able manager of this establishment—a "feeder to a steam engine," by which the straw on a grain field can be made to take the place of wood or coal, thus saving a large expense; and this new invention can be applied to the engines now in use, the round or square bottoms, at only one-half the cost of any alteration that otherwise needed. Mr. Linnell has secured a patent for this invention, which will save thousands to our harvesters. We would invite our grain-growers to call and see this valuable invention, as it works admirably, and is so constructed as to be not only very beneficial and economical, but is free from danger of fire on the field by reason of the water-pans and shield attached to it.

The grand show of Agricultural Implements at this Headquarters of the Farmers is worthy a visit by all who need Agricultural Tools or Machines of any kind.

This Agricultural Warehouse of M. O. Hawley & Co. was established only late last year, yet over \$300,000 in Machinery and Farmers' Goods was sold. This present year, with the immense stock now on hand and to be seasonably ready of Agricultural Goods, Wagons, Hardware, etc., the expectation and full probabilities are that a full half a million dollars in value will be sold.

There is one very important fact connected with this warehouse. Mr. Linnell, the manager, is a born machinist—understands all the moving parts of every implement—is an inventor himself; therefore, can fully explain to and direct our farmers all about the implements they want. This will always be of good service and value to the purchaser. Of Mr. Linnell's inventive skill and inventions we speak in another article, to which we call attention. Mr. Linnell has recently returned from the Eastern States, from a visit among the manufacturers of implements, and there selected for this warehouse many new implements. Among them are the "Meadow King Mower," "Moline Windmill," "Challenge Spring Wagons," "Trade Engines," etc. The object of Mr. Linnell was not so much to get cheap machinery as to secure the very best, as Mr. L. knew by his experience of this country and knowledge of our farmers, that the best machinery sells quickest and gives more satisfaction, and thus the patrons of this warehouse are better pleased, and the sellers too, as there is a real satisfaction in having their customers suited. This will be their aim always, their motto being

"Customers must be suited, and have the worth of their money."

From repeated conversations with Mr. Linnell upon implements, etc., we are confident we can say to the purchasers of agricultural machinery they will be waited upon with courtesy, dealt with liberally and honorably, for Mr. Linnell understands his business and the true interests of his house—a good man in the right business and place. Mr. Linnell is very fortunate also in having those in his employ who also understand machinery and are always courteous and pleasant with customers—a very desirable accomplishment. Mr. Linnell can with truth say to his patrons

Behold the Plow, where Farmers ride and drive,  
Behold the Mower too! that acres daily mow,  
These are the Weapons by which our farmers thrive,  
These are the Implements INVENTORS proudly show,  
Implements of power! by which our farmers live.

### EXPORTATION OF FRUIT.

The Fruit exporting business, as we have before remarked, is one of great magnitude in our State, and it will this season be larger than ever, provided liberal measures are adopted by the several railroad lines, so that our exporters may have an opportunity to carry on the business with some hope of a profit corresponding to the risk.

It will be remembered that the exporters of Fruits last year over the railroad almost without exception made heavy losses, and only a few will have the courage to risk chances again this year unless concessions are made by the railroad companies.

Messrs. M. T. BRAWNER & Co.,

Sacramento, were the largest exporters of Fruit, their shipments being more than double all others combined. This firm was then A. H. Cummings & Co. We name the new firm now, as that will be the house that will lead in this trade from Sacramento this year. Mr. Brawler is now at the East making permanent arrangements and establishing agencies, and will on his return be prepared with the best facilities and plans for shipping Fruits, Vegetables, &c., of any house from this great leading point of shipment, and we are glad to commend this house to all who wish to sell or ship Fruits or Vegetables.



LINFORTH, KELLOGG &amp; CO.,

3 and 5 Front Street.

**PLOWS! PLOWS!!**  
**HARROWS! AND CULTIVATORS**

WE HAVE TO OFFER THIS YEAR TO THE FARMERS OUR

IMPROVED

NAPA  
GANG.

WHICH HAS ESTABLISHED ITS REPUTATION AS ONE OF THE EASIEST, BEST WORKING  
 PLOWS EVER OFFERED. IT IS MADE THIS YEAR MUCH STRONGER, AND  
 DIFFERENT STYLES OF MOULD BOARDS, IS SUITABLE FOR

FREE SOIL OR ADOBE LAND.

The Garden City Cast Steel  
 Clipper Plows



BE RAPIDLY GAINING WITH ALL THE FARMERS. THEY ONLY NEED TRIAL TO  
 ESTABLISH THEIR WORTH, AND AS THEY ARE THE  
 ONLY CAST STEEL PLOWS MADE  
 THEY MUST OUTLAST ALL OTHERS

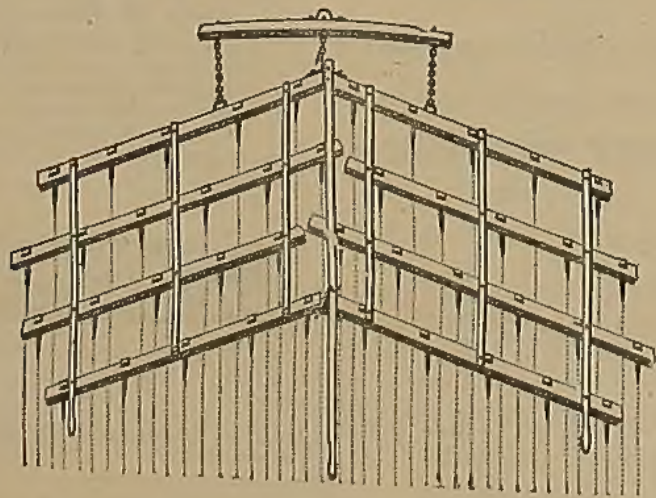
We have also the **Double Shin Iron Beam,**  
 SO PROFITABLY USED ON SHERMAN AND OTHER ISLANDS. ALSO THE  
**GARDEN CITY SULKY PLOW,**

just coming into use as a Plow to do more work than any other single Plow.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRIEDEMANN HARROW,

WHICH FOR PRICE HAS NO COMPETITOR.



**Scotch Harrows,**  
**Square Harrows,**  
**Harrows with woods only,**  
 OF ALL SIZES FROM 36 TO 100 TEETH.

CHISEL CULTIVATORS, 7, 9, AND 11 TEETH,  
 DIAMOND CULTIVATORS, 6 AND 7 TEETH WITH WHEELS,  
 HARROW TEETH ALL SIZES,  
 SEED SOWERS, &c., &c.

AND A FULL LINE OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS.

Please send for Circular and Prices.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG &amp; CO.,

3 and 5 FRONT STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO

## New Advertisements.

E. E. AMES,  
GENERAL AGENT

FOR THE

"STANDARD"  
Stuebaker Wagons.

We offer these celebrated Wagons at greatly reduced prices.

We not only offer them at reduced prices, but have greatly improved them, in having been made more nearly to conform to our California styles, making them with higher wheels and wider tires—better ironed and finished.

We keep a greater variety and more complete stock of Wagons than any other dealer on the Pacific Coast, consisting in part of

Iron Axle Farm Wagons,  
 Iron Axle Team Wagons,  
 Iron Axle Header Wagons,  
 Thimble Skein Farm Wagons,  
 Thimble Skein Team Wagons,  
 Thimble Skein Header Wagons,  
 San Joaquin Valley Wagons,  
 Two and Three Elliptic Spring Wagons,  
 Side and End Spring Wagons,  
 Side Spring Business Wagons,  
 Grocery or Delivery Wagons,  
 Buggies, Carriages, Etc., Etc.

The attention of Dealers and the Trade is respectfully called to our Stock, Prices, etc.

All Wagons Warranted.

Your attention is particularly called to the Sarcos Patent Wheel, for which we are Manufacturer's Agent. They are by far the best, most durable and nearest wheel made.

We are Agents  
 FOR MANY LEADING  
 Agricultural Implements,

INCLUDING

PITT'S THRESHERS,  
 HAINES' HEADERS,  
 (Single and Double Geared).  
 WOODS' MOWERS,  
 RUSSELL'S MOWERS AND REAPERS,  
 SULKY HAY RAKES,  
 GARDEN CITY CLIPPER, SINGLE AND  
 GANG PLOWS,  
 FRIEDMAN'S AND SCOTCH HARROWS,  
 SHAW'S STOCKTON GANG PLOWS AND  
 CULTIVATORS.

E. E. AMES,

Stuebaker Wagon Agency,

Office and Salesroom, 49 and 51 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.  
Depot and Shop, 217 and 219 K Street, San Francisco.  
Send for Catalogue and Price List, 1875.

49.1

Empire Parlor Matches.  
 B. BENDEL & CO.

Proprietors of the Empire Match Factory,

Bag to inform the Trade and the commercial public that at considerable expense they have imported the requisite Machinery and Chemicals to add to their previous assortment of Matches the celebrated Parlor Match, deservedly popular among families and smokers, on account of brilliant burning qualities and absence of smell or odor—and are now prepared to deliver them in quantities, and of unsurpassed excellence.

These Matches are as perfect as any that are or can be made—are manufactured from the best seasoned and kiln dried sugar pine (a wood superior for the purpose to any other, and only found upon the Pacific Coast), and only the best and purest chemicals are used—they are full count, fully stamped, and without objection of any kind, and are packed in boxes and packages of the same style and quantity as the Swift's and Country Parlor Match.

They will be introduced to consumers through the medium of the Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers of San Francisco, and for that purpose their orders will be personally solicited by the well known commercial broker, Mr. B. B. GORE, of No. 318 Front Street,

who will also make special rates to buyers for Japan, China, Australia, Sandwich Islands, and Southern Pacific Ports, which markets they will be prepared to supply both with the "Parlor" and English style Safety Matches.

Their Brimstone and Safety Matches, of usual superior quality, equal to any manufactured, they are also offering in the same manner to the Trade, at as low rates as any of the local manufacturers, and are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

They appeal with full confidence for the support and patronage of a patriotic and discriminating public to "encourage Home Industry," particularly when they get superior goods, and at less cost than they have been paying for the imported article.

Ask your Grocer for the "EMPIRE PARLOR MATCHES," and be sure to get no others.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS,

B. BENDEL &amp; CO.,

318 Front Street.

FACTORY—Corner of Eleventh and Harrison Streets,

421 SAN FRANCISCO.

1875. PIONEER 1875.

Agricultural Warehouse  
 AND HARDWARE STORE.

L. M. CUTTING & CO.,  
 ARE SELLING

Best Gang Plows—Two to Seven in Gang, with  
 Reversible Molds, or with Molds and Points.

Sulky Gang Plows, Cast Iron Plows, Single  
 Plows, Steel and Cast, Harrows, Seed  
 Sowers, Cider Mills, Fan Mills,  
 Grain Mills, Wagons.

Extras for Best Gang Plows and Single Plows,  
 Harrow Teeth.

CHOICE ALFALFA AND GARDEN SEEDS.

A Full Assortment of HARDWARE, etc. Our facilities  
 for Manufacturing and Importing are First Class, and our  
 Customers reap the benefit.

Send orders to  
 L. M. CUTTING & CO., Stockton.

41.15

MARCUS C. HAWLEY &amp; CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardware and Agricultural Implements  
 SOLE AGENTS FOR



THE BUCKEYE MOWER.



BUCKEYE SELF RAKING REAPER.



HAINES' HEADERS.



DEERE'S GANG PLOW



SCHUTTLE WAGONS.



DEERE'S GANG PLOW

THE CELEBRATED SCHUTTLE FARM WAGON,  
 FOR THIRTY YEARS  
 The Standard Wagon of the Country.  
 SUPERIOR IN STRENGTH, DURABILITY AND LIGHTNESS TO ANY  
 WAGON MANUFACTURED.  
 WARRANTED TO RUN LIGHTER AND WEAR LONGER THAN ANY WAGON  
 IN AMERICA.

Also Sole Agents for Gaar, Scott & Co Threshers and Engines, Buckeye Grain Drill, John Deere's Moline  
 Plow, Challenge Feed Mill, Burdette National Hay Cutter, Taylor's Sulky Rakes, Chisel Cultivators, Horse  
 Hoes, Corn Planters Cultivators, Cider Mills, Etc.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue with Price List.

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,  
 108 and 110 Front Street, San Francisco.

Sacramento: Corner J and Second Streets.

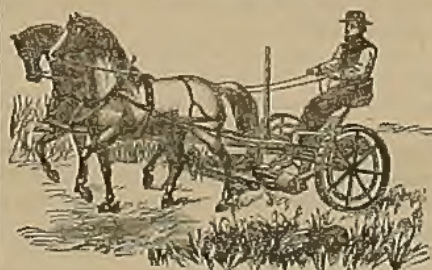
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WALTER A. WOOD

Mowing and Reaping Machines.

NEW IRON FRAME MOWER.

IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER.



Over 20,000 Sold in 1874.

PRIOR TO 1874

THESE MACHINES HAVE RECEIVED MORE THAN  
 550

FIRST-CLASS  
 COUNTY, DISTRICT AND STATE PRIZES,

Establishing their great superiority over all other Machines.

Send for Circulars, FRANK BROS., Gen. Agt's

ALSO DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

216 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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NEVILLE &amp; CO.,

Bag, Tent, and Hose  
 Factory,

113 Clay & 114 Commercial Streets,  
 San Francisco,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all  
 kinds of

Bags, Burlaps, Duck,  
 Canvas and Cottons.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

J. M. NEVILLE.

39.20

G. H. BRYANT.



HILL'S PAT. HOG RINGER RINGS AND TONGS OR HOLDER.



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.—January Number just issued, and contains over 100 Pages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more than 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plates, etc. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

41.17



\$5 to \$20 For Day at home. Terms free. Address  
 G. E. FERRY, & Co., Portland, Maine.





## Home Miscellany.

## CHRISTMAS EVE.

Inscribed to my venerable friend, COLONEL WARREN, Editor FARMER, Dec. 24, 1874.

[The following very beautiful Poem was not received by us in time for our Holiday Numbers, we therefore reserved it for our Initial Number of this our New Volume. Words will but feebly express how much we esteem this noble Christmas Gift. We feel doubly honored by the Dedication of this "Beautiful Poem" to our humble self—it will be to us a Song of melody echoing the words of "Peace and Good Will" to mankind.—Ed. F.]

The moonlight comes down like a cloud-burst,  
A cloud-burst of swift-falling light,  
On diamonds of crystallized snow-flakes /  
That shimmer and gleam in the night;  
And sparkling afar in the ether  
As if but reflecting the shen  
A myriad star-rays are gliding  
Through the night-air frost-laden and keen.

Yet this calls an eve from the by gone,  
A truce from the dim olden years,  
So, closing my eyes on the present,  
I joined a procession of seers,  
And followed o'er desert and greenward  
Through air of a soft balmy clime,  
One Star whose holy radiance  
Illumines the vista of time.

We journeyed till awe-struck and humble,  
The wise men kneeled low on the ground,  
Presenting their love-offerings gladly  
To the long-promised King they had found;  
Then, timidly nearing the manger,  
I gazed on a wee infant boy  
O'er this be the King they were seeking?  
Can this be the cause of their joy?

I turned me again to the door-way  
Where shepherds stood waiting to tell,  
"Of a truth this is Christ the world's Saviour  
The Sign and the Angels prove well!"  
And listening their came  
That all through long ages will thrill  
My soul felt the sweet benediction,  
The Christ-Gift of "Peace and Good-Will."

I opened my eyes, but the vision  
Still hovered in beacon near,  
While the rising and north-wind seem singing  
"Good Tidings to all people here!"  
And I gladly accept the sweet message  
Nor deem that to me 'tis confined  
For all have a share in this blessing  
The "FIRST Christmas Gift" to Mankind.

And pondering the fruits of this largest,  
I find that not least in the train  
Are the quickening ties of affection,  
And the tender hearts that we gain,  
By keeping each blessed anniversary  
Religiously sacred to Love,  
And typing, with greeting and token,  
The wonderful Gift from above.

I have thought of each varied remembrance,  
The friends of my heart should receive,  
To mind them of me and my friendship  
And gladden their own Christmas Eve  
But the days are o'er short in this solstice,  
Each one has been crowded with care,  
And momentous that were to speak for me,  
I found not the time to prepare.

But you, whom the Muses have favored,  
With plumes and books at command,  
Perchance will accept this poor rhyming,  
And welcome this work of my hand:  
Not for its grace nor its merit,  
Not for its worth as a lay,  
But for the heart that speaks through it  
To wish you a bright happy day!

A day that is full of Good Tidings  
And rich with exceeding glad joy,  
O'erflowing your soul with the gladness,  
Of Peace that is free from alloy,  
Till, claiming the Christ as your Saviour,  
To God all the glory be given—  
You find o'er the shadowy river  
They keep a glad Christmas in Heaven!

PRINCETON, WIS. M. C. WILKIE.

## SIDE SADDLES.

I am glad to see that Miss Dickinson has the courage to advocate riding astride. I have tried it in the course of my traveling experience and have found it delightful. There is a peculiar pleasure in riding through the splendid scenery of the White Mountains in a fashion that gives one perfect control over a horse, and takes away all fear of losing one's seat. I am confident that no lady who has once tried it will ever willingly go back to the old-fashion side-saddle. As to its being indecous, that is all nonsense. With long trousers, and a skirt cut open slightly in the front, so as to fall gracefully on the sides, the rider is perfectly covered, and shows nothing more than her feet and ankles. I claim that it is the only healthy, pleasant, and really modest way of riding, and if Miss Dickinson will agree to ride some Saturday afternoon in Central Park in this sensible fashion, I will promise to accompany her, and prove that the side saddle is a silly relic of barbarism.—Mrs. R. C.—From the Daily Graphic

[Visitors to the Yosemite Valley almost universally adopt the custom of riding astride, in our visit last summer we saw hundreds riding this way and rarely any other, it is so much safer, easier, and certainly better for woman's health and pleasure in the saddle, we have long urged this fashion.—Ed. F.]

Everyday cheerfulness is one of the great virtues.

For the California Farmer.

"SEE HAS DONE WHAT SHE COULD."

MARK XIV: VIN.

This also that she has done shall be spoken of for a memorial of her.

BY MRS. M. C. WILKIE.

No. 1.

Just as I passed through the dining room door mother folded the letter she had been reading aloud, replaced it in its envelope and laid it beside the tea-mat. She was silent a moment while the blessing was asked and then said: "I'm sorry for the poor boy; he will find it a hard thing to be 'brought up' by Simeon Dodge."

"What boy?" I asked.

"An orphan. Here's a letter from Uncle Simeon; he says he is glad to hear that you are through school, and prepared to be of some use to yourself and the world. Which means, I suppose, that he hopes you will be able to earn your own living. He adds, that so soon as you have looked around home he wishes you to make them a visit."

I passed the letter that I might read; after that we discussed the visit and decided that I should spend a couple of weeks with my uncle's family. I never enjoyed visiting there very much; everything about the premises seemed to chill me so that I was glad to get back to the unconstrained social warmth of our own home.

Uncle Simeon was a big burly man with sharp steel-colored eyes, a large tight-shutting mouth and close-cut gray-mixed whiskers that made him seem even more stern and repellent than he would have done.

Aunt Sylvia was a tall delicate woman with large deep-set eyes and a firm silent mouth that seemed to be so only because she had so long repressed all the natural kindly thoughts of her nature.

James, the first child inherited his father's heavy-laden way, and accomplished it by running away from home, Sarah, the eldest daughter was married, Maggie lived at home but she and her father never harmonized, and Ed, the youngest child was known for and near as "Wild." They lived in an old-fashioned virginian house with a wide piazza across its long front.

Aunt Sylvia and Maggie trained beautiful lines over it and the back yard was a carefully kept flower garden; yet it was the most uninviting home I ever saw. It is a part of woman's life to love, and live for her love; thwarted in this Aunt Sylvia immersed herself behind the multitude of duties that form the chain of housekeeping. Always orderly and energetic she had from year to year devoted herself more closely to the care of her house and had grown to be most uncomfortably neat and precise. Never a speck of dust that vigilant eyes and the dust-pan did not find; never a chair out of place that did not go back so quickly that it must have resolved never to commit a like offence against chair decorum; never a ray of sunlight sent its fading influence through those closely shaded windows and was to the fly who set its dainty foot within those darkened rooms.

Visions of this home, with its stern parsimonious master, its silent never idle mistress and its smothered unnatural young lives, flitted through my brain as the train stopped at the Jamestown Depot. As I gathered up my shawl and reticule I heard a hearty "Here you are" and Uncle Simeon's huge hand closed over my glove with a seam-splitting pressure.

The ride was over soon. As the carriage stopped Ed stood ready to assist, and bounding down the walk came a lovely child; brown curls streamed back from a perfect brow, cheeks and chin quivered with dimples and the great dark eyes glistened with excitement. Close behind him, in a head over heels scramble, came a powerful mastiff whom I very distinctly remembered as a most intensely disagreeable creature, always ugly snappish and ready to bite. (We children often said that Watch and Uncle Simeon were just alike.) Involuntarily I stooped to take the child out of his way, but the little fellow sprang aside, caught his foot in the shawl that hung over my arm and would have fallen if Uncle Simeon had not caught him.

Then I greeted Aunt Sylvia and Maggie and we all went into the parlor. I felt uncomfortable to think it had been opened for well-remembered was its still set furniture and heavily curtained windows. But I was surprised at the cheery, usable look of everything; the curtains were looped back just enough to fill the room with bright mellow light so much more pleasant than the fall glare of sunshine that is a nice thing to read about but not always so nice to realize. The bay-window was filled with plants and a choice bouquet was on the table; Aunt Sylvia's basket of sewing sat on the floor by her low rocker; a troop of play-things were near it and Watch and Jerry sat down beside them in a satisfied confident way.

I glanced around the room—the old state-occasion look was gone.

Was I dreaming?

The evening flitted away. At nine o'clock Maggie said: "It is our time to prepare for bed, and I know you are tired, May. We have prayers at nine."

Ed brought the Bible and read the ninety-third Psalm; then Uncle Simeon commenced that most impressive hymn for evening worship:

"The day is past and gone

The evening shades appear,

Oh may we all remember well

The night of death draws near."

Then we kneeled and Uncle prayed; an earnest soulful prayer that carried proof of its sincerity. How strange it seemed, I was beginning to see what had wrought the change in this family; when Maggie and I were alone in our room I spoke of it.

"Yes," said she in her frank way, "it must seem to you that one of the old-time miracles has

been wrought here—it did to me at first, but it all seems natural now and so good, its religion, May, Religion and Jerry."

Then I asked the question that had been on my lips all the evening.

"How came he here, Maggie?"

"Isn't he the sweetest creature you ever saw? Well, it was his mother that brought this change to us. She was a consumptive with a miserable drunken husband and three children to support. She secured work for him in the mill and moved here hoping that if he had employment away from his old associations he might do better. They rented the west meadow cottage and managed to pay the first quarter's rent, but the next quarterday he came up and offered father a dollar saying that he would have the rest in a week. But father had no confidence in the promise and talked very harshly threatening to turn them into the street if he did not bring the money next day. Marsh was stung to the quick; he answered insolently of course.

The next morning our hired man told us that Marsh had been in a terrible fit of tremors the night before, the men at the saloon carried him home—Mrs. Marsh begged them to stay with her, they did till he was over the worst but after they left she wrenched her shoulder trying to hold him; finally she succeeded in getting the children out of the house and over to a poor Irish shanty. Father flew in a passion and said a great many things I should not like to repeat. Ma and I felt that he was to blame for it all, but we wouldn't have dared to say so.

After that Marsh had a raging fever that lasted for weeks. When he did get up he was a changed man, but the effects of intemperance told plainly and it was evident he would never be strong. Mrs. Marsh with care and anxiety for him failed perceptibly. Oh what a woman she was! How patiently she labored to do good. She was intelligent and cultivated and I have spent hours at a time listening to her low earnest voice and drinking in the wondrous goodness and devotion that was manifest in every word and act.

I never knew what life was worth till I saw her—she made it worth something to me; she showed me the beauty there is in earth-life, and the greater everlasting beauty there is in the perfection of life in heaven, and her own example taught me that, no matter how adverse circumstances may seem we can still live nobly and usefully.

The winter came on; some of the girls became interested in the children and we clothed them warmly. Many ladies were kind to the family and Mrs. Marsh feeble as she was tried to earn something with her needle.

Well, I can hardly tell how it came about, but father began to act very queer. He never spoke of the Marsh family but we instinctively felt that he had softened toward them. He was not so severe about the house either and didn't continually find fault as he used to.

I spoke of it to Ma one day and she said, 'Yes, Maggie, he is passing through a severe struggle, I pray God he may come out of it a new man.' I had never seen her express so much feeling. After awhile I put on my hood and went down to the West Meadow Cottage. Mrs. Marsh was lying wearily against the pile of soft pillows that kindly hands had furnished. Her husband was moving about the room caring tenderly for the little ones; presently he went out and then I told her what Ma said. Her eyes seemed to reflect a brightness from heaven as she answered. 'Thank God that the sunlight of righteousness is dawning over your family. Watch yourself, Maggie, and do not neglect to perform every little duty that will hasten its approach.'

Concluded next week.

## DUTCH BEAUTIES.

A writer in the Jewish Messenger, speaking of Leuwarden, a town in Holland, says: "The women of Leuwarden deserve a paragraph to themselves. They are a primitive air about them which is refreshing after the starched up and made-up-to-order beauties that are elsewhere visible. They have a sturdy, grand look. They are generally tall, with high forehead, aquiline nose, lips closely set, and well developed chin. The skin is white, the cheeks delicately tinted—with colors from nature's atelier—the eyes are large and piercing.

The young girls have lost much of the Frisian bearing, for their heads are crased, doubtless, by the farbelows and fixings of the foreign dress-maker and milliner. As among the Quakers, the younger generation are losing their reverence for the distinctive dress which should be every Frisian's pride to wear. The matrons, however, adhere to the fashions of their ancestors. They have almost a masculine face, but the sternness is relieved by the beauty of the eyes and the fair skin.

In Southern Holland a distinctive costume is worn by many, but it is not so quaint as in Northern Holland, in which Frisian is situated. Take a woman's head dress for instance. A broad band of gold, the horseshoe shape, spans the forehead, aiding to keep the hair back. The sides of the band are adorned with large oval gold rosettes. Above the band is reared a lace cap, or veil, often of the best lace, with edges or complete wings drooping to the neck. The ears glitter with rings of gold and gems. These ornaments, which are either of gold or silver, even among the poorer classes, are regarded with great reverence, and, treasured as sacred heirlooms pass from mother to daughter for many generations. The bands give a soldierly aspect to the women, who are generally full-faced, not sunken cheeked, and walk with a firm tread. Their stout, large shoes are in pleasing contrast to the baby shoes which are considered the style among our belles of the languid and languishing type."

General Sherman has been seen to relinquish his seat in the horse cars at Washington to a poor negro woman with as much courtesy as though she had been a princess.

## TREATING A FLESH-WOUND.

Every person should know how to treat a flesh-wound. Every one is liable to be placed in circumstances away from surgical and veterinary aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend, or a beast, simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, close the lips of the wound within the hands, and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bathe the wound for a long time in cold water. "Should it be painful," a correspondent says, "take a painful of burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a minute or two the pain will be allayed, and the recovery proceeds rapidly. In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in smoke fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with a like result. Last week one of my men had a finger-nail torn out by a pair of ice-tongs. It became very painful, as was to be expected. Held in sugar-smoke twenty minutes pain ceased and promised speedy recovery."—Exchange.

## POISONOUS OAK.

A standing anti-dote for poison by oak, ivy, etc., is to take a handful of quick-lime, dissolve it in water, let it stand half an hour, then paint the poisoned parts with it. Three or four applications will never fail to cure the most aggravated case. Poison from bees, hornets, spider bites, etc., is instantly arrested by the application of equal parts of common salt and bicarbonate of soda, well rubbed in on the place bitten or stung.

## DANGEROUS.

A boy while coasting in the streets of Minneapolis, the other day, collided with a lady pedestrian and broke her leg.

[May not the same calamity happen to some of our citizens if the boys are allowed to run their little wagons down our steep streets? The law forbids it, where are our police.—Ed. F.]

Of all the loves on earth most like the divine love is that of the good mother—so unselfish, unforgetting, watchful, considerate, free from all jealousy, and desiring the good of her children far more than her own happiness.

Snow & May's ART GALLERY.  
This fine Gallery of Paintings is now a favorite place of resort of those who take pleasure in spending an hour or two in enjoying a view of "The Beautiful."

In this collection of many hundred fine and several very rare paintings, there is indeed real enjoyment for a cultivated mind and a fine taste, and we think we do our readers a favor by recommending them of this pleasant place to visit.

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## SAVE YOUR EYES.

## RESTORE your SIGHT.

## THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES.

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## PHYSIOLOGY AND

## ANATOMY OF the EYE.

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## Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted

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No. 91 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

41.11

## Again Triumphant!

## FIRST PREMIUM

AT SACRAMENTO

## State Fair, 1874.

AWARDED TO THE SPLENDID

## PIANOS

OF

## Halet, Davis &amp; Co.

WM. G. BADGER,

SOLE AGENT,

No. 13 Sansome Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFICIAL.

SACRAMENTO, October 1, 1874.

To W. G. Badger, Esq., 13 Sansome Street:

We hereby certify that the Pianos of HALET, DAVIS & CO. were awarded the

TWO PREMIUMS

For Best Square Grand Piano,

Best Boudoir Piano exhibited at State Fair, 1874

(Signed)

R. T. YARNOLD,

BEHRMANN WACHBOST,

R. C. MARSH,

JNO. McNEILL,

Committee.

41.18

A LIVE YOUNG MAN WANTED.

Wanted at this Office a young man of 16 or 18

years, of correct habits, good education, a good

writer and quick at figures, none need apply with-

out the best testimonials of character, apply at

FARMER Office, between 12 and 1 only.

## THE NEW ENGRAVING

## Great Expectations.

—AT—

CURRIER & WINTER,

311 Kearny Street.

## HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We have the largest and most select assortment of CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS, also PHOTOGRAPHS Colored by Wilson of London, and other well-known Artists.

Portraits, Gold Gilt, and Polished Walnut Frames in great variety, all reliable and beautiful for a charming HOLIDAY PRESENT.

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Classical Education. (Military Drill).

Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

CADETS ADMITTED AT ANY TIME.

NEXT TERM BEGINS JANUARY 14th, 1875

For Catalogue, giving full information, apply to

REV. WM. P. TUCKER, Benicia, Cal.

41.12

## Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

CONDUCTED BY THE FATHERS OF THE

SOCIETY OF JESUS.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE

Institution will commence AUGUST 11th.

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Depart-

ments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mend-

ing of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attend-

ance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, or

Session of Ten Months,.....\$350

For further information apply to the President of Santa

Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal. or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignace Church, Market street, between Fourth and

Fifth, San Francisco

34-1 REV. A. VASBI S. J. President

41.14

## A BARGAIN!

## 40,000 Grape Vines.

FORTY THOUSAND strongly rooted Grape

Vines of these varieties, One and Two Years Old,

viz:

Black Zinfünde

Malaga, and

Muscattelle.

These Vines will be sold very low by the hun-

dred or thousand, well packed and delivered at

and Railroad or Steamer Landing Free of Pack-

age or Cartage.

Send orders and encloses to N. B. G., FAR-

MER OFFICE, and the Vines will be forwarded

with Dispatch.

Reference to FARMER OFFICE for the character

and quality of Vines.

41.24

## DAISY, QUEEN VICTORIA.

Plants of this beautiful flower can now be furnished

in large or small quantities. Send for descriptive

plaid circular, and notices of the press. One plant

\$1; ten small plants \$1, free by mail.

A. HANCE & SON,

Nurserymen and Florists, Red Bank, N. J.

42.1 mo2

## DREER'S GARDEN SEEDS

Always Fresh and Reliable.

DREER'S GARDEN CALENDAR, 1875, contains descrip-

tions and priced lists of Vegetable, Flower and Grass Seeds,

Plants, Bulbs, Novelties and every Garden Requisite.

Beautifully Illustrated. Mailed free. Address HENRY A.

DREER, Philadelphia, Pa.

42.1







## Produce Markets.

## Wholesale Produce Report.

Represents the prices paid by the Dealer to the Producer on the wharf or landing places.

CORRECTED BY EDITOR FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 12, 1875.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE TABLE.

Exchange on England New Style long & short... \$1 67 1/2 @ 83  
do Gold... 1 14 1/2 @ 84  
Value of Greenbacks... 87 1/2 @ 83 1/2  
Value of Wheat in Liverpool... 1 1/2 @ 83 1/2  
do do New York... 1 1/2 @ 83 1/2

Money at the Bank of England, has receded at 1 1/2 and 4 per cent. with signs of plenty.

The Banks are doing business in New York very freely so of all the Eastern States, money is more plenty, money at interest 6 to 8 per cent. Call loans 4 and 5 per cent.

Money in San Francisco, fair demand, interest on times at high rates. At Bank 1 and 1 1/2 per cent. Large and long loans are 8 and 10 per cent.

## GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The Wheat Market is not active, prices tend to a lower point. The news from Europe show a low price and a certain loss to all who have cargoes arriving at now. The news is very favorable about the crops all over Europe while the stocks of Breadstuffs are accumulating largely.

This grain condition in the Journal prophesied last August as will be seen by the Farmer of August 27th. But our grain growers have been wise and sold early, they would have been large gainers, now all who shipped on their own account will be heavy losers for their grain will not net them over \$1 per cent, and to some cases less. This is rather a hard lesson for new beginners in shipping grain—a lesson we hope they will profit by.

The abundant rain has secured the harvest of 1875 and farmers may make up their minds to a low figure for grain this year—all the signs are for downward prices in grain.

The Flour trade has been kept alive by shipments abroad but at low figures. The principal export of Flour is to China and Japan, and it more is shipped it will be at even lower prices still.

The Barley market is also on the decline—there is but little demand now for Barley at the East, and although our receipts are large and so the Barley must be stored for better times. The price has receded about 10 cents.

Oats come from Oregon still, the market is quiet—little or no demand, and prices hold up well.

The receipts of Corn is small, with price firm. The supply of Rye is ample and price better.

The market for Buckwheat is very light now and receipts small.

The supply of Hay is abundant and the price declines.

The market for Beans and Middlings shows a marked decline. So it is with Hay. Oil Cake Middlings steady.

The Potato market has a full supply—prices very low. Little outside supply a light supply and price steady. Beans are in good supply in general—white pea beans wanted at better price.

The market for Hops is pretty well cleaned out—rates same.

The Honey market is not as active as usual nor so much of it—good comb honey wanted at fair rates.

The Wool market of San Francisco shows a heavy sale on hand, and low prices ruling, and a dull market now and in prospect is not very far ahead to another clip. This too with a certain large importation from Australia, and a very large clip here while the market at Boston and New York show no signs of improvement.

Leather Hides and Tallow show but little change for a week—a quiet trade all around.

The wholesale Beef market is quite active—good meats are higher and a brisk trade is being done.

## WHOLESALE GRAIN REPORT.

Wheat California, 100 lbs. Co. Coast	1 25	1 35
do do do do do do do do	1 40	1 50
do do do do do do do do	1 45	1 55
Barley, 100 lbs. Co. Coast	1 20	1 30
do do do do do do do do	1 25	1 35
do do do do do do do do	1 30	1 40
do do do do do do do do	1 35	1 45
do do do do do do do do	1 40	1 50
do do do do do do do do	1 45	1 55
do do do do do do do do	1 50	1 60
do do do do do do do do	1 55	1 65
do do do do do do do do	1 60	1 70
do do do do do do do do	1 65	1 75
do do do do do do do do	1 70	1 80
do do do do do do do do	1 75	1 85
do do do do do do do do	1 80	1 90
do do do do do do do do	1 85	1 95
do do do do do do do do	1 90	2 00
do do do do do do do do	1 95	2 05
do do do do do do do do	2 00	2 10
do do do do do do do do	2 05	2 15
do do do do do do do do	2 10	2 20
do do do do do do do do	2 15	2 25
do do do do do do do do	2 20	2 30
do do do do do do do do	2 25	2 35
do do do do do do do do	2 30	2 40
do do do do do do do do	2 35	2 45
do do do do do do do do	2 40	2 50
do do do do do do do do	2 45	2 55
do do do do do do do do	2 50	2 60
do do do do do do do do	2 55	2 65
do do do do do do do do	2 60	2 70
do do do do do do do do	2 65	2 75
do do do do do do do do	2 70	2 80
do do do do do do do do	2 75	2 85
do do do do do do do do	2 80	2 90
do do do do do do do do	2 85	2 95
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do do do do do do do do	3 35	3 45
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do do do do do do do do	3 45	3 55
do do do do do do do do	3 50	3 60
do do do do do do do do	3 55	3 65
do do do do do do do do	3 60	3 70
do do do do do do do do	3 65	3 75
do do do do do do do do	3 70	3 80
do do do do do do do do	3 75	3 85
do do do do do do do do	3 80	3 90
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do do do do do do do do	3 90	4 00
do do do do do do do do	3 95	4 05
do do do do do do do do	4 00	4 10
do do do do do do do do	4 05	4 15
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do do do do do do do do	4 15	4 25
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do do do do do do do do	4 25	4 35
do do do do do do do do	4 30	4 40
do do do do do do do do	4 35	4 45
do do do do do do do do	4 40	4 50
do do do do do do do do	4 45	4 55
do do do do do do do do	4 50	4 60
do do do do do do do do	4 55	4 65
do do do do do do do do	4 60	4 70
do do do do do do do do	4 65	4 75
do do do do do do do do	4 70	4 80
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do do do do do do do do	5 60	5 70
do do do do do do do do	5 65	5 75
do do do do do do do do	5 70	5 80
do do do do do do do do	5 75	5 85
do do do do do do do do	5 80	5 90
do do do do do do do do	5 85	5 95
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do do do do do do do do	5 95	6 05
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do do do do do do do do	6 95	7 05
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do do do do do do do do	7 35	7 45
do do do do do do do do	7 40	7 50
do do do do do do do do	7 45	7 55
do do do do do do do do	7 50	7 60
do do do do do do do do	7 55	7 65
do do do do do do do do	7 60	7 70
do do do do do do do do	7 65	7 75
do do do do do do do do	7 70	7 80
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do do do do do do do do	8 35	8 45
do do do do do do do do	8 40	8 50
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do do do do do do do do	8 55	8 65
do do do do do do do do	8 60	8 70
do do do do do do do do	8 65	8 75
do do do do do do do do	8 70	8 80
do do do do do do do do	8 75	8 85
do do do do do do do do	8 80	8 90
do do do do do do do do	8 85	8 95
do do do do do do do do	8 90	9 00
do do do do do do do do	8 95	9 05
do do do do do do do do	9 00	9 10
do do do do do do do do	9 05	9 15
do do do do do do do do	9 10	9 20
do do do do do do do do	9 15	9 25
do do do do do do do do	9 20	9 30
do do do do do do do do	9 25	9 35
do do do do do do do do	9 30	9 40
do do do do do do do do	9 35	9 45
do do do do do do do do	9 40	9 50
do do do do do do do do	9 45	9 55
do do do do do do do do	9 50	9 60
do do do do do do do do	9 55	9 65
do do do do do do do do	9 60	9 70
do do do do do do do do	9 65	9 75
do do do do do do do do	9 70	9 80
do do do do do do do do	9 75	9 85
do do do do do do do do	9 80	9 90
do do do do do do do do	9 85	9 95
do do do do do do do do	9 90	10 00
do do do do do do do do	9 95	10 05
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do do do do do do do do	10 45	10 55
do do do do do do do do	10 50	10 60
do do do do do do do do	10 55	10 65
do do do do do do do do	10 60	10 70
do do do do do do do do	10 65	10 75
do do do do do do do do	10 70	10 80
do do do do do do do do	10 75	10 85
do do do do do do do do	10 80	10 90
do do do do do do do do	10 85	10 95
do do do do do do do do	10 90	11 00
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do do do do do do do do	11 00	11 10
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do do do do do do do do	11 40	11 50
do do do do do do do do	11 45	11 55
do do do do do do do do	11 50	12 00
do do do do do do do do	11 55	12 05
do do do do do do do do	12 00	12 10
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do do do do do do do do	13 45	13 55
do do do do do do do do	13 50	14 00
do do do do do do do do	13 55	14 05
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do do do do do do do do	15 40	15 50
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Too world at large judge of us by our actions.





## Agriculture.

## THE CARE OF CANARIES.

A pair of canaries I give to your care,  
Don't blind them with sunshine, or starve them with air,  
Or leave them out late in the cold or the damp,  
And then be surprised if they suffer from cramp;  
Or open the window in all kind of weather,  
Close near to the cage till they puff out their feathers.  
The birds that are free fly to bush and to grove,  
If the wind be too cold or the sun is too hot;  
But these pretty captives depend on your aid,  
In winter for warmth, and in summer for shade.  
When they chirrup, and ceaselessly hop to and fro,  
Some want or discomfort they're trying to show;  
When they scrape their bills sharply on perch or wire,  
They're asking for something they greatly desire.  
When they set every feather on end in a twinkling,  
With musical rattle, like water sprinkling,  
In rain or in sunshine, with sharp call-like notes,  
They're begging for water to freshen their throats.  
Cage, perches and vessels, keep all very clean,  
For fear of small insects—you know what I mean!  
They breed in their feathers, and leave them no rest.  
In buying them feed, choose the cleanest and best.  
I feed my canaries (excuse me the hint)  
On hemp and Canary, rape, millet and flax.  
I try them with all, till I find out their taste—  
The food they don't care for they scatter and waste.  
About their bright cages I hang a gay bower  
Of shepherd's pipes, chickadees and groundel in flower.  
At a root of ripe grass they will pick with much zest,  
For seeds and small pebbles, their food is not best.  
But all should be ripe, and well soaked, and brown,  
Fresh leaves on the ground, but plenty of down.  
In summer I hang them out high in the shade  
About our ball-door by a perfumed made;  
In spring, autumn, winter, a window they share,  
Where the breeze is drawn down to the afternoon glare.  
This window, if open beneath them, we close,  
Lest the cramp should seize hold of their poor little toes.  
A bath about noon on every mild day  
Will keep your small favorites healthy and gay.  
In hot summer sunshine, some calico green,  
As a roof to their cage, makes a very good screen.  
On winter nights, cover from lamplight and cold;  
And they'll sing in all weather, and live to be old.

—The Animal World.

## BALKY HORSES.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals publishes the following suggestions for the treatment of balky horses.

1. Pat the horse upon the neck, examine the harness carefully, first on one side and then on the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so; then jump into the wagon and give the word go; generally he will obey.
2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the worst balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go round in a circle until he is dizzy. If the first dance of this sort doesn't cure him, the second will.
3. To cure a balky horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose and shut off his wind until he wants to go, and then let him go.
4. The brain of a horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time; therefore, continued whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can, by any means, give him a new subject to think of, you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the fore leg, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie in a bow-knot. At the first check he will generally go dancing off, and after going a short distance you can get out and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendon, if you further drive.
5. Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs, and tie it by a cord to the saddle-girth.
6. Tie a string around the horse's ear, close to his head.

## EFFECT OF FODDER CORN UPON LAND.

It was held, in the discussion at the recent State Fair at Rochester, N. Y., that corn in orchards was an advantage, owing to the cultivation which the land received, and it is further mentioned in the remarks elicited, that corn sown as fodder, in which case there were no ears to draw substance from the soil, improved rather than depleted the land, by the vegetable matter which the roots furnished the soil. This is on the principle that land improves by grazing. The grass is fed off before going to seed. The cases are parallel, as corn is a grass. It is encouraging to those who grow corn for fodder that this is so. Good crops can thus be realized for feeding green, during the summer; or, if not all needed, saved for winter feed, the land remaining the same, or better fitted for other equally good or superior crops. Clover is still more beneficial to land. The two should be more grown, especially for the purpose of feeding in a drought, or when the grass becomes rank and hard, and also as a feed during the hot days, particularly the hot noons, when cows should be put up to have access to shade, and then fed. Cows giving milk should be thus treated, as exposed to the hot sun begets fever, and the effect is communicated to the milk.

## THE TRADE OF MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 30.—The annual statement of the trade and commerce of Milwaukee shows the following aggregates:  
Receipt of wheat (bushels) 25,997,444  
Shipments (bushels) 22,352,171  
Floor receipts 1,595,946  
Shipments 2,203,418  
Lumber receipts (feet) 141,194,200  
Laths (feet) 14,103,500  
Shingles 178,087,000  
Cattle receipts 20,025  
Live hogs 237,007  
Dressed hogs 75,591

A carefully prepared statement shows that there have been 550 buildings erected in the city during the year at a cost of about \$3,500,000.

## THE OBJECTS OF PLOWING.

[For long, long years, we have urged again and again, the earnest attention of our Farmers to the subject of deep plowing, and more especially where the soil had been cropped for many years until the substratum was a hard pan which would not permit the roots to penetrate for moisture or the air to circulate. We have also urged in such cases Subsoiling and also Summer Fallow as restoratives to soil exhausted by long cultivation and cropping.]

We know one of the principal causes of small harvests in grain can be attributed directly to the neglect of the principle laid down in the following most excellent Essay on Plowing, which we find in the Country Gentleman, by E. T. B., of Gallatin, Tenn., and to which we call their attention and invite them to a careful perusal of it.—Ed. F.]

The writer says—"There are still occasional articles in your paper on the subject of plowing, but the theme is not yet exhausted. Volumes might yet be written to the advantage of every farmer in the land. The objective point in the discussion held through your columns, has been the comparative advantages and disadvantages resulting from deep or shallow plowing. I do not propose any further discussion on these points directly, but to view the subject from a higher stand-point—to look over the entire field, and see if there are not errors committed by the advocates of each. As I understand it, the prime object in plowing is to prepare the soil for the reception of the seed, and for the better growth and maturity of the cultivated plant. For this purpose deep plowing may be essential; but if the earth be in its natural normal condition, then, the crop being considered, shallow plowing may be all that is necessary. So that the whole thing resolves itself into this—the condition of the soil at the time of its preparation. If it is unhealthy by reason of hard-pan or other causes, then deep plowing is by all means the remedy; but if its circulation is natural and healthy, then for many crops deep plowing would be a decided disadvantage. The earth has its circulation, just as the plant, or our own body; and as the body is affected by impaired circulation—as limbs often wither and going rapidly into decay—so with the earth, when by any means a lesion is formed—a hard-pan is made—resisting the circulation of the upper with the nether soil; then the surface earth, being fed upon and wasted by the growing crop, soon sickens and shows signs of decay.

What, then, is the remedy? Just simply to restore it to its normal condition, by breaking up the hard-pan, and by so doing bring it again to a state of nature; this is all that is required. There is comparatively but little land in its virgin state but that has a natural and healthful circulation. When in this natural state, you never hear of the necessity of deep plowing to prevent the effects of drought; nor is it then that the want of rain seriously damages a crop grown upon this character of soil. Then let us bear no more of discussions as to which of the two systems is the better, but rather let us inquire—Are our fields in a healthy, natural state—is the circulation all that it should be? If it is not, then stir it up and bring it to this condition. There is an idea deeply impressed upon the mind of many farmers, that by constant deep plowing they deepen their soil; and the main object in deep plowing, aside from getting rid of surplus water, has been to this end. To my mind, there is nothing more absurd or more unscientific. Soil can be enriched in plant food—can be made to yield much larger crops, but this is done, not by increasing the depth, but by crowding more of the elements of plant food within a given bulk into the surface soil. Nature's great laboratory in the preparation of plant food is near the surface. There all the great essentials meet and are brought in contact—the air, the water, heat and earth, and there, too, has nature caused the feeding roots of plants to distribute themselves—the two thereby brought into intimate relations one with the other. We know that the feeders of almost all plants are near the surface, should it not be equally certain that the food upon which they live would be deposited there likewise?

Were we then to bury our manure, say to the depth of one foot or more, what would be the result? Would nature leave it there to be hunted up by the hungry rootlets, or would she in her circulation restore it to the surface, where it naturally belongs? Unquestionably, unmistakably the latter. Let any one who doubts, make the experiment. Experience has taught that treading is more beneficial than the old practice of burying the manure to the full depth the plow could deposit it; not that any of the manure elements were lost by their deep covering, as is generally believed, but it required time for it again to reach the surface, so that it might be brought into its proper relations with the roots of the growing plant. Another prevalent idea is, that clover benefits only by the deposit in the soil of elements rich in nitrogen. Might it not hereafter be found that the important good is not so much that, but the deep rooting—penetrating this hard pan, and opening up communications with the soil beneath—is the great benefit secured?

## POSTPAID PAPERS.

All Copies of the Farmer sent from this Office are Post Paid by us, consequently all who receive our Paper are relieved from all Postage at the Office where they are received.

We give this Special Notice so that our Patrons, and all our Subscribers, may know they are Free from all Postage.

The largest stock of Choice Family Groceries are found at Hawley, Bowen & Co., next "Peter's Centre Market."

## MORE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

A little time since we gave a sketch of the famous Dairy Cows, as portrayed in the Maine Farmer, as an article of importance, recently we received a note from the East, calling our attention to an explanation, or "Cross Examination" of the Original article in that paper, and we give it in full, and shall be glad to hear from Mr. Robbins direct for THE CALIFORNIA FARMER, as he seems so well posted in Cow talk.—[Ed. F.]

In perusing files of the Farmer, after several weeks absence, I notice your Sidney correspondent of Dec. 12th, states his crop of wheat for 1874 to be fifty-six bushels. A more definite statement is made from the town of Morrill, of the "enormous" yield of nearly "sixty bushels per acre." Mr. Hamlen doubts, in the face of evidence, "that sixty bushels of wheat have ever been grown from an acre of land in Maine;" is satisfied there is a mistake—somewhere. I think Mr. B's pitiful statement should hold "good as wheat," viz: That readers hold writers to a strict account for their statements, viz:—"Winthrop vs. Wayne—Case—Trial of Jerseys."

I had the pleasure to receive recently the compliments of Col. Warren, Editor of CALIFORNIA FARMER, with a copy of his paper, bearing a marked item, or statement, credited to the Maine Farmer, entitled "The Challenge Cow Outdone." In sympathy for my poor pet premium cow, Oreampot; thus shorn of her laurels from the Atlantic to the Pacific slope, I called to see the Varnum cow, and learned from her owner the following: 1st, that he had kept no record of weight of milk from his cow last year, but from his individual, personal recollection. Mr. V. and all dualists, can safely accept a "challenge," only appoint the time, some day of some month of the past year.

Mr. V. says his cow gave at six years old 1200 lbs. of milk in June. Jas C. Converse gives Oreampot's product at five years old in June, 1387 lbs., averaging 45 1/4 lbs., or 19.39 qts. per day of milk, making 2.87 lbs. of butter per day, or 20 02 lbs. per week.

Mr. V. thinks he can make 1 lb. 10 oz. of butter from 19 3/4 lbs. of his cow's milk, "every week in the year." I think, I know, he is mistaken. I think Mr. Converse, too, made a mistake in once refusing \$3,000 for Oreampot. Three hundred gold Eagles, Col. Warren, will buy my cow; for fast cows like fast horses, can't always win.

I peruse with interest statements of results of your valued correspondents, and when I make ink tracks that way and they take kindly to Printers' ink, I trust they may be traced so that L. O. of Foxcroft, can read *quarta* for *lbs.*, without (*my*) glasses. Limited experience in the purchase of dairy cows leads me not to rely altogether on statements or pedigrees. I find Jerseys in town recorded in the aristocratic Cattle Club, (\$50 for membership,) for sale at less prices than some others recorded in humble herd books, that the Club and State Fair Committee, rules simply as *grades*. Dr. North, as a good physician, consults the physical, and attributes the evil of light colored butter makers to "breeding solely to solid colors." Is it not in breeding solely for pedigree, instead of results?

My trials in per centage of cream to milk, as shown in a glass, do not give an equal per cent. of butter to cream. The solidity of cream varies in different cows, and at different times. I am in the habit of trying quite as often as I can afford, and in search of the perfect cow, can adopt the language of Jupiter to the Peacock and Nightingale, "Not all good in one."

In reply to "Orintha's inquiry, I would say that the feed of my cows in that 30 days' trial, was 4 quarts bran and 1 of meal, wet at night and fed in morning to each cow, with good fall feed each day. This winter, the bran and meal fed dry, with corn fodder, straw and hay, and one peck of mangolds fed each day. Oreampot yields a pound of butter, at least, per day now, (Jan. 8,) and eats her share of rough fodder with the rest.

Winthrop, Maine. O. S. Robbins.

Toledo papers announce that there is plenty of work in that city, but carefully conceal the fact that said work is sitting on a bench in front of a coal stove and wishing it were spring.

Plenty of this kind of work in all the Corner Groceries of our City and our Saloons, San Francisco is famous for this kind of work. There will soon be plenty more jobs in our city by Stock Gamblers who will be "out of employment" crying "Othello's occupation's gone."

## FARMERS' ACCOUNTS.

We have often urged our Farmers to keep full Records of all their farming operations—keep them in full detail in every department of their labor. The number of acres of their farm, when and how cultivated, the crops put in, their Stock, of all grades, the cost of all purchases, the sales of Stock, produce of all kinds, Laborers accounts, Family and Farm expenses in all details, the weather accounts with every detail, so as to know what is profitable and what is not. Such a Record would be of great value to every Farmer.

A new Book for such a Record can be seen at Farmer Office, which we shall be glad to explain and recommend to all—handsomely got up and finely bound. Price \$2.50, worth ten times the cost.

## SPLENDID WEeping TREES.

The various kinds of Weeping Trees which have been illustrated in our Journal for some time past, and which are now being cultivated largely to other States in Parks and Gardens, are the most graceful and beautiful trees known, are now being introduced into California successfully.

Persons desirous of securing these splendid Ornamental Trees can see Illustrations of all the different varieties known, and learn their character, beauty and cost, and also secure these trees by calling at the CALIFORNIA FARMER Office.

## BERNARD S. FOX

ESTABLISHED 1853,

## WHOLESALE NURSERY.

STOCKS FOR

## NURSERYMEN.



Plum Seedlings, Mirabalen, Best French Stock,	
does not Sucker,	\$50.00 per 1000
Apples Seedlings,	10.00 " 1000
Pear Seedlings,	10.00 " 1000
Cherry, Massard Seedlings,	12.00 " 1000
" Mahaleb Seedlings,	20.00 " 1000
Walnut English, 4 to 6 feet,	15.00 " 100
Cork Elm, best Elm, 4 to 6 feet,	15.00 " 100
Blue Gums, or Eucalyptus in	
variety, from	5.00 to 10.00 " 100

## Rare and Valuable Trees.

A Large Stock of the Following

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA,	
" ACOUMINATA,	
" TRIPETALA,	
GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ,	
HEATH LEAVED ARBORVITÆ,	
ORATÆGUS ARBORIA,	
SWEDISH JUNIPER,	
IRISH JUNIPER,	
MEDITERRANEAN HEATHS,	\$2.50 per dozen,
LAURUSTINUS, from 6 to 12 in.	2.50 "

## ORANGES AND LEMONS.

Making the growth of Oranges and Lemons a specialty I have imported from all sources the Best known Varieties, and now offer Five Thousand Grafted Trees properly worked and twice transplanted, \$18.00 per dozen.

## GRAFTED ORANGES

By the Hundred and Thousand at Prices on Application.

To Amateurs in want of large PALMS, large ACACIAS, large CAMELLIAS, and large TREES, we have a good Stock on hand.

We offer also the usual Large Stock of Fruit and ORNAMENTAL TREES.

BERNARD S. FOX,

THOS. MEHERIN, Agent,  
516 BATTERY STREET,  
41.19. SAN FRANCISCO.

## C. P. R. R.



COMMENCING

DECEMBER 29, 1874.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

## LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7:00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7:00 A. M. Sundays excepted. Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacramento making close connections at Napa with Buses for Sonoma.

8:00 A. M. Sundays only. Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Vallejo and Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento.

12:00 M. Sundays excepted. Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Vallejo, Branda and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3:00 P. M. Daily. San Jose Passenger Trains, via Oakland, stopping at all Way Stations.

4:00 P. M. Sundays excepted. Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Delano and Los Angeles.

4:00 P. M. Sundays excepted. Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacramento.

4:00 P. M. Sundays excepted. Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Branda and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6:30 P. M. Sundays excepted. Overland Emigrant Train, via Oakland—Through Freight and Accommodation.

## OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND:

"Daily"—7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, and 11:00 A. M.; 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 8:10, 9:20 and 10:30 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—11:45 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 12:30 and 1:30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA:

"Daily"—7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 and 10:30 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—11:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO FRUIT VALE:

"Daily, except Sundays"—7:00, 9:00 and 10:00 A. M.; 5:00 and 10:30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BROOKLYN:

"Daily"—7:30, 8:30 and 9:30 A. M.; 1:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:00, 8:10 and 9:20 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—11:00 A. M. and 11:45 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:30, 11:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

FROM BROOKLYN TO SAN FRANCISCO:

"Daily"—6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 and 10:40 A. M.; 12:40, 2:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:50, 8:50 and 10:10 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—5:30 A. M.  
"Sundays only"—11:40 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

FROM ALAMEDA TO SAN FRANCISCO:

"Daily"—7:00, 8:00 and 9:00 A. M.; 3:00, 3:50, 5:00, 6:00 and 7:00 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—5:25, 11:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:40, 11:00 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

FROM FRUIT VALE TO SAN FRANCISCO:

"Daily, except Sundays"—6:55, 8:00 and 11:05 A. M.; 3:35 and 6:45 P. M.

FROM OAKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO:

"Daily"—6:50, 7:50, 8:50, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 and 12:50 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:50, 8:50, 9:10 and 10:20 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—5:45 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:20 and 11:20 A. M.; 12:20 and 1:35 P. M.

T. H. GOODMAN,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE,

General Superintendent.

## REMOVAL OF DEPOT.

## Southern Pacific Railroad.

## Change of Time.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1874.

Passenger Trains will Leave San Francisco From Passenger Depot on TOWNSEND ST., BETW THIRD AND FOURTH STS. AS FOLLOWS:

8:30 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Solis and Way Stations, making Stage connections at San Mateo for Union Hill and Pescadero; at Gilroy for Gilroy Hot Springs, at San Jose for San Jose, at Pajaro for Way Station and Santa Cruz, at Salinas for Hollister, and at Solis for Paso Bonito Hot Springs, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura and Los Angeles.

3:20 P. M. Daily (Sundays and Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy and Way Stations.  
SATURDAYS will leave at 2:30 P. M.  
SUNDAYS will run to San Jose only.

4:40 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

On Sundays an Extra Train will leave for San Jose and Way Stations at 9:30 A. M. Returning will leave San Jose at 6:50 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS—Through Trains for Solis and Way Stations will leave San Francisco at 4:15 A. M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Superintendent. A. C. BASSETT, Asst. Superintendent. J. L. WILLOUTT, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent. 41 13

## SACRAMENTO DEPARTURES.

## C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1874, and until further notice, Trains and Boats will

leave Sacramento as follows:  
6:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Accommodation Train to Marysville and Red Bluff.

6:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Local Passenger Train via Vallejo, for San Francisco.

8:30 A. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train—Freight and Accommodation.

10:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Accommodation Train to Davis and Knights Landing.

10:00 A. M. or as soon thereafter as practicable (Sundays excepted) San Francisco Boat—touching at all Way Ports on the Sacramento River.

1:20 P. M. (Daily) Express Train to Stockton, Lathrop, Merced and Tipton, San Jose and San Francisco.

2:10 P. M. (Daily) Overland Express Train—Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

3:20 P. M. (Daily) Oregon Express Train to Marysville, Red Bluff and Redding.

4:00 P. M. (Daily) Express Train via Vallejo, for San Francisco.

4:45 P. M. (Daily) Accommodation and Freight Train to Stockton and San Francisco.

7:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train to Davis and Knights Landing.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent. 41 13

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Super.





## Horticultur.

## THE LOVE AND CULTURE OF FLOWERS.

(From the Floral Guide, by James Vick, Esq.)  
Nothing is so pleasant and encouraging as success, and no success quite so satisfying as success in the culture of flowers. It is a pleasure which no compensating pain—one which purifies while it pleases. We gaze upon the beautiful plants and beautiful flowers with a delicious commingling of admiration and love. They are the offspring of our forethought, taste and care—a new, mysterious, and glorious creation. They grow—truly, but very like the stars and the rainbow. A few short weeks ago the brown earthy beds were bare and lifeless; now they are peopled with the fairest and fairest of earth's children. We have created all this grace; moulded the earth, the sunshine and the rain into forms of matchless beauty, and crystallized the dew-drops into gems of loveliness. There is no greater pleasure than this in all the earth, save that sweetest and noblest of pleasures, the fruit of good deeds.

There may be hard-hearted, selfish people who love flowers, we suppose; for there were bad angels in heaven, and very unreliable people in the first and best of all gardens; but it has never been our ill-fortune to meet with one such, and if by accident we should discover a monstrosity of this kind, we should be more frightened than we were a long time ago at what we thought a ghost sitting on a cemetery gate.

To love flowers, however, because of their sweetness and beauty and companionship; and as the wonderful work of a Father's loving hand, is what we mean when we speak of the love of flowers. Many cultivate flowers from a love to excel their neighbors, or as an evidence of their refinement and culture, who know nothing of the absorbing love that causes a man almost involuntarily to raise the bar and bow the head in the presence of so much heaven-sent loveliness. This love of flowers is confined to no age or station; we see it in the prince and peasant; it is shown by the aged father tottering near the grave, who seems almost to adore the fragrant flower in his bottom-hole, and by the little ones, who, with childish glee, search the meadows for the Dandelions of early spring. The love of flowers we fancy, is the most pure and absorbing with the young. The innocent and pure love the pure flowers, we think, with an earnestness and devotion unknown to some of us that are older. A beautiful sight greeted us not long since, which we will endeavor to portray with pencil and graver, but perhaps without much success, as the spirit of such scenes are not easily copied. A plant stood on the sill of the window, which attracted more than ordinary admiration from a little girl whose parents were probably the owners of both house and plant. Pleasure was expressed in every feature; and when we saw the gentle kiss imprinted on each flower and opening bud, we came near breaking that command which forbids coveting that we ever did before—and we didn't want the plant either. This little girl had been brought up in an atmosphere of love and flowers and plants; and you think her tastes would have been different with less favorable surroundings.

Several years ago we happened to be in one of our nurseries, when two little German girls, coarsely dressed, and apparently sisters, entered the grounds, and when first attracted our special attention, had made their way to the greenhouse, and were endeavoring to purchase a potted plant. When one was selected and the price ascertained, each one brought a few pennies from the depths of her dress pocket, and an anxious counting commenced. Their united purses did not seem enough, and another search was made in the corners of the pockets, followed by a more careful counting; and when the sad truth became apparent that their means were insufficient for the purchase, we watched the sorrowful countenances, the silent tears—a beautiful study for an artist. When the good gardener, with a smile of pleasure—the glow of a kindly act—delivered the plant to his anxious customers, taking their little all in payment their joy shone upon his all around.

This is the genuine love of flowers that we wish to see spread all over our land. We want to see flowers in the mansion, the cottage and the garret; in the school-rooms, the hospitals and the churches. Above all, we wish the young to cultivate flowers. This is why we write in a simple way of flowers, and of simple flowers, and leave fine writing about rare and costly things to others. These living preachers, through voiceless lips, are exerting an influence for good that few realize, and nowhere greater than in our new-born land, America. It is a pleasure to feel that we have been enabled in some measure at least to spread this good work, which brings refinement and happiness to so many, and sin and sorrow to none. Perhaps we could not better conclude what we at first designed only for a few introductory remarks, than by copying some lines of Horace Smith's beautiful HYMN TO THE FLOWERS.

"With clustered boughs each floral bell that swingeth,  
And tells its perfume on the passing air,  
Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ever sleighs  
A call to prayer.

"Your voiceless lips, O Flowers are living preachers—  
Each cup a pulpit, and each leaf a book—  
Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers  
From lowliest stock!

"Floral Apostles! that in dowy splendor,  
Weep without sin, and blush without a crime;  
O, may I deeply learn, and ne'er surrender  
Your love sublime!

"In the sweet-scented pictures, Heavenly Artist,  
With which thou paintest Nature's wide spread hall;  
What a delightful lesson thou impartest  
Of love to all!"

## SEED PLANTING.

**SEEDLING SEEDS**—It is the time for selecting seeds for spring planting. There are several ways of doing this—one from experience, which is always the best guide unless one wants to have experiments; another from the experience of others as given in the agricultural papers, farmers' clubs, etc.; another from the information derived from the elaborate and generally carefully prepared catalogue of the seedsmen. No matter which of these guides are chosen, the importance of making choice of and giving orders for seeds early, ought not to be overlooked. For as the season advances every seedsmen will be overwhelmed with business; and as the rule is, "first come, first served," those who delay their orders may have to wait what they regard as unreasonable length of time—and sometimes until it is too late to derive the advantages which an early ordering might secure them. This is given as a hint to our readers which it will be well for them to act upon.

We select the above as the all important duty now of all who desire to plant and who also wish to select good and pure seeds.

Our columns will always point to the right places at home and abroad, and we can say with confidence to all purchasers—go to J. P. Sweeney & Co., Seedsmen on Davis street in our city whose advertisement are in our columns, and they will treat you most liberally.

## THE COCOA TREE.

In the hottest portion of our continent, commencing in the southern portion of Mexico and extending to the lower extremity of Peru, is the native region of the tree which furnishes the cocoa, from which the various beverages we call cocoa, broma and chocolate are made. The tree is small, with large leaves and clusters of flowers, which do not grow on the ends of new branches, as most flowers do, but from the sides of the old stems and branches. The pods, which contain from fifteen to forty beans each, are shaped like a cucumber, and are about six inches in length by about three and a half in diameter. Before the beans can be made into cocoa, etc., they must be roasted, then crushed. I mixed with sugar and starch, and sometimes flavored with vanilla. From this bean, prepared with even more care than is used to make the chocolate—a cup of which we all like so much for breakfast and luncheon—are made all the delicious forms of candy known as chocolate, "caramels," or "creams," or "drops."—*Oliver Optic's Magazine.*

## A KING'S HUMANITY.

I once heard George the Second say that he would much rather forgive anybody that had murdered a man, than anybody that had cut down one of his sons, because an oak was much longer in growing to a useful size than a man, and consequently one loss would be sooner supplied than the other; and one evening, after a horse ran away and killed himself against an iron pike, poor Lady Suffolk saying it was very lucky the man who was upon him received no hurt, he said—  
"Yes, I am lucky, truly, where is the luck? I have lost a good horse, and have got a booby of a groom still to keep."—*Lord Harvey's Memoirs.*

## ADVERTISING—"GO YOU HALVES."

We are constantly receiving Letters containing Offers of large Advertisements on the principle of Halves. They will advertise, if we will pay one-half price of the article advertised in cash. This we most decline to do as a general rule, for much that is offered us is entirely worthless to us, besides we can often buy the article at the amount they ask in cash, or even less. Articles that we are purchasing, and are of real value, we will pay cash for as a purchaser, and advertise if they desire at our regular Cash terms.

## THE NEW DAISY.

The new Daisy, Queen Victoria, now advertised in our Columns is pronounced one of the finest Daisies known, it is very highly spoken of by the *Gardener's Monthly*, London, whence it comes, also by the *American Agriculturist*, New York Horticulturist and the *Farmers' Club*, New York.  
This beautiful little Gem is sent out by Messrs. A. Hance & Son, of the Hudson Nurseries, at Red Bank, New Jersey, as seen by their cards in our Columns.

Catalogues and prices at Farmer Office.

## GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR A GARDENER

We have an opportunity for a skillful and scientific Gardener, one who understands his business and can command a reasonable amount of capital, to step into a very grand chance to make a reasonable fortune.

A party desirous of retiring from his business, and having an excellent location and a large and valuable stock of Greenhouse and Garden stock, all in the very best order, with a No. 1 Dwelling House, and all surroundings of the very best, desires to find a good and responsible party to purchase the whole establishment, the seller does not require much down, having other capital, but a responsible and good man, to such, the most liberal terms will be made.

Address G. O. D., Farmer Office.

## SEED WAREHOUSE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

409 & 411 Davis street, cor. Washington.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,

## Seedsmen &amp; Florists,

Dealer in all kinds of

## FARM GARDEN, VEGETABLE

AND

## FLOWER SEEDS,

AND

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES,  
GARDEN SHRUBS, AND  
FLOWERING PLANTS.

We intend to be prepared for the largely increasing trade in Seeds which the increased population and extended culture now demands, and for this reason we have secured an unusually large stock for an early trade, which by reason of our early sales must be early.

Having been constantly engaged in the SEED TRADE for Twenty Years, we claim to know the wants of the Farmer, Gardener and Florist, and it is our aim to always have the most complete, extensive and reliable Stock of Seeds to be found in the State, and such as we can always

## GUARANTEE TO OUR PATRONS.

We offer them this season all the new and desirable kinds in large and small lots as they desire, and our prices on terms shall always be satisfactory.

## OUR SPECIALTY.

A complete assortment of our Native Tree Seeds, but Evergreen and Deciduous, with all desirable kinds of Tree Seeds.

## PURE

## California Alfalfa.

Our Sales of this Famed Clover was very large in 1873.

## CHOICEST GRASS SEEDS.

Kentucky Blue Grass,  
Timothy, or Herds Grass,  
Orchard Grass, Rye Grass,  
Red and White Clover;  
Rat Tail.

Our Collection of Garden Seeds cannot be surpassed, it complete in every department.

We invite all Seed Buyers, whether Wholesale or Retail to call and see our establishment, and we feel assured we can supply and please them.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,

409 and 411 Davis Street,  
San Francisco.

J. F. FARRSWORTH.

M. T. BREWER.

## M. T. BREWER &amp; CO.,

## Commission Merchants

AND

## Wholesale Dealers

IN

## Foreign and Domestic Green and Dried Fruits,

## PRODUCE, HONEY, NUTS, ETC

## GARDEN AND FLOUR SEEDS.

30 and 32 J Street, - - - Sacramento, Cal.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.



1875.

1875.

W. R. Strong & Co.

## THE American Seed Store

## AND

## Capital Nurseries,

NO. 8 & 10 J STREET SACRAMENTO

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Field and Garden Seeds of all kinds. Also Growers and Dealers in Trees, Plants, Shrubs and all Nursery Stock, grown with care.

All orders for Seed, Trees and Plants will have special care and attention, and all orders will be packed and forwarded with promptness.

The undersigned are also large Dealers in Fruits, Grains and Vegetables, all orders for those for shipment over the Railroad or to any part of the State will be duly attended to, and on the most reasonable terms.

Send for our Catalogues.  
W. R. STRONG, & CO.,  
41.24 No. 8 and 10 J Street, Sacramento.

## OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN

FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of food so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool in the dairy business, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of any other food. It is a valuable food for all kinds of stock, and is especially valuable for the fattening of sheep, and for the fattening of calves, and for the fattening of pigs. It is also a valuable food for all kinds of stock, and is especially valuable for the fattening of sheep, and for the fattening of calves, and for the fattening of pigs.

For MILK COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and preserving its quality to a greater extent than any food known. A valuable quantity for them at the commencement is two quarts in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the meal of bran, clover, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to make it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR SHEEP CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other food—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other food, and no food known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES it is a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and usefulness and gives them the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such a rapid and so promotes the growth of wool as a small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality. At present prices (30¢ per ton), it is the cheapest food in the market. It is now selling in New York at \$40 per ton, gold, at \$50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Food Dealers, and at the Manufacturing, King Street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

## PACIFIC OIL &amp; LEAD WORKS.

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

## TREES AND SEEDS.

## THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE WORLD.

The attention of Nurserymen throughout the United States, is called to our immense Stock of

## Magnolia Grandiflora Trees,

embracing all sizes, from 6 inches to 6 feet, grown from Seed on dry upland, and therefore perfectly hardy. We offer in quantity at following rates:

1 Year Seedlings, healthy plants, 6 to 9 inches, \$6 per 100, \$25 per 500, \$40 per 1000.

2 Years Seedlings, transplanted, fine stocky plants, 12 to 18 inches, \$10 per 100, \$40 per 500, \$80 per 1000.

Larger Trees, 2 to 6 feet, at Special Rates.

Also, Seed of the same, this season's growth, cleaned ready for planting—sent by mail, postpaid, at \$3.50 per single pound. Four pounds and upwards, at \$2 per pound.

Address, C. C. LANGDON & CO.,

41.14ml LANGDON NURSERIES, near MOBILE, ALA.

## CAMELLIA SEED--FRESH.

An Invoice of very Pure and Fresh Seed of the CAMELLIA JAPONICA just received by last Steamer direct from Japan.

Florists and Amateurs can secure this choice Seed in Packets of \$1 each.

Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to, and Seed sent by Mail free of Postage.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

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## COMMISSION SALES-ROOM

## Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. for the great mass of purchasers. We would therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to the wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgment we will do our best to suit them.

Our charges will be Five per cent. together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose a satisfactory reference or the Cash; or bill could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

We particularly call attention to the following val. Implements.

## THE POTATOE PLANTER,

## JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,

## CHEESE CURD CUTTER,

## PATENT WEEDING HOR,

## WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and the time of a visit to the city.

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# THE CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING.....MARCH 4, 1875.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND  
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

230 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs  
FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER  
Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make  
a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the  
productions of our State. Samples of all productions—  
Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals,  
and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are  
constantly being added.

## FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and mechanics, from the country, who visit  
San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and  
Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press  
and Strangers are particularly invited to avail them-  
selves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to  
which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign News-  
papers, Periodicals, and Magazines are upon the  
tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of  
volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horti-  
culture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all  
Sciences with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curio-  
sities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER,  
inserted in advance, are TWO DOLLARS for five  
lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one inser-  
tion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each  
subsequent insertion half the first rate. This is believed  
to be the cheapest and best medium of reaching the  
Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the  
right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed ob-  
jectionable.

## SAMPLE COPIES.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with-  
out charge, may understand it is sent to  
them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet  
their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask  
their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address  
PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER,  
San Francisco, Cal.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I hereby certify that the firm of Warren & Co.,  
doing business in the City and County of San  
Francisco as Editors and Publishers of the Cal-  
ifornia Farmer at 330 Clay street, is and has been  
for years composed of the undersigned above,  
and only the undersigned.

JAMES L. L. P. WARREN.

San Francisco, January 1st, 1875.

## Editor's Chair.

ROMA INTERVISTA.—We ask especial attention of  
our readers to the concluding chapter of our  
esteemed correspondent, Mrs. M. G. Wildie, a beau-  
tiful picture of a good woman's influence in  
working the salvation of her husband, her family  
and her kindred, and just at this time, these in-  
fluences are accomplishing great results in our  
city.

The "Word to Parents" will find a response in  
every parent's heart that regards the well being  
of their children.

Poe's column offers many beautiful  
thoughts.

The "Mothers' Voice" will find response in  
every loving child's heart, and recall the days of  
childhood and the love that has no equal on  
earth.

The "Old Farm House" is a beautiful picture  
that many will recognize.

On page 10 will be found a chapter on Plowing  
worthy of careful reading—also a sketch about  
some Jersey stock in Maine.

On page 11 will be found a chapter on "The  
Love of Flowers" by James Vick, Esq., that will  
richly repay every reader.

We invite the special attention of our readers to  
the admirable Essay of Kate Kavanagh, in  
Phrenological Journal on the "Kindness to Oth-  
ers." This is a "Bonanza" that will pay by div-  
idends daily.

The admirable address of the Hon. M. P. Wil-  
der in this number, will give much pleasure to  
his many friends on this coast.

We call attention to the note at the end of that  
beautiful Poem, two lines, by printer's error, be-  
longing upon the paragraph note of Eliza Barritt's  
poem, which is a fine tribute to one of God's noble  
workers in the cause of humanity.

Books.—We have received the Am. Education  
Annual, Vol. 1, for 1875, bound volume, pub-  
lished by J. W. Schenck & Co., N. Y. A  
complete Cyclopaedia of educational matters in  
every State in the Union, a very valuable work,  
especially as a reliable reference.

Thanks to the Chief Clerk of the Bureau of  
Statistics at Washington for valuable statistical  
reports.

Catalogues.—We have the Seed Catalogue from  
James Fleming, Seedman, of New York.

We have received from the Board of Agriculture of  
Ohio, their Bound Volume of Reports for 1873, a Vol-  
ume of 600 pages, with valuable matter pertaining to  
the Agricultural Interest of that great and growing  
State.

The Legislature of Ohio has made liberal provision  
for the State Board of Agriculture, and also for all  
the counties; this Volume gives very interesting reports from  
all the counties, with valuable Essays from leading  
practical cultivators in all the varied interests of that  
State, we shall make use of them as an early day.

We return thanks for their courtesy and shall be hap-  
py to reciprocate.

J. M. PETTESOILL & Co., 10 State Street, Bos-  
ton 27 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring subscrip-  
tions for THE CALIFORNIA FARMER in the above  
cities and authorized to contract for advertising at our  
lowest rates.



## SPRING TIME HAS COME!

"Behold the Fig Tree!

When its branch is yet tender, and it putteth  
forth leaves

We may know that summer is nigh."

All the evidences of Spring-time is around us,  
the time of the singing of birds both come, the  
Daffodil and the Cowslip, and the early Violet  
are around us, the fruit trees are bursting into  
bloom, the grass does its lovely green of Spring  
and all nature appears as in her bridal array.

The young lambs are frolicking on the hillsides,  
the cows low in the valley, quails swoop from  
beneath the Bay bushes, and the trout leap from  
the streams. These are evidences of the new  
life that is infused into all God's creatures at  
the return of

## BEAUTIFUL SPRING.

What a contrast California now presents by  
her glorious climate to all our Middle or Eastern  
States, and even those that are called the warmer  
or Southern States from New York.

To-day the "Presidential Day" the 4th of  
March, we are travelling in a delightful season of  
Spring, with bright flowers in bloom all around  
us, rich floral wreaths and bouquets in our mar-  
kets, with choice fruits of all kinds in our  
streets—while our friends in the other States are  
now locked up in snow and ice, and threatened  
with all kinds of disasters and suffering.

We do not believe there is a country on earth  
that has so many blessings, so many and so gener-  
ous, and so much to be truly thankful for as the  
people of our own Sunny Land, California.

While we are thus talking of what we are now  
enjoying, we would also speak of the opening  
prospects of this delightful season as it bears  
upon the prospects for the whole year.

Never before has a Spring-time dawned upon  
California with such a glorious prospect for the  
general prosperity.

In all these departments of the agricultural  
interests from every portion of our State we have  
letters telling us of the unbounded prospects of  
this year as one that would be crowned with the  
most beautiful crops ever known.

We have before us letters from East, West,  
North and South, from all counties, all speaking  
in the most enthusiastic thankfulness for the glo-  
rious season that has thus far opened upon the  
cultivators of the soil. Had our farmers had the  
ordering of the season they could not have or-  
dered it in a better series than it has come to  
them, the early rains to soften and prepare the  
earth for the seed of all kind, next the weeks  
of cool weather to retard a too rapid growth too  
early in the season, and at the same time, while  
the earth was warmer than the atmosphere above  
it, gave the plants a strong root growth so as to  
make them strong when mild weather should  
come to advance them, bold, strong, and produc-  
tive. No mortal could plan a series of weather so  
excellent for grain growing as nature has ar-  
ranged the last few months. And never before  
have our grain growers seen their crops so for-  
ward, so strong, and so healthy in the month of  
March as they find them now, and unless there  
shall come some unusual, some remarkable  
change of season, the grain crop of California  
will be an unparalleled one, both in quantity  
per acre, in quality and in quantity.

The orchard interest also has never more  
promising of an abundant harvest. The early  
blossoming trees like the almond, apricot and  
the plum, are all over early and warm positions and  
look like fountains of snow. They are indeed  
pictures in the beautiful landscapes that now  
break upon the scenery in all directions. Our  
fruit growers must be on the alert to prepare a  
market for their fruits of 1875, for these too will  
be an enormous as to astonish the world, and it  
will be a wise move to have as many Alden's  
Fruit Preserving Factories erected as is possible—  
that our fruit may not go to waste.

The Vineyard interest. This Spring promises  
great and good results, the low price of wines,  
and the heavy cost of taxation upon them without a  
corresponding revenue tax on foreign wines worked  
against our native wine interest, and discouraged  
many Vineyardists, and foolish reports were made  
about digging up their vines—this was all bunk.  
Good Vineyardists acted wisely, grafted over the  
Mission Variety to fine table varieties, and to  
choice wine-grapes, and joined in the efforts to  
induce Congress to protect home interests. This  
has been accomplished and now under a good  
tariff of 40 cents per gallon, and \$1.50 cents per  
case on foreign wines, our Vineyard interest  
will take a new start and march on to a degree of  
success and prosperity never yet attained.

Our wine makers have also advanced in skill  
and the better knowledge of our different grapes  
and their fitness for various kind of wines, and  
this will soon be manifest in seeing California  
wines take a very leading part in the markets of  
the East and in Europe.

We would urge all who feel an interest in the  
great productions of our State, all who wish its  
prosperity to go into the country and see for  
themselves, this will satisfy all of the certain  
prosperity of the opening season and the great  
results that will crown the harvests of 1875.

"How much to be prized and esteemed is a friend,  
On whom we can always with safety depend.  
Our joys when extended will always increase,  
And grief, when divided, is heaped into peace."

## DIGGING UP THEIR VINEYARDS.

We frequently see articles in our newspapers  
telling of certain vine growers that are digging  
up their vineyards, because *grapes growing don't  
pay*, and these same papers make pretenses of be-  
ing Agricultural papers and in this great interest  
in the name papers too, have been seen articles  
urging the making the grapes into raisins as pay-  
ing better than wine, than these journals blow hot  
and blow cold upon the same interest, the fact is  
they know nothing about agriculture or horticult-  
ure either, and half they report is simply hearsay,  
the simple fact is, there have been vineyards dug up  
and the vines burned, and it would be well if many  
more vineyards were saved the same way—the  
reason too was they did not pay, that is true, but  
here comes the truth, why? Because they were  
old, wormy, bark rotted, useless vines of the old  
Mission variety, and consequently—worthless,  
only a nuisance cambering the ground. We know  
lots of orchards that are in the same condition,  
the trees are old, moss covered, dead branches,  
root bound and utterly worthless, and better on  
the wood pile than in the earth, and the owners  
of these vineyards and trees can both say—these don't  
pay—and any newspaper that will report that a  
good healthy vineyard of good varieties of the  
grape, or an orchard of fine healthy trees of  
choice varieties don't pay, knows as little of the  
real interest of these matters as a hen knows of  
the Cherokee language, such papers are the blind  
leading of the blind, and the sooner they learn wis-  
dom the better for their readers and the interests  
they profess to plead.

## SUDDENLY RICH.

The recent furore in the Mining Interests, the  
large fortunes made by so many persons that  
were wise enough to realize their gains by con-  
version into gold at once, and the fortunes made  
on paper and which was proved worthless by  
large numbers of people, has done very much to  
unsettle the mind of many persons and to shift  
them for any regular routine of business again;  
thus the haste to be rich will prove a calamity  
rather than a blessing.

There may be a few cases where these fortunes  
suddenly made, may prove a blessing by being  
in the hands of good men, who will do good  
with it, but there are too many whom this malef-  
icium has drawn into its vortex who will forever  
mark it as the date of their business ruin.

Our City Sensational papers published a long  
list of the fortunate ones who had made from ten  
thousand dollars to a million, we have waited  
patiently to have the other side and to learn who  
had lost the most—but alas, such journals don't  
seem willing to give both sides, if they did they  
could now show for every one person that had  
made money, they could show twenty that had lost,  
and of these, alas! how many have been most  
cruelly duped and led on to their ruin.

Of all systems of Gambling we look upon the  
mad, wild and foolish plan of the Stock Gam-  
bling, as much worse than the Lottery, Faro, or  
Pool Selling, and these are all bad enough.

When the highest excitement prevailed among  
stock-brokers and purchasers, we warned people  
of the coming disaster and bade them look out  
for the coming trouble. We told them that the  
"Idus of March" would show them quite a differ-  
ent scene from the bright halo of January. That  
time has come and we can look round and see  
many that felt rich in January that now, they  
have none to do them reverence, but on the con-  
trary they meet the "cold shoulder" and yet  
have none to blame but themselves. They have  
only now to "reap as they have sown."

## CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES SENT EAST.

Much has been said about the sending of our  
delicious Vegetables to New York, Boston, St.  
Louis, etc., that it can be done safely and suc-  
cessfully there need be no doubt, the only secret  
is the knowing how to do it, and the how, is to do  
it right and well.

We believe the first shipment this season, was  
made by Messrs. Glanville and March, at No. 1  
Washington Market—this firm are large dealers  
in market produce, and understand thoroughly  
how vegetables should be packed and the condi-  
tion they should be, in when packed.

We have just been favored with a report of  
great success attending the shipment of quite a  
large lot of choice vegetables by this firm, they  
were carefully selected and packed by Mr. Hay, a  
true expert in handling vegetables, and these were  
packed under his direction and handling. The  
amount sent was as follows:

Four boxes were sent Feb. 5th, to New York,  
another lot was sent to Boston—and another to  
St. Louis on the 16th, all by Wells Fargo & Co.,  
at 20 cts. per lb. freight—the materials costing,  
however, less than the freight.

The articles sent, were all selected samples of  
Asparagus, Peas, Cauliflowers, Artichokes and  
New Potatoes. From this experiment word was  
received here on the 21st, that they had arrived  
at the several places, and that they all arrived in  
splendid order, giving to our Eastern friends in all  
Snow clad and Ice bound regions what California  
can do in Mid winter.

The successful shipments are highly creditable  
to the shippers and to our State.

Game or Song.—New Music.—We have more  
New Music to announce from "Gray's Musical  
Emporium," viz: A collection called let, *Serica*,  
"Game of Song," comprising thirty six pieces, all  
select and beautiful. "Fading Away," a deli-  
cate and plaintive song, others to suit all tastes.

La Joie Parfumeuse, in "Opera Comique,"  
from J. Offenbach.

The Valse Chantante, from LeCocq's popular  
Opera—La Fille de Madame Angotti.

Ballet of the Kitchen, A Schottische, composed  
by Wm. Byrnie, in this Mr. Gray sends out  
abundant music for all, from the Parlor to the  
Kitchen, and then to the Opera and Ball Room.

## THE HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

New-England History.

[We herewith publish a portion of the most ex-  
cellent address of the Hon. P. Wilder, at the  
annual meeting of the New-England Historic,  
Genealogical Society at Boston, Jan. 5th, at the  
Society's House.

We give the opening and select portions of this  
address for the express purpose of calling atten-  
tion to the all important subject here so strongly  
and truthfully enforced, and in the hope that the  
Pioneers of California will now, before it is too  
late, realize the great importance of securing all  
the most important facts in the lives and fortunes  
of the early comers to this wonderful land. We  
believe if immediate action should now be had  
and efforts made to gather up the full histories of  
the lives of the early "Pioneers of California,"  
such a history would be the most remarkable  
one ever written, and this is a duty which Cal-  
ifornians owe to posterity, this is most admirably  
and truthfully enforced in the address which we  
now publish. We most sincerely hope President  
Wilder's appeal will reach our Pioneers here and  
accomplish great good.

President Wilder in now in his Seventy-fifth  
year if we remember rightly, and this noble ad-  
dress coming from him, every word seems like  
"Apples of Gold" from a noble tree, giving its  
richest fruit in its most mature age.—Ed. F.]

## QUESTIONS OF THE SOCIETY:

With thanks to the Giver of all good, and ac-  
knowledging Him as the source of all life, light  
and power, I desire to present you my most  
hearty congratulations on the commencement of  
a new year, and the preservation of so many of  
our lives to the present time.

Impelled by a sense of duty, as well as of gra-  
titude for the confidence reposed in me, I accept  
the office with which you have honored me for so  
many years, and to which you have again elected  
me.

## THE NEW YEAR.

We this day enter upon the duties of another  
year, praying that our own lives may be spared,  
our energies increased, and our labors be abun-  
dantly rewarded with success. But while I con-  
gratulate you upon the increasing and beneficent  
influence of our association, we should not forget  
that we have sustained greater losses of distin-  
guished members than in any former year. In my  
address of last year, I brought to your notice the  
decease of several officers and members who had  
taken an active and prominent part in our pro-  
ceedings, and now I have the sad duty of adding  
to that starred roll the names of Fillmore, Perley,  
Upton, Ferrar, Lee, and Shurtleff, all of whom  
had filled the office of vice-president, or honorary  
vice-president of this society. These, with others  
who have taken a less prominent part with us,  
have fallen in the great battle of life, and passed  
away never to return.

"One generation comes,  
And thus we come and go, and come and go—  
Another goes, and mingles with the dust.  
Each for a little moment tling up  
Some little space."

And now that the labors of our lost associates  
have ceased on earth, let us cherish a remem-  
brance of their devotion and virtues, and amid  
the frailty of sublunary things, let us be comforted  
by the hope, that when we shall have finished  
our pilgrimage here we may be permitted to join  
them in that better land and better life, where  
none can die, and where the record of our mission  
here shall be merged in a record of a life of im-  
mortality.

Appropriate action has been taken, and resolu-  
tions of respect and condolence have been passed  
by this society in regard to several of our de-  
parted friends; and memoirs of them, with por-  
traits, have been published in, or are in course of  
preparation for, the New-England Historical and  
Genealogical Register.

We have thus been called to part with a larger  
number of those who have held official position  
than in any year since the formation of the soci-  
ety. During this period of thirty years we have  
lost twenty-one vice-presidents and honorary  
vice-presidents, being at the rate of less than two  
per year, while in the last we have been deprived  
of six members who had occupied these positions.  
But the felt death-blow is no respecter of times or  
persons.

"Leave us have their time to tell,  
And flowers to wither at the north-wind's breath,  
And stars to set,—but all,  
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!"

## INFLUENCE OF HISTORY.

And have you ever, my friends, duly consid-  
ered the solemn import and influence of history  
in its effect on the welfare of the world, embody-  
ing as it does the life-work of all time? O how  
grand and sublime the objects and issues with  
which its record is invested! The creation of the  
world! the birth of an immortal soul! the won-  
derous story of human existence and human  
progress! the mission of a Saviour! the ineffable  
wisdom and glory of God in all his ways and  
works! Were the influence of our lives to end  
with the brief hour that we tread the stage, his-  
tory would be comparatively of little import; but  
when we consider that our examples will be re-  
flected on the generations of future time, we feel  
the responsibility of life. Were the soul not des-  
tined to immortality, we might eat and drink and  
die; and men, made in the image of his Creator,  
"in form and moving bow express and admira-  
ble in action how like an angel! in comprehen-  
sion how like a God!" men, His noblest work,  
would be only preparing by his probation here,  
to make a royal feast for worms!

And yet how few keep any note of passing  
events, any record of themselves, their ancestors,  
or of the incidents of the time in which they live!  
But how important this duty! The lessons of  
history teach us that events which at the time  
are apparently but of little interest, often work  
out a destiny of momentous consequence to man-  
kind.

Kind. Who that has reflected on this subject  
does not appreciate its importance as the great  
revelator which has guided and will forever be  
the guide of all nations and people in their pro-  
gress towards perfection? These influences reach  
through all time, solve the problems of human  
existence, and form the bases of all advances in  
the march of civilization. They are the direct  
agents in promoting the highest happiness of  
our race and the glory of God.

## FAMILY HISTORY.

And now a word in relation to the influence of  
family history. In nothing is the divine benevol-  
ence more fully illustrated than by those ties of  
friendship and fraternal love which bind the fam-  
ily circle together,—a type of that blessed day  
when peace on earth and good will to man shall  
quite the families of earth in the great family  
above. The importance of family history has  
been easily overlooked in our land, and were it  
not for associations like our own, we should have  
been deprived of much of the wisdom which we  
now possess, and of many of the noble examples  
which have made this nation and people what  
they are. In some of the older countries of the  
world it has for centuries been a sacred duty to  
preserve the genealogy and history of families;  
but our busy population are so engrossed with  
present cares, that few have had regard for the  
past, or solicitude for the future history of them-  
selves or their families. But to those who have  
a respect for their ancestral name, or who desire  
to be remembered when they are gone, I know  
of no more agreeable duty than to place on  
record the history and incidents of their lives  
and of their relatives, that they may be preserved  
to the latest generation. And what more grate-  
ful reflection can we have than the thought that  
when we have joined the loved and lost of earth,  
our names shall live with theirs in the family re-  
cord of long succession, and, if we have in any  
way contributed to the happiness of the world, it  
shall be remembered and felt in the ages that suc-  
ceed us?

It is through the records of family history that  
we have the lineage of our race down from our  
first ancestor. Look, for example, to the Bible  
record of patriarchal families. The history of  
the Jewish people is a good example for us, as  
a part of whose religion it was sacredly to preserve  
and to transmit to future ages the history of their  
families. Thus they have the names of their his-  
torians, patriarchs, prophets and kings perpetu-  
ated to the present time, "that the generations  
to come might know them, even the children  
who should be born, who should arise and de-  
clare them to their children."

Thus for thousands of years, old, stereotyped  
China has preserved her history, and her histo-  
riographers are still charged with the duty of  
recording the events of the empire. Thus, En-  
gland, from the reign of William the Conqueror,  
has preserved with the greatest care the annals  
of the nation, and felt their influence on the moral  
and social condition of society. Her "Hera-  
ld's College," founded more than eight hundred  
years ago, is still the great genealogical reposi-  
tory where details of families are to be seen back  
to very early times.

## HISTORY OF NEW-ENGLAND.

When we review the history of New-England  
from its first settlement, and contrast the past  
with the present; when we consider the promi-  
nent position which this country, although young  
in years, now occupies in the rôle of nations,  
whose thoughts do not insidiously revert to the  
memorable part which New-England men and  
New-England principles have played in the tri-  
umphal march of modern civilization! Like the  
rills that gush from her mountain sides to com-  
mingle with old ocean's tide, or as light moving  
on the face of the waters, so we believe will the  
spirit of our free institutions affect the whole ba-  
log of mankind, and ultimately irradiate the en-  
tire horizon of civilized lands.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, my friends let us do what we  
can to advance the well-being of our institution  
and the cause which it seeks to promote. For  
my own part, I pledge myself to do so while I  
live. Be long, many of those who now oc-  
cupy these seats, and he who now addresses you,  
will have passed the boundary which divides time  
from eternity; but this association will live on,  
and as the time progresses will develop more and  
more the benefits of its researches and the wisdom  
of those who founded it. Let us therefore dis-  
charge the duties of our day and generation with  
fidelity, so that our children may have cause to  
bless the memories of their fathers, as we now  
revere and cherish the names of those who laid  
the foundation of the republic.

## OCCIDENT GOING EAST.

That "Little Brown Horse" of which so much  
has been said and written in our State and else-  
where in the last two or three years, having won  
a grand name and fame over the entire Pacific  
Shores, as well as great notoriety in the Eastern  
States, will soon leave California under the  
charge and care of Budd Doble Esq., and go  
among the racing men at the East to win more  
fame and carry off the laurels that have been  
worn by other famed horses. All we need to say  
to our Eastern horsemen is,

Look out for Budd Doble, and that Little Brown Horse.  
He is coming to meet you, and your pathway to cross.  
He will strip off bright laurels that others have won  
And win brighter laurels for a fame just begun.  
He comes as a type of our "Bright Sunny Land,"  
Like a staunch Old Ship Ship every spar fully manned  
To sweep the broad ocean and win on the seas.  
So comes our staunch Occident, to win where he please.

At a recent cattle sale at Paris, Ky., twenty-  
one cows were sold at an average of \$1,000 per  
head, and fourteen bulls at an average of \$1,195.  
One cow sold for \$6,000, another for \$5,400, and  
still another for \$4,100.



LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.,

3 and 5 Front Street.

PLOWS! PLOWS!!  
HARROWS! AND CULTIVATORS

WE HAVE TO OFFER THIS YEAR TO THE FARMERS OUR

IMPROVED



NAPA  
GANG.

WHICH HAS ESTABLISHED ITS REPUTATION AS ONE OF THE EASIEST, BEST WORKING  
PLOWS EVER OFFERED. IT IS MADE THIS YEAR MUCH STRONGER, AND  
DIFFERENT STYLES OF MOULD BOARDS, IS SUITABLE FOR  
FREE SOIL OR ADOBE LAND.

The Garden City Cast Steel  
Clipper Plows



BE RAPIDLY GAINING WITH ALL THE FARMERS. THEY ONLY NEED TRIAL TO  
ESTABLISH THEIR WORTH, AND AS THEY ARE THE  
ONLY CAST STEEL PLOWS MADE  
THEY MUST OUTLAST ALL OTHERS

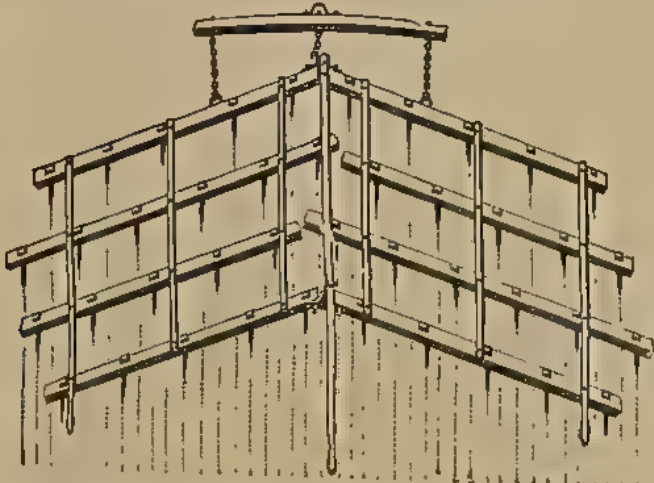
We have also the Double Shin Iron Beam,  
SO PROFITABLY USED ON SHERMAN AND OTHER ISLANDS. ALSO THE  
GARDEN CITY SULKY PLOW.

Just coming into use as a Plow to do more work than any other single Plow.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRIEDEMANN HARROW,

WHICH FOR PRICE HAS NO COMPETITOR.



Scotch Harrows,  
Square Harrows,  
Harrows with woods only,

OF ALL SIZES FROM 36 TO 100 TEETH.

CHISEL CULTIVATORS, 7, 9, AND 11 TEETH,  
DIAMOND CULTIVATORS, 5 AND 7 TEETH WITH WHEELS,  
HARROW TEETH ALL SIZES,  
SEED SOWERS, &c., &c.

AND A FULL LINE OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS.

Please send for Circular and Prices.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.,  
3 and 5 FRONT STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO

New Advertisements.

E. E. AMES,  
GENERAL AGENT  
FOR THE

"STANDARD"  
Studebaker Wagons.



We offer these celebrated Wagons at greatly reduced prices.

We not only offer them at reduced prices, but have greatly improved them, in having been made more nearly to conform to our California styles, making them with higher wheels and wider tires—better tread and finished.

We keep a greater variety and more complete stock of Wagons than any other dealer on the Pacific Coast, consisting in part of

Iron Axle Farm Wagons,  
Iron Axle Team Wagons,  
Iron Axle Header Wagons,  
Timble Skin Farm Wagons,  
Timble Skin Team Wagons,  
Timble Skin Header Wagons,  
San Joaquin Valley Wagons,  
Two and Three Elliptic Spring Wagons,  
Side and End Spring Wagons,  
Side Spring Business Wagons,  
Grocery or Delivery Wagons,  
Buggies, Carriages, Etc., Etc.

The attention of Dealers and the Trade is respectfully called to our Stock, Prices, etc.  
All Wagons Warranted.

Your attention is particularly called to the Seven Patent Wheel, for which we are Manufacturer's Agent. They are by far the best, most durable and easiest wheel made.

We are Agents  
FOR MANY LEADING  
Agricultural Implements,

INCLUDING  
PITT'S THRESHERS,  
HAINES' HEADERS,  
(Single and Double Geared).  
WOODS' MOWERS,  
RUSSELL'S MOWERS AND REAPERS,  
SULKY HAY RAKES,  
GARDEN CITY CLIPPER, SINGLE AND  
GANG PLOWS,  
FRIEDMAN'S AND SCOTCH HARROWS,  
SHAW'S STOCKTON GANG PLOWS AND  
CULTIVATORS

E. E. AMES,  
Studebaker Wagon Agency,  
Office and Showroom, 49 and 51 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.  
Depot and Shops, 317 and 319 K Street,  
Send for Catalogue and Price List, 1875. 44.1

Again Triumphant!

FIRST PREMIUM  
AT SACRAMENTO  
State Fair, 1874,  
AWARDED TO THE SPLENDID  
PIANOS  
OF  
Halet, Davis & Co.  
WM. G. BADGER,  
SOLE AGENT,  
No. 13 Sansome Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
OFFICIAL.

SACRAMENTO, October 1, 1874  
To W. G. Badger, Esq., 13 Sansome Street:  
We hereby certify that the Pianos of Hallet, Davis & Co. were awarded the  
TWO PREMIUMS  
For Best Square Grand Piano,  
Best Double Piano exhibited at State Fair, 1874  
(Signed)  
R. T. YARNOLD,  
BERNARD WACHENST,  
R. C. MARSH,  
JNO. McNEILL,  
Committee.

EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

We have received the Acorns of the Edible Evergreen Oak from Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner at Yeddo, for the Emperor of Japan.

This NEW OAK is thus described by the Commissioner "In his valuable letter on Quercus Cuspidata, (Thunberg) The Japanese name is Eji Naki, the Chinese name, Ka. It is an Evergreen, growing to the height of thirty and forty feet and has a deep glossy foliage, it forms a beautiful hedge, and its acorns are edible, being highly esteemed by the Japanese. Its wood is strong and durable.

A few of these Acorns can be had at the  
RIVER OFFICE.

MANNING'S  
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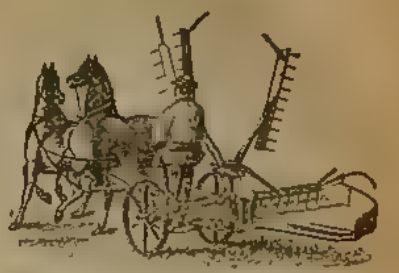
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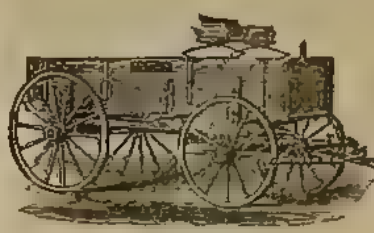
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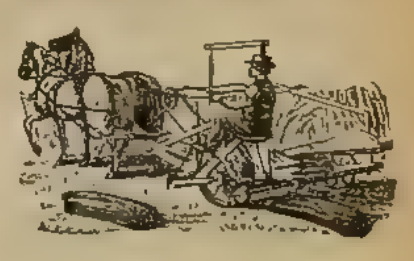
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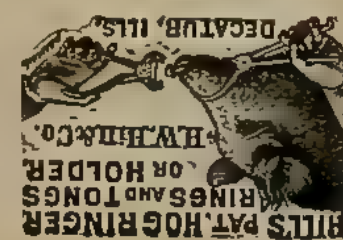
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## Home Miscellany.

### ONE DEED OF GOOD.

If I might do one deed of good,  
One little deed before I die,  
Or think one noble thought that should  
Hereafter not be forgotten,  
I would not murmur, though I must  
Be lost in death's unnumbered dust.

The tiny wing that waits the seed  
Upon the careless wind to carry,  
Of its short life has only need  
To find the germ fit place for birth;  
For one swift moment of delight  
It whirls, then withers out of sight.

—F. W. BARDEN.

### MY MOTHER'S VOICE

My mother's voice! I hear it now!  
I feel her hand upon my brow.  
As when, in heart-felt joy,  
She raised her evening hymn of praise,  
And called down blessings on the days  
Of her loved boy.

My mother's voice! I hear it now!  
Her hand is on my burning brow,  
As in that early hour,  
When fever throbb'd through all my veins,  
And that kind hand first soothed my pains  
With healing power.

My mother's voice! It sounds as when  
She read to me of holy men—  
The patriarchs of old:  
And gazing downward in my face,  
She seemed each infant thought to trace.  
My young eyes told.

It comes—when thoughts unbidden throng,  
Worn in sweet doceptive song,  
And whisp'ers round my heart,  
As when at eve, it rose on high,  
I hear, and think that she is nigh,  
And they depart.

Though round my heart, all, all beside—  
The voice of friendship, love, had died—  
That voice would linger there,  
As when soft pillow'd on my breast,  
Its tones first lulled my infant rest,  
Or rose in prayer.

(The above was published long years ago and preserved by a lady in her scrap-book as a gem—the later history of the "Learned Blacksmith" proved the Poet's words true.—Ed. F.)

### ELIBU BURRITT

"The following thoughts were suggested, on seeing that a clergyman in Boston, returned a document on Peace to the editor the 'Christian Union,' with the following words on the margin of the paper: 'Stick to your avail, Elibu—put on your apron and to work.'"

"CARRY THEM DOWN THE DISCON?"

Go, pony mortal—chain the wind  
That swells the ocean's roar;  
Or with new words attempt to bind  
Its billows to the shore—

Go, lift thy voice when lightning plays  
And echoes thunder roll—  
Scatter the heavy clouds away,  
And nature's laws contrail—

Then mayst thou hope a Burritt's mind  
Will at that call reply:  
Or be by "apron-string" confined  
Beside the "anvil's fire."

No—while life warms his house of clay,  
By native genius taught;  
Ogle will force from day to day  
His thunder-bolts of thought.

And they shall sound from shore to shore,  
To earth's remotest bound;  
Till slavery's chain shall clank no more,  
And "peace on earth" is found.

Then let him spread those jewels bright,  
And meekly bear renown,  
Till from the source of life and light,  
He takes a golden crown.

### THE OLD FARM HOUSE.

At the foot of the hill, near the old red mill,  
In a quiet, shady spot,  
Just peeping through half hid from view,  
Stands a little moss-grown cot.  
And straying through at the open door,  
The sunbeams play on the sandal floor.

The easy chair, all patch'd with care,  
Is placed by the old hearth-stone;  
With witching grace, in the old fireplace,  
The evergreens are grown.  
And pictures hang on the whitened wall,  
And the old clock ticks in the cottage hall.

More lovely still, on the window sill,  
The dew-eyed flowers rest,  
While midst the leaves on the moss-grown eaves  
The martins build her nest.  
And all day long the summer breeze  
Is whispering love to the budding trees.

Over the door, all covered o'er  
With a sack of dark green baize,  
Lays a musket old, whose worth is told  
In the events of other days;  
And the powder-bag, and the hunter's horn  
Have hung beside it for many a morn.

For years have fled, with noiseless tread,  
Like fairy dreams away,  
And left in their flight, all a horn of his might,  
A father—old and gray;  
And the soft wind plays with his snow-white hair,  
And the old man sleeps in his easy chair.

Inside the door on the sandal floor,  
Light, airy footstep glides,  
And a maiden fair, with flaxen hair,  
Kneels by the old man's side—  
An old oak creaks by the angry storm,  
While the ivy clings to the trembling form.

### For the California Farmer "SHE HAS DONE WHAT SHE COULD."

MARK XIV: VIII.

This also that she has done shall be spoken of for a memorial of her.

ST. MARY, M. O. WILDER.

No. 3.

"Where are you going?" asked father.  
"To see Mrs. Marsh," was the quiet reply.  
"I will go with you," he said, and hastily put on his hat and overcoat.

Ed, looked up in a dazed, half-frightened manner as they went out. "I swear," said he, "the old man has beat himself this time."

"Don't talk so," I said, "he is our father; if he has his faults, he is not so bad a man as he is."

"He might be well enough if it wasn't for his confounded temper and little, pinched-up, sly, sly soul; but they're all there is to him, so what's the use in arguing the question?"

We talked a long time, and I told him a great many things that Mrs. Marsh had said; and he grew quite thoughtful, for him, and interested.

They did not come at ten o'clock. "Let's go down," said Ed.

"Father might not like to have us," I urged. But he declared he was going, anyway, and started for his cap; so I threw a shawl over my head and we went.

When we reached the door we heard a sound that we had never heard before—it was our father's voice in prayer. When it ceased we stole softly in. Mrs. Marsh was holstered in the rocking-chair, breathing painfully. She tried to smile, and motioned father to speak to us. He came quickly and said, "My children, I have been a poor father to you; may God help me to be a better one."

I was terribly agitated, and Ed, struggled hard to repress feeling. We came home soon, but father and mother said all night.

Mrs. Marsh lived two weeks after that; then she gave Jerry to us and Mr. Marsh took the little girl to her sister, and the next fall he died.

Maggie was wiping away fast-falling tears and my own heart was full.

I thought I understood it all then, but I did not. A week after that some of Maggie's friends were there, and we were talking in an enthusiastic way of womanhood suffrage and the need that all professions and opportunities should be open to woman.

Maggie joined heartily in the discussion, agreeing with them in the main, but holding that woman already possessed grand world-influencing powers that, save in rare cases, were allowed to remain dormant; that if these powers were properly cultivated and exerted, the doors of all vocations and professions would swing open to her.

Some of the girls appealed to Uncle Simeon, who just then came in. I expected he would denounce the whole thing, but he seemed inclined to treat the (then) new subject generously.

"Well," he said, musingly, "I don't suppose our political economy is perfect. Woman's vote may perfect it or it may not—we can't tell; but one thing is certain, if she does what is already within her reach, suffering for her to do—if she will only reap the harvest that is going to waste waiting for her, she will find plenty to do and reward for doing it. If Christian women would make as much effort to convert people to Christ as they do to convert them to womanhood suffrage, what a perfection in social and political life we should attain! If the leaders of this movement would give the same money, strength, energy and perseverance to rouse women to their responsibilities as mothers and makers of nations, we should have a revolution that would bring in its train all that is good and desirable for mankind."

The feeling in Uncle Simeon's tone threw a hush over us all.

After they were gone I went out on the piazza just in time to see him crossing the yard with a pot of roses.

"Where are you going?" I called.  
"Over to the graveyard. Get your hat and come with me."

It was a little way "cross lots" to a secluded spot dense with oak trees and nature's shrubbery—a fitting place for death's quiet, peaceful sleep. Uncle Simeon passed by a neat white stone; just back of it, sheltered from the sun's rays, he placed the jar. It was a common brown earthen one, but the rose was a rare monthly with bright leaves, lovely drooping buds and variegated blossoms. While he was arranging it I looked at the slab:

Mark xiv: viii.

EMMELINE, WIFE OF J. N. MARSH,

Died March 20th, 18—, aged 20 y'rs.

"This also that she has done shall be spoken of for a memorial of her."—xiv: ix.

How expressive it was! How eloquently it spoke for the still sleeper!

"This rose-bush is very precious to us," said Uncle Simeon. "She brought it to West Meadow cottage, and when human sympathy was denied, its sweet flowers cheered and comforted her. After she died we brought it here, but the full sunlight was too strong for it, and mother has had it up at the house, tending it."

We sat down on the bank.

"Someway it always does me good to come over here—it is so calm and peaceful; just the place where she ought to sleep. Her life was so dark and stormy—dark and stormy without, but all light and peace within. When I heard those girls talking up at the house, I thought of her, and what a pity it is so few are like her. She did what she could, and I don't believe, taking the words at their full meaning, many do that."

"She did a great deal for you," I said, timidly.

The little steel-colored eyes grew dark and full as he answered:

"Yes, May, I didn't like to let them have the West Meadow cottage; I was sure they couldn't

pay the rent. But there was no other place for them, and I finally consented. When it came second quarter day and he couldn't pay, I told him it was just as I expected—he was a miserable, drunken cheat. He was too proud to stand that, and paid me back in my own coin. Perhaps if I had said an encouraging word to him then he might have kept along steady and not have had that terrible fever, and she wouldn't have suffered so much with extra care and all."

He pulled the grass nervously.

"But perhaps if he hadn't been sick so long and kept in the house he never would have realized her anxiety for him and how self-sacrificing she was, and never would have asked God to forgive his sins and all the sorrow he had caused her. We can't tell—but always when I think of it, I think how wonderful is the love that has forgiven me. Well, I watched them all along. I could see how bravely she kept up and always had a bright, encouraging word for everyone, managing till her strength was all gone to be doing kind offices for some one. Old Tim Ryan had inflammatory rheumatism; she was continually doing something to relieve him. You recalled the man with a cane who lighted the church Sunday night? He was a low, debauched creature; her influence made him a respected Christian. And there was Judge Hale's wife, a butterfly of a woman who never gave a thought to anything better than show; she was thrown from the carriage and fatally injured. Mrs. Marsh went to see her, and in her quiet, Christ-like way, pointed to the only healer. Mrs. Hale died in great peace, and it was, eventually, the means of converting her husband. Mrs. Marsh never spoke of these things, and the half was not told."

"But it was for her own fireside she labored most, and when she felt that her husband was saved, even I, as I passed by every day, could see the new look of contentment in her face. I could see a difference in my own family, too. Though they were forbidden to help her, I felt sure that another furnished the rent money."

"One quarter-day I staid out of the house all day pretending to be drove with work; after supper I went out, saying I must see about that rent. I went by, though, down to the mill. I couldn't bear to go in, but was afraid our folks would find out I hadn't been there, so toward bed-time I came back and walked straight up to the door; the room was light and they didn't hear me. Marsh was reading the Bible; then he prayed—and she prayed."

"Oh, what a prayer! It seemed meant for me, every word of it. I could hear how faint her voice was, and how it had failed since I heard it last. She prayed for my family, and asked God to reward for the tender sympathy and bounteous kindness they had bestowed on her and her loved ones. And then she prayed for me. That prayer showed me what a selfish, crafty, hardened old sinner I was, and there were no harsh words in it, either. I almost ran home and buried to bed, I cursed myself for mistaking a sickly woman's words, and for weeks I battled with them. I tried to quiet myself by promising to do better, but I was too proud to say as much to my wife and family."

"One night Marsh came for mother. Oh, how gladly I went into the presence of that saintlike woman. I did not tell her all—she was to bear it—but I asked her forgiveness and my wife's (poor Sylvia!) whom I never had done my duty by, and I got down on my knees and asked God to forgive me. And He did. Right there He sent a flood of love and peace into my soul that has only grown more steady and warm since. The next day we sent for James, and our family is a happy one now."

"Mrs. Marsh lived about two weeks after that. The night she died was balmy and springlike. We thought she would go about sunset, and I sat by the window watching it. She opened her eyes and whispered to her husband; he motioned to me, and I went to the bed."

"You wanted Jerry," she said, "my precious boy—may our Father help you care for him! Then turning to her husband, she murmured—

"I know my sister will love our girls, and my husband will come to me soon—I'm so grateful to you all—I have done what I could." She closed her eyes wearily, once again opened them and smiled; but it was more to the angels than to us, for the next instant she was with them.

The text for her funeral sermon was, "She hath wrought a good work," but we thought as her last words had been exemplified by her life, we would mark them here: "Mark xiv: viii.—She hath done what she could."

Uncle Simeon's voice was low and husky, and tears about the white stone from my sight.

Silently we walked in the twilight over the narrow path through the clover field.

How meager and dwarfed my life seemed as I looked at its unclouded days and lost opportunities; from what a different standpoint I viewed the world and the gifts God had given me. I thought of the sleeper, and how much better work she had done for the Master than I with health and helpful friends, and with earnest resolve I whispered, *I will do what I can.*

Concluded.

Toy banks are safest. If the back breaks the child dreads getting money.

True merit, like the pearl inside an oyster, is content to remain quiet till it finds an opening.

A brass band in Virginia City has been requested to practice in a mine 600 feet under ground. It can play there in the minor key and disturb no one.

Will S. Hay, when in New York week before last, closed a contract with the music publishing house of J. L. Peters & Co. for another year's song writing, to begin the 1st of January, 1875. This is his ninth consecutive year during which he has written songs for this firm. Under their imprint he has written five times as many ballads, songs and musical compositions as any man this country has ever known.

### A WORD TO PARENTS.

We believe there is no way in which evil habits are more frequently and more effectively propagated among children, than by example. The habit of evil speaking, or of dealing lightly with the reputation of another is often acquired in the family circle, through the injudicious example of the father or mother. And often have we been led to wonder at the inconsiderateness of some parents while speaking of others in the presence of their children. "Is my son a slanderer? Has he been guilty of traducing the character of another?" asks the Christian parent: "No it cannot be so! I have labored earnestly and perseveringly to enforce upon him an abhorrence of slander, and I am sure he would not be guilty of that." You have labored by precept, but what has your example been? Aye, it was at the family board, or around the fire-side that he received lessons that made your precepts of no avail. It was in his earliest childhood perhaps that you began to sow those seeds in his heart, the seeds of which you are reaping to your own regret and mortification.

Let a mother indulge in the practice of evil speaking before her family, let her appear to delight in making public the faults of others, and though her precepts may be given in the most forcible manner, and often repeated, yet her example nullifies all, and her counsels and admonitions are worse than lost. She may forestall her example by appeals to the conscience of the child, she may strive to cultivate tenderness and susceptibility on that subject, and yet she may undermine the whole fabric and counteract all her labors by her own imprudence! 'Tis a mother's example that sketches the outline of her child's character. 'Tis a mother's example which sinks down into the heart of the child like snowflakes into the bosom of the ocean! And how can it be otherwise? Has he not been taught to revere and honor his mother? and can he be persuaded that her conduct and her practice are not worthy of imitation?

But let a mother cautiously avoid speaking evil of others, let her be careful never to exhibit their faults, and let her regard their reputation as a gem of too great value to be trifled with, and then let her precepts be such as are calculated to excite an abhorrence of evil speaking, and, having commenced to early life, she will be able to cherish in his heart a peculiar sensitiveness upon the subject, and while he learns to "bridle his tongue," he will also learn to avoid the presence of the slanderer as that of a deadly viper.

To view of these things, how responsible is the position of parental! And especially ought a sense of this responsibility to impress the heart of every mother. And she should walk cautiously and circumspectly and with trembling, while she should regard the character of her child as but a mirror reflecting her own image.

—A Mother.

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VOLUME XLIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1875. NUMBER 8.

The California Farmer.  
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**EUROPEAN.**  
From our Special Correspondent.  
Paris, February 30th, 1874.

**FAT CATTLE EXHIBITION.**  
The Fat Cattle Show just held here, illustrates the very rapid strides being made by French Agriculture; it is a march in seven league boots. This exhibition is under the auspices of the government, and its aim is to encourage the breeders and fatteners of stock to produce rapidly and at the least expense the largest quantity of meat, and of a quality suited to consumers. It is thirty-one years since this official show was founded; till then, the production of butcher's meat was left to chance; cattle were reared for labor and milk; sheep for their wool; meat was a super addition; the animal was slaughtered because it could no longer furnish anything else. To-day, for many reasons of cattle the problem is reversed, meat has become the principal object, milk, butter, cheese and wool, are but accessories. People eat more meat and less bread, while the price of the latter has remained nearly stationary, that of meat has nearly doubled. French native stock had numerous defects, and it was essential to show the farmer animals possessing superior qualities; new types to serve for model crossings. It is thus, that in "Nièvre," the "Durham,"

**PRIZE CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, ETC.**  
Charolais has taken the lead in remunerative breeds; the ox which obtained the prize of honor on the present occasion, was of this race, five years old and weighed twenty-two cwt.; a fat cow of the same race obtained a prize, weighing fifteen cwt., and was four years old. The plan of awarding a prize for a group of animals of a common breed is very successful. The "Normand," ranks next to the "Nièvre," but its flesh is superior in point of succulence, the consequence of a difference in the pasturages. "Tell me what you eat, and I will tell you what you are," may be considered as a true adage. The display of sheep was superb, and in lots of three. The "Southdown" beat the "Disley-mexino." This superiority is perhaps but an affair of locality, and in Agriculture it is prudent never to generalize too much. The pigs were as usual ones of fat; that which gained the prize of honor was an animal of the Middlesex breed, a twelve-month old, weighing four and one quarter cwt., though less precocious, and not so well-formed, the "Normand" pigs are more in favor with consumers than English breeds. The display of poultry, living and dead, was perfect; here at least France has no rivals.

**POULTRY HATCHING MACHINES, BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.**  
Something new now. Improved hatching machines were exhibited and rewarded, better still, purchased. What is wanted in these machines is not capability to hatch the eggs, but to find a substitute for the mother's wings for the chickens after the latter have picked their food. The show of butter was very attractive, that from Laigny, Gournay, and Bayonne, distancing all competitors. The price of butter has tripled in thirty years, and progress in its mode of preparation has been equally as marked. There were three hundred and fifty competitors, and the jury had experts to taste the samples, fifteen of which were selected as worthy of prizes. Fresh samples

of these fifteen were presented to the chief expert, who was made to turn his back to those he had selected previously, and marvellous to relate—for such a wonderful taste is so—he classified the new samples in their order of merit precisely as he had done the old! France exported in 1874, 37,000 tons of butter, chiefly to England and Brazil, representing the product of 400,000 cows, yielding 14 quarts of milk per day. She imports 4,000 tons of butter annually. The exhibition of cheese was on a par with the butter; excellent respecting Roquefort, Brie, and Gruyère, but the Camemberts were inferior. Associations for the manufacturing of cheese—a plan of Swiss origin, are rapidly superseding the efforts of individuals, and prizes are awarded on this basis. France imports three times more cheese than she exports.

**EXHIBITION OF MACHINERY.**  
A Professor of the Agricultural College of Grignon, exhibited models and diagrams of the various machinery and processes employed on the continent for making cheese and butter; it was a singularly interesting collection, which several foreigners vainly endeavored to buy. There was an exhibition of implements organized by the manufacturers themselves, comprising 1000 exhibits. A steam cultivator by a French firm attracted much attention, because it was the first manufactured in the country; France, owing to the minute division of property, can never employ many of these implements, not more than fourteen are known to be in use, while Germany has one hundred, and England twelve hundred. As regards threshing and grain preparing machines, France now manufactures such, as good as the foreigner; mowing and reaping machines however, must be imported. Sowing implements commence to be more and more favorably received; in the matter of ploughs, France cannot be surpassed in their variety, excellence and cheapness.

**AG. SHOW, HORSES, CATTLE, ETC.**  
The Agricultural show at Nièvre, which has recently taken place, is one of the most important in France; it is the centre of the fattening district of the country—the farmers buy the lean kine, and in three months the pasturages are so rich the animal is ready for the butcher, yielding a net profit of fr. 150 per head. Since the northern districts have so much beef pulp at their disposal, they are competitors in purchasing stock to be fattened, so the rearing of cattle is rapidly becoming an important question for both regions. In the Nièvre, the great aim is to have a race of cattle of the purest white, and of horses of the purest black. Fossils with but a speck of white are thereby lessened in price by fr. 150.

**SHADE ATTACHMENT FOR PLOWS.**  
Every farmer who has trudged after a plow under a hot sun has doubtless wished for just some such an invention as that illustrated in the annexed engraving. It is simply an attachment readily applied to any convenient portion of the plow, the object of which is to support an umbrella and to allow of the same being adjusted so as to throw its shade upon the plowman. A cranked arm is secured in a socket by means of a set screw, and is free to revolve in a horizontal plane. The outer end of this crank is jointed, and provided with an adjusting brace, whereby it may be inclined and secured at any desired angle. A suitable socket, at the upper end of the arm, holds the umbrella handle, retaining the same by a simple spring catch.

The umbrella shade is largely used in this city, by stage drivers, cartmen and others whose labors require them to be constantly out of doors, and it proves a very welcome comfort. It obviates, besides, by warding off the sun's rays, the danger from sun stroke, and is a convenient shelter in case of sudden showers.

This invention was patented through the Scientific American Patent Agency, October 27, 1874, to Jefferson J. Darby, of Fort Mott, S. O. [The Scientific American gives the above notice and illustrates the Plow, Plowman and Umbrella upon the plow-handle and makes a pretty picture. It may be a capital thing sometimes, but when the wind blows as it does here sometimes, we think the shade would fare hard.—En. F.]  
**SHORT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**  
The New York Grocer, a Journal devoted to the Grocers interests particularly—has lately had a series of articles in its columns showing up the great loss our Grocers and families all suffer from the fraudulent custom of putting up various leading articles all short weight—many articles have been proved short from ten to twenty-five per cent, and the "Grocer" asks a general co-operation among all dealers, so that this great wrong can be fully redressed.  
At the head of their columns they place this motto:  
Count, weigh, measure and gauge everything you buy. If this plan should be rigidly adopted by every family in our city they would save at least one-fourth of all their family expenses.

### WELCOME BRIGHT FLOWERS.



"BEHOLD THE LILIES OF THE FIELD, THEY TOLL NOT, NEITHER DO THEY SPIN, YET I SAY TO YOU THAT SOLOMON IN ALL HIS GLORY, WAS NOT ARRAYED LIKE ONE OF THESE."

**OUR ILLUSTRATION.**  
The season now before us so bright and beautiful, speaks to us by the glorious emblems of Nature typified upon our hillsides and valleys, where the early flowers, are opening out their bright and fragrant petals as a testimony of the opening Spring.

We have placed upon our front page above some of these monitors that should be to us as open books, pointing to the great truths of His revealed word and His perfect work in the natural world around us, for surely, in a land as favored as California is and has been for years, we should feel that "our lives have fallen to us in pleasant places" and that "we have a goodly heritage."

No portion of our glorious unloved is so favored by nature for the "cultivation of flowers" as California, and we give in the picture above those that are peculiarly fitted for our climate.

#### STATE AGRICULTURE SOCIETY.

The State Board of Agriculture met yesterday at 3 P. M., President Cary presiding. Present—Directors J. J. Green, Chas. Green, Biggs, Chamberlain, Horack, Hamilton, Cox, Younger and Mott. The Board spent the opening time of the session in closing up the recommendations of committees for special premiums as follows: Premium for best fruit-dryer was awarded to J. M. Keeler & Co., \$50; premium to George Bennett, for graded mare, \$30. The question was taken up of an old claim against the Society for track grading and filling, amounting to \$1,700 or \$1,800, in favor of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The matter was referred to a committee, consisting of President Carey and Directors J. J. Green and Fred. Cox, with full power to act in effecting a settlement. The following standing committee were then named: Finance—Carey, Beck and Cox. Library—Beck, Chas. Green and Mott. Publication—Carey, Beck and Horack. The question of making up the premium list for the next exhibition of the Society was then taken up and discussed. The Board went into Committee of the Whole and took up the premium list and rules with the intention of completing the entire make-up of the list.—*Sacramento Record, March 2d.*

The New York Almanac.—We have a very handsome Almanac for 1875 sent us from Messrs. Francis, Hart & Co., edited by Julius Wilcox, and published in the interest of Life Insurance and all insurance matters—a very handsome magazine finely illustrated, and with a series of interesting matter to entertain the reader—thanks.

### Eastern Correspondence.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)  
THE FISH INTEREST IN NEW YORK.

THE MARKETS OF NEW YORK. (No. 2.)  
New York, Feb. 29th, 1875.

MR. EDITOR: The past week has been more favorable for fish and the prices in consequence have depreciated a little, but owing to the extensive demand the figures are still high. Nothing new has been brought to market but a small quantity of live Cod, which sold rapidly for twelve cents per pound—the first Long Island (green) Smelts were caught during the present week and sold at twenty-five cents per pound, they will be plenty enough in a short time and we will be glad to sell them at any price. White Smelts from Maine at twenty cents per pound—White Bass from Canada at any price, from five to fifteen cents per pound—Shad are plenty from the South and running large in size—and better in quality, and bring from forty to ninety cents. Red Snappers and Grouper from the Gulf of Mexico sell at twenty-five cents per pound. Some large Salmon Trout from the Canada lakes, very fine at eighteen cents per pound. White fish plenty at eighteen cents, and large Pickerel at fifteen cents per pound. Flounders are now coming plenty and bring ten cents per pound. Sale from New Jersey scarce at twenty cents per pound. Hard Crabs from the South at two dollars per hundred—and soft Crabs from Canada Bay at seventy-five cents per dozen. We shall have our first arrival of California Salmon in about ten days, and I expect they will be fine as they always are. We have frozen Salmon all the season from Nova Scotia, but as soon as the Kings come from our own country the foreigners have to take a back seat!

The Fish Markets of New York have long been known to the trade as the great receiving depot of the great varieties of fish available for the table, the stalls of all the fish dealers are always well supplied with the different kinds of fresh and salt water fish from the Atlantic coast and inland lakes. The salt water fish is more sought after being more nourishing, though probably some of our fresh water fish, first of which is the Salmon is more palatable. Neither should however, be used when out of season; the demand for fish during the present season of Lent is greater than that of any year on record—the White fish that we get now are fattened in pens in the Detroit river. I wish you would send me some more papers, as I have not received any yet, and I think it strange that they have not come. Please direct them to the enclosed address, and they will be sure to get here.  
O. W. B.

### WALTER BROWN SON & CO'S. MONTHLY WOOL CIRCULAR.

New York, March 1st, 1875.

We have again to report a dull period in the Wool trade. From the opening until the close of February, the demand for the staple has been limited to the absolute necessities of those mills running by steam, or not affected by the general scarcity of water throughout the New England States. The majority of mills, depending for their motive power exclusively upon their streams and ponds, have been obliged to stop entirely during the past month, or to run only a few hours each day. This fact, while it has made a great difference in the volume of transactions in the raw material, has at the same time, given rather a better tone to the woolen goods market, and will probably in the end result to the general benefit of all interested.

The wool market throughout this extreme inactivity has generally maintained its previous firmness, concessions being only made in individual cases, where holders felt the wisdom of realizing on a portion of their assortment, rather than to depend upon the uncertainty of events, with the hope of obtaining the highest values on their entire stock. This concession is noticeable principally in fine fleeces, the other grades of domestic wools being too scarce to make any yielding in prices necessary in order to effect sales.

The action of Congress on the new tariff bill, if it becomes a law, will place the duty on wools where it stood previous to July, 1873, and would increase the cost of fine foreign wools, and also tend to enhance the value of the home staple, were it not for the fact that advices from the London sales of colonial wools report a decline of about equal amount in that market, and without a reaction abroad, it is not likely that prices here will be materially changed.

The heavy rains during the past ten days have given most of the idle mills the power requisite for running. Nevertheless, manufacturers have not as yet shown any desire to increase their stock of wool, but will keep out of the market as long as possible, fearing that an undue anxiety to purchase may stimulate an advance in those wools which are known to be in small supply.

PULLED WOOLS have been in comparatively good demand and as they are relatively cheaper than fleeces, having been taken with more freedom, with prices well sustained during the month and sales close up to production.

TEXAS WOOLS. The assortment of these is large, and being chiefly of the full and western description, generally not desirable for clothing purposes, they have been slow of sale. The bulk of the stock is in a few hands, who have been holding them at prices considerably above the views of consumers, and although they have declined somewhat, are still considered too high, and without considerable improvement in the general tone of the market, they will not probably move freely until further concessions are made.

CALIFORNIA WOOLS have sold to some extent, but at lower prices than those last quoted. The bulky and faulty character of this season's Fall Clip makes it an undesirable wool at low figures. The supply of these wools being large both here and in San Francisco, holders have shown more disposition to meet the market during the month. Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month were: 793 bales and bags. Coastwise, Texas, 889 bales; Savannah, 10 bales; New Orleans, 8 bales; San Francisco, 26 bales; Southern 6 bales.

The importations as reported are: London, 589 bales; Liverpool, 498 bales; Marseilles, 548 bales; Antwerp, 39 bales; Cape Town, 780 bales; Bremen, 35 bales, Montevideo, 29 bales; Havana, 2 bales.

Particular attention given by this house to consignments. Information by letter will at any time be cheerfully given to all who may desire it, and any Wools consigned will receive prompt attention.

#### TUB-WASHED WOOL.

Choice.....	50 @ 62
Fair.....	54 @ 58
Inferior and Burry.....	48 @ 52

#### PULLED WOOL.

New York City extra Palled.....	48 @ 48
New York City super Palled.....	45 @ 48
New York City Lambs Palled.....	— @ —
Western super and extra.....	40 @ 44
Country extra Palled.....	47 @ 50
Country super Palled.....	47 @ 52
Country Lambs Palled.....	— @ —

#### CALIFORNIA

Spring Clip, fine.....	30 @ 34
Spring Clip, medium.....	30 @ 34
Spring Clip, low grades and burry.....	25 @ 28
Fall Clip, A 1.....	32 @ 36
Fall Clip low grades and burry.....	26 @ 30

#### FOREIGN WOOLS.

Caps of Good Hope.....	35 @ 38
Buenos Ayres Merino and Mottiza, 28 @ 32	
Montevideo Merino and Mottiza.....	30 @ 32
Australian Clothing.....	47 @ 50
Australian Combing.....	50 @ 52









## Horticulture.

## INDOOR PLANTS.

We have year after year given instructions relative to the care of indoor plants, and now at this season when all nature is sending forth a balmy breath, the very flowers which have been tenderly housed all the past cold or chilly and wet season, cry out for a breath of fresh air.

We find in a valuable little book which we noted last week, the "Home Florist," a short series of directions so good we feel would give them here as much needed instructions to all who cultivate parlor or window plants.

## GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR INDOOR PLANT MANAGEMENT.

**Lighting.**—As often as the weather, from its mildness, will allow of introducing air among the plants, from the outside, it should be done, but be careful to avoid a strong, direct draft of wind upon them. Cold, fresh air striking on Roses may bring on mildew. Maintain a temperature as nearly uniform as possible, endeavoring to keep it at a degree best suited to the majority of the plants in the collection, being guided in this respect by the figures in parentheses throughout the descriptions.

**Moisture and Watering.**—One difficulty amateurs have to contend with in growing plants in the living room—especially if heated with anthracite coal stoves and ranges—is dryness of the atmosphere. This can in a measure be obviated by nailing a narrow strip of board on the front and back edges of the plant stand shelves, or false bottom of the window sill, and filling up with three-fourths of an inch of sand, upon which the pots are to be placed; keeping the sand quite wet. The moisture escaping is what counteracts the dryness of the air. It will improve appearances to cover the surface between the pots with moss. Sprinkle the foliage of plants occasionally, and whenever the surface of the earth shows signs of dryness, water so that the soil be saturated and no more. Too much water passing through impoverishes the soil in a short time, besides doing the plant no good. As a rule, never allow water to stand in the saucers as it tends to sour the earth.

**Insects.**—If any plants become infested with *Aphis* or *Green-fly*, take a handful of tobacco stems, steep in water until it looks like strong tea, and wash the affected foliage, or else fumigate the plants by burning tobacco stems. The presence of *Red Spider* indicates too dry an atmosphere. Any plants affected should, several times daily, receive a thorough sprinkling or washing with water. *Mealy Bug* and *Scale*, if they appear, may be exterminated by washing and brushing the affected part of the plant. To remove *Angio Worms*, plants should be tapped out of the pots and the worms picked from the ball of soil.

**Pruning, etc.**—Any tendency in plants to become irregular in shape or too tall, should be corrected by pinching. Unless it is desirable to have a showy window, as seen from the street, the pots should be turned frequently, to prevent the plants from growing towards the light.

## ADVERTISEMENT—"GO YOU HALVES."

We are constantly receiving letters containing offers of large advertisements on the principle of *Halves*. They will advertise, if we will pay one-half price of the article advertised in cash. This we must decline to do as a general rule, for much that is offered as an entirely worthless to us, besides we can often buy the article at the amount they ask in cash, or even less. Articles that we are purchasing, and are of real value, we will pay cash for as a purchaser, and advertise if they desire at our regular *Cash* terms.

## THE NEW DAISY.

The new Daisy, *Queen Victoria*, now advertised in our Columns is pronounced one of the finest Daisies known, it is very highly spoken of by the *Gardener's Monthly*, London, whence it comes, also by the *American Agriculturist*, New York *Horticulturist* and the *Farmers' Club*, New York.

This beautiful little Gem is sent out by Messrs. A. Hance & Son, of the *Ramson Nurseries*, at Red Bank, New Jersey, as seen by their cards in our Columns.

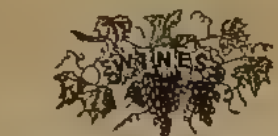
Catalogues and prices at Farmer Office.

## GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR A GARDENER.

We have an opportunity for a skillful and scientific Gardener, one who understands his business and can command a reasonable amount of capital, to step into a very grand chance to make a reasonable fortune.

A party desirous of retiring from his business, and having an excellent location and a large and valuable stock of Greenhouse and Garden stock, all in the very best order, with a No. 1 Dwelling House, and all surrounding of the very best, desires to find a good and responsible party to purchase the whole establishment, the seller does not require much down, having other capital, but a responsible and good man, to such, the most liberal terms will be made.

Address G. O. D., Farmer Office.

THE WINE MANUFACTURERS.  
NUMBER 6.

The Wine interest of this State is advancing rapidly and we think very prosperously. The last few years our vineyards have improved in the character of the vines while the quality of wines have also greatly improved, and although the sales of wines have not been as profitable as could have been wished, by reason of heavy taxes and no protection from foreign competition, these drawbacks are now removed, and this year this interest has a new era and will move on hopeful of a better season by reason of the tax on foreign wines, and reduction of taxes at home, with all the advantages of a better knowledge of the kind of grapes for wine and increased experience in making wine.

We received a few days ago a very handsome engraving of the Vineyard, wine warehouse, wine press and the grounds, owned by G. Grosinger, Esq., Yountville, this is a place that is soon to become one of the most prosperous business places around our city, and for this good work of originating a handsome *New Town* for the benefit that will arise from it, the enterprise it will inspire in the community around it, and for the additional beauty it will give to the landscape of our country scenery by the uprising of a handsome town, the credit belongs to Mr. Grosinger.

The climate at Yountville is delightful, the land is finely located for a prosperous place, the soil the very best for Vineyard, Orchard or Garden and for general cultivation.

Only a little time since, a few years ago, Mr. Grosinger established his warehouse, distilleries, and vineyard at this spot, now by enlargement and improvements he has very extensive buildings and vineyards, also a fine residence, Orchards, Gardens &c., for himself and handsome town lots laid off and many of them already sold and to be immediately built upon.

We learn that a Public Hall is soon to be erected and ere long a Church and a Court House must follow—these are natural results.

The Vineyards of Mr. Grosinger now covers over one hundred acres—40 acres of choicest foreign grapes, and 60 acres of the Mission grapes. The Vineyards are to be largely increased.

The manufacture of wine and brandy has been large the past year, the amount of grapes that was crushed at this place the past season was 2,976,173 pounds—nearly three million pounds or nearly one thousand five hundred tons.

Mr. Grosinger purchases grapes, all that are offered—but this very large amount was all grown within 9 miles of Yountville and the freight paid to the Railroad alone was over \$3,000. Mr. Grosinger has a fine orchard of 7000 fruit trees of all the choicest varieties and very productive.

His manufacture of wines in 1874 amounted to 273,000 gallons and a large amount of brandy.

The exports of wine by this house in 1874 was 176,000 gallons, and of brandy 19,045 gallons—being more brandy by this house than all others in the State combined. These facts are only evidences of a business rapidly growing, as Mr. Grosinger has agencies in the East and in Europe, and as his wines bear a high reputation his business may be said to be only in its infancy, which in coming years must be very largely increased.

**DESTROY ALL INSECTS AND BUGS.**—To protect roses and current bushes from slugs and insects, dust the bushes with white powdered hellebore; best to apply it whilst the dew is on the bushes.

**TOMATOES.**—Plant in very rich soil, place the shoots back above the flowering spurs. By pinching in and exposing the fruit, it will ripen much earlier.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.—*Pope*.

## SPLENDID WEEPING TREES.

The various kinds of Weeping Trees which have been illustrated in our Journal for some time past, and which are now being cultivated largely in other States in Parks and Gardens, are now being introduced into California successfully.

Persons desirous of securing these splendid Ornamental Trees can see illustrations of all the different varieties known, and learn their character, beauty and cost, and also secure these trees by calling at the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

## Gypsum, or Land Plaster.

This is one of the best fertilizers known for Grass Lands, and especially for Clover.

Gypsum is the well-known fertilizer of which Liebig speaks so highly. Those who are cultivating Alfalfa would do well to try Gypsum when they establish their new fields to secure a strong and sure stand at once.

Gypsum prepared in good strong barrels can be had at very reasonable rates, large or small quantities.

Orders should be addressed to

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE,  
220 Clay Street, San Francisco.

## SEED WAREHOUSE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

405 & 411 Davis street, cor. Washington.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,

## Seedsman &amp; Florists.

Dealer in all kinds of

## FARM GARDEN, VEGETABLE

AND

## FLOWER SEEDS,

ALSO

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES,

GARDEN SHRUBS, AND

FLOWERING PLANTS.

We intend to be prepared for the largely increasing trade in Seeds which the increased population and extended culture now demands, and for this reason we have secured an unusually large stock for an early trade, which by reason of our early sales must begin early.

Having been constantly engaged in the SEED TRADE for Twenty Years, we claim to know the wants of the Farmer, Gardener and Florist, and it is our aim to always have the most complete, extensive and reliable Stock of Seeds to be found in the State, and such as we can always

## GUARANTEE TO OUR PATRONS.

We offer them this season all the new and desirable kinds in large and small lots as they desire, and our prices on terms shall always be satisfactory.

## OUR SPECIALTY.

A complete assortment of our Native Tree Seeds, both Evergreen and Deciduous, with all desirable kinds of Tree

SEEDS.

## PURE

## California Alfalfa.

Our Sales of this Famed Clover was very large

in 1873.

## CHOICEST GRASS SEEDS.

Kentucky Blue Grass,  
Timothy, or Herds Grass,  
Orchard Grass, Rye Grass,  
Red and White Clover;  
Red Top.

Our Collection of Garden Seeds cannot be surpassed, it is complete in every department.

We invite all Seed Buyers, whether Wholesale or Retail to call and see our establishment, and we feel assured we can supply and please them.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,

405 and 411 Davis Street,  
San Francisco.

J. P. FARNSWORTH.

M. T. BREWER

## M. T. BREWER &amp; CO.,

## Commission Merchants

AND

## Wholesale Dealers

IN

## Foreign and Domestic Green and

## Dried Fruits,

## PRODUCE, HONEY, NUTS, ETC

## GARDEN AND FLOUR SEEDS.

30 and 32 J Street, - - - Sacramento, Cal.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.



1875.

1875.



W. R. Strong & Co.

THE

## American Seed Store

AND

## Capital Nurseries,

NO. 8 & 10 J STREET SACRAMENTO

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Field and Garden Seeds of all kinds. Also Growers and Dealers in Trees, Plants, Shrubs and all Nursery Stock, grown with care.

All orders for Seed, Trees and Plants will have special care and attention, and all orders will be packed and forwarded with promptness.

The undersigned are also large Dealers in Fruits, Grains and Vegetables, all orders for these for shipment over the Railroad or to any part of the State will be daily attended to, and on the most reasonable terms.

Send for our Catalogue.

W. R. STRONG, & CO.,  
41, 24 No. 8 and 10 J Street, Sacramento.

## OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN

FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of food so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool in the dairy business, feeling confident that they will grow to give it a trial, finding it so beneficial to their stock, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of food produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22-100 per cent. For Illinois feeding properties to all stock are 4-4 to sudden changes of weather or over-driving, the oil cake meal is equal to any other feed. It is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and proving its quality to a greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the milk of brass, alps, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to make it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase the bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR SHEEP CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other food and no food known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool as Oil Cake Meal. It is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and proving its quality to a greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the milk of brass, alps, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to make it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase the bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been repeatedly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. Forward by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufacturing, King Street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

## PACIFIC OIL &amp; LEAD WORKS.

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

## TREES AND SEEDS.

## THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE WORLD.

The attention of Nurserymen throughout the United States, is called to our immense Stock of

## Magnolia Grandiflora Trees,

embracing all sizes, from 6 inches to 6 feet, grown from seed on dry upland, and therefore perfectly hardy. We offer in quantity at following rates:

1 Year Seedlings, healthy plants, 8 to 9 inches, \$6 per 100, \$25 per 500, \$40 per 1000  
2 Years Seedlings, transplanted, fine stocky plants, 12 to 18 inches, \$10 per 100, \$40 per 500, \$60 per 1000.  
Larger Trees, 3 to 6 feet, at Special Rates.

Also, SEED of the same, this season's growth, cleaned ready for planting—sent by mail, postpaid, at \$2.50 per single pound. Four pounds and upwards, at \$3 per pound. Address, C. C. LANGDON & CO., 41-14ml LARSON NURSERIES, near MOBILE, ALA.

## CAMELLIA SEED--FRESH.

An Invoice of very Pure and Fresh Seed of the CAMELLIA JAPONICA just received by last Steamer direct from Japan.

Florists and Amateurs can secure this choice Seed in Packets of \$1 each.

Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to, and Seed sent by Mail free of Postage

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## COMMISSION SALES-ROOM

(AND)

## Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. for the great mass of purchasers. We would therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgment we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent. together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include a satisfactory reference or the Cash; or bill could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

We particularly call attention to the following val. Implements.

## THE POTATOE PLANTER,

JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,

CHEESE CURD CUTTER,

PATENT WEEDING HOB,

WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and the time of a visit to the city.

## TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS:

ALSO

## TOBACCO SEED,

## COTTON SEED

## COFFEE SEED.

## TEA SEED

WITH ALL RARE NEW SEEDS.

THE BEST KINDS OF

## FIELD. GARDEN. FLOWER.

## Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

## FLOWERING BULBS.

## RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Each and all in their Season.

## PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

## GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

All Orders for such Plants filled with dispatch.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay throughout the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at the office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best system of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for the same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.

OFFICE 320 CLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## Cranberry Roots.

A Lot of Fresh "Cranberry Roots" of the very Best Variety, received from the Barnstable (Mass.) Cranberry Meadows, and in very perfect order.

Just Received, and for Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

## Fresh Paddy, or Rice Seed.

AN INVOICE OF "FRESH PADDY," or Seed of Rice—Fresh and Pure—just received by last Steamer from Japan.

Those who desire to experiment with Rice on our Tale or Swamp Lands now have an opportunity to procure good and reliable Seed.

The Rice Seed will be put up in cloth bags and sent by mail free of postage at \$1 per bag of one quart.

For Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

## TEA SEED--FRESH.

A VERY CHOICE LOT OF GENUINE TEA SEED JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER in Macdonald & Co.'s Line—Imported to Order.

This Seed will be put up in Packages at 50 cents each. Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to—and Seed sent Free of Postage. For Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

## WHERE WAS THE ADVERTISEMENT?

Purchasers who read the Advertisements in our Columns, and make their purchases thereby, will do us a kindness by stating to those of whom they purchase, where they obtained the Information of their Wants?



# THE CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING.....MARCH 11, 1875

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND  
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.  
330 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs  
FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the production of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History, innumerable, are constantly being added.

## FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion. Twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half the first. This is believed to be the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

## SAMPLE COPIES.

Those who resolve a number of the FARMER with his paragraph marked, may understand it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address  
PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER,  
San Francisco, Cal.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I hereby certify that the firm of Warren & Co., doing business in the City and County of San Francisco as Editors and Publishers of the California Farmer at 320 Clay street, is and has been for years composed of the undersigned alone, and only the undersigned.

JAMES L. L. WARREN.

San Francisco, January 1st, 1875.

## Editor's Chair.

HOME PAGE.—We have on our Home page, folio 23, both Poetry and Sketches that appertain to Health, the well being, and the happiness of mankind, to these we call special attention.

We invite the special attention of our readers to the admirable Essay of Kate Kavanagh, in *Phrenological Journal* on the "Kindness to Oithers." This is a "Bonanza" that will pay by dividends daily.

AGRICULTURE.—Page 18 has a series of articles all designed to benefit our farmers and our State. Special articles for our Poultry and Bee men also.

HORTICULTURE.—Page 19 has a chapter for our lady readers who cultivate indoor plants. We also give a sketch of the fine Vineyard and Wine Manufactory of G. Geringer Esq., of Yountville.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.—On our front page will be found to be of very great moment, showing up the varied great interests of France, Germany and England, and particularly that of France and her stock-raising interest, dairies, agricultural machinery &c.

THE FISH MARKET OF NEW YORK.—We have letter No 2 from our New York correspondent giving the fish markets of New York. This showing is highly favorable to our own famous salmon, the king of the fish tribe.

THE WOOL MARKET OF NEW YORK.—We call special attention to the valuable *Wool Report* of our esteemed correspondent Messrs. Walter Brown, Sons & Co., one of the largest and most reliable wool houses of New York, to whom we can always commend our wool raisers who desire to consign their wool to a responsible house.

SEEDS AND TOOLS.—We have received the Seed and Tool Catalogue of Messrs. R. H. Allen & Co., of Water street, New York. This house is noted for a large collection of choice seeds of all kinds and valuable horticultural tools always on hand.

WE HAVE SEMI-ANNUAL SEED CATALOGUE for the trade of Hance & Son, of Red Branch, New Jersey.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.—We are indebted to the Agricultural Department at Washington for recent quarterly Reports with Statistics of interest.

THE BASIS OF MUSIC.—From Gray's Music Warehouse there is a constant stream of music issuing, daily these jet up as from a fountain. Some sparkling Gem waltzes forth, some pieces Glide before us, and many come ushered in by sweet songs.

RECENTLY we have the correct edition of "Belshazzar's Feast" by "Gloria Gloriosa" Waltz, from the Opera, by Charles Lecocq, a splendid Waltz. "La Jolie Parfumeuse," from Offenbach's "Opera Comique," the Quadrille and the Waltz both super pieces, Eileen Alannah Agnes Authors, an Irish Ballad written and arranged for J. S. Russell of the Emerson's Minstrels, by G. T. Evans, words and melody make it a very sweet song.

ITS new and beautiful Songs are being issued from Gray's New and beautiful compositions by Emma Dahl, and dedicated to her son, Bjorne Fjeldstad Dahl, they are, "I Love Him" "I saw thee Weep," "How sad my Song," "Mother, O sing me to Rest," these are all plaintive and beautiful.

## THE EFFECT OF THE COLD WEATHER.

The recent cool and sometimes cold weather and the frosts, may have caused some little alarm among those who do not stop to think, or who pay but little attention to the "Law of Nature."

As there can be no unmixed good, so there can be no unmixed evil, and as both evil and good are sent to us this way, we had better make the best of it and draw knowledge and wisdom from the lessons they both teach.

We look upon the whole series of weather we have had this season as most excellent, the very best we could have had to secure good crops and an abundant harvest. We can only repeat what we have before said more than once in the support of this doctrine. Our early rains induced earlier planting than ever before on a large scale, and this was well done as a consequence, the crops took an early and a strong start, and the general but unwise wish was, that we might have good mild weather so as to keep these crops growing as a farmer said to me, right along.

Had mild and warm weather continued from the time of planting, up to the present time, our grain fields would now have been headed out, and a cold snap now would have been a serious matter to the grain when in the milk. No! Nature understood the matter much better than Suite man, and when the grain was coming up well, an inch or two above ground, the "God of Nature" said go back and make good strong roots in your warm bed, for the air is too chilly and it is too early in the morning of your season for you to put forth the tender blade, and the grain obeyed and look back its ascending sap and changed it into rootlets and kept them growing deep and strong, now the command of nature is, the season is mild and warm, spring forth ye blade, rise ye stalk, and soon you shall show your heads bold and strong, till the Reaper comes, then you shall bow your full heads in thankfulness that nature has protected you from the chills of Winter, and that you are now able from your abundance to feed the hungry that look to you for bread.

We can appeal to all who will look over our grain fields carefully and they will note this year above all past years the bold strong stalks of the grain, a sure indication of its ability to form heavy good heads—this is the certain result of the slow growth so wisely held in check, thus permitting it to get foot hold, but if the growth had been rapid it would have been spindling and wholly unable to feed or support the head worthy of a crop—whereas now all may look with certainty for a large crop per acre of plump grain, that will average more per bushel than we have had in years past, and for such a favorable season and such a blessing, let us all be duly grateful.

## MONDAY FOR PAY DAY.

The old custom of paying off working men on Saturday night has been the means of a vast amount of dissipation, quarrelling and unhappiness, and also the prime cause of a large waste of money by those who were industrious workers and who needed all they could earn for their families, yet that Saturday night settlement, a pocket well filled has led many a man to forget the wants of his family while spending his earnings upon himself, for he must indulge in his "Saturday night's car" for the morrow he could rest, but alas that indulgence has often been extended until wife, children and home were forgotten, and he himself unfit to begin his labors on the new week.

Let a change be made universally and make the "Pay Day" to be on "Monday noon" then every workman would be on his post, sober and ready for duty, and remain so during the week, while wife, children and home would secure all the benefits of his labor. We are glad to know of many of our manufacturers and workmen who have adopted this rule and it greatly to their own benefit and to the benefit of those in their employ, both pecuniarily and morally.

The *Frear Stone Company* adopt this plan, and the workmen all approve of it as beneficial alike to all.

We hope all who are giving employment to workmen, all who wish to secure permanent, reliable workmen will think of this matter for we are sure they will see that it is "THE BETTER WAY."

## SALE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

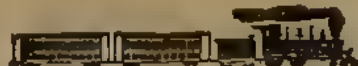
We invite all our farmers who are purchasers of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS to look over the columns of our Journal, they will find in our pages the largest Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers offering just the kind of implements they now need in each and every department of farming.

We are confident that all our readers will always be pleased with whatever they purchase from the Warehouses named in our columns, for we never advertise for any but the very best, the most reliable, and fairest dealing merchants, and we are sure those who exhibit their list in the FARMER are at the very head of the business and do the leading trade on our coast.

To these several Houses in this city, in Sacramento, and in Stockton, we can most cheerfully commend the farmers of our State.

## LOW FREIGHT TO EUROPE.

Never have the freights ruled so low with so many ships seeking charter; instead of £4.5s. and £5, it is now only £2 @ £2.5s. and with these very low freight ships leave as for other ports, or go in ballast, or load on their own account. Such a state of things now, will we fear discourage ship owners as they will not come back to our port when most needed, and thus a scarcity will run up freight again to the old figure of £4 to £5.



## PLANT TREES ALONG OUR RAILROADS.

We are now making rapid strides in all kinds of improvements. In our public and private buildings, no State in the Union and no city in the world are putting up more elegant or more substantial buildings than are now being erected in the city of San Francisco. The National buildings, our Bank buildings and Private residences, we know we can show within one year the most elegant, yet cheap, and at the same time, most superb private mansions in the United States, and equal to many of the finest of the Royal Palaces of Europe.

While all this kind of improvement is going on in the larger cities over the whole face of our State, this desire is going on and is very visible everywhere.

There is one feature that is now wanted to add a new beauty to the landscape and scenery to all who "come and go" or travel over our State, and that is, the faith that could be given to the line of our "Grand Railroads" that are the life-blood and business feeders of all our varied interests, these are now so rapidly increasing they will soon enrich our State, and advance it still higher by many degrees in improvement. We allude to the pleasing touch that could be given to the sides and banks of the leading Railroads in this State by the "planting of trees" along the whole length, and as soon as possible the grading and finishing and grassing up the banks.

We know this would involve a very large outlay, a very great expenditure of money, yet we believe we can show very clearly how even this large outlay can be made to pay for itself and make a return of profit also to the Railroad. We do not mean that this expenditure shall pay the first year, or the first three years, for the Railroad itself did not do that, and those who prophesied ruin to the builders did not think the road would ever pay—yet its TRIUMPHANT COMPLETION proves that it does pay, and so with this work we propose, it would be a costly one yet in five years it would pay, and pay well.

In Europe, especially around London, the lines of the Railroads on both sides are all finished and grassed up. Choice trees and flowering shrubs are planted the entire route and the road fenced, the whole appearance is like a flower garden; in most of the districts through which the Railroads pass, guards are stationed at intervals along the line, thus giving safety by watchful care and timely warning to all who may not hear the bell or whistle, or see the signals.

We know this is at great cost yet it pays, for by reason of the dense population, it protects the trains from danger of collision and saves vast losses that would otherwise accrue, besides by their Railroad charter they are obliged so to do.

Here in California along our vast extended lines we are in less danger of collision as our cities and towns are few and far between, and not so popular, but, it is but a little time, a few years more, when the cry will come, *stop us*! Our forests have melted away, and what shall we do for firewood? and the Railroad Directors will be thinking what shall we do for firewood? and what shall we do for Railroad *Ties*?

This is a question we propose to answer briefly and truly, and while we think we can answer that question clearly and satisfactorily and very greatly to the benefit and profit of the Directors of our Grand Railroad, we will charge them nothing for the information, nor will we ask a *Patent* for the discovery, yet we truly believe it will save them tens of thousands of dollars annually in coming years, if our plan is adopted.

The "Eucalyptus Trees" has now been thoroughly tested in its varied qualities and this has been done not only in this State but in all the Australian region for the purpose we name and many others, and having been instrumental in introducing it into this State and doing what we could to increase its culture, we rejoice in seeing good results coming from this labor.

The *Eucalyptus* timber will prove the most desirable and best timber that can be found for Railroad *Ties*, and the managers of the Central Pacific Railroad can grow their own timber with but little cost and at the same time secure to themselves the very best firewood in the world for their engines, and this is our plan for this Company.

Plant the *Eucalyptus* tree along the entire lines of their Railroads at ten feet apart, get good healthy trees, have them planted by those skilled, so that the work shall be well done—these trees as they grow will become a beautiful sight, giving shelter and shade in five years, then it may be necessary to cut out every alternate tree, the most of these the bodies of them will make fine Railroad *Ties* and the branches will make the best of firewood, here is the beginning of return pay to the Railroad; by cutting the trees two or three feet from the ground they will soon throw out a new young growth that in three years will give a new crop of firewood three times as large as the first, and thus year by year the Railroad can be made self-sustaining of its own *ties*, and a large amount of firewood at only cost of outlay, for a line of trees on both sides of the road we feel sure would furnish all the *ties* wanted for years to come. If proof of the rapid growth of these trees are wanted we refer to a magnificent avenue of the *Eucalyptus* tree at the residence of Gen. H. M. Nagle at San Jose, an avenue of more than one thousand feet long where the *Eucalyptus* trees are 60 and 70 feet high and planted only 6 or 7 years ago. The bodies of these trees are larger than a flour barrel—this is the finest avenue of the *Eucalyptus* in our State.

These trees when planted should be select trees with well formed branches low down as all ornamental trees should be.

If our Railroad Managers will but plant a line

of the *Eucalyptus* trees each side of their various lines, Tens of thousands of Dollars can be saved to them annually, and soon the passenger cars will need no blinds to shield passengers from the sun while the prospect outside can be enjoyed and a refreshing breeze come to the passengers at the very season of the year when most needed, but now shot out by reason of want of shade outside which a line of trees would offer. We hope to live to see this great and grand improvement added to the best line of Railways in the United States.

## THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

The travel to this famed spot has commenced early this year, already there has been quite a number gone to the Valley.

At this season of the year the Falls are in the greatest volume and power, the scenery is more like the wildness of a forest, for frost, ice and snow form a part of the picture, and this makes it more complete as mountain scenery. We learn that the public houses, stores and stables are all being ready for visitors, the roads are much better than usual and more attention is being paid to the convenience and comfort of the traveller on the routes, and in the Valley also, by reason of a better understanding of the wants of travellers. This is all important as if made happy in all respects, travellers will tarry longer and leave more money with those who wisely look after the true comfort, convenience and pleasure of travellers.

The Hotels of Mr. Leidig and Black will be continued by them, Smith's famous saloon, baths, and reading-rooms will be complete as usual, the two stores, Market and Harris's Laundry will be all at the convenience of the traveller. But about that "High Priest" of the Valley, we are not yet certain, the Hotel so long known as Hutchings, has been leased to G. W. Coulter, Esq., of Coluerville, and now there are double whether Mr. Hutchings will be there as usual or not. There are some legal questions to be decided at all events. Col Hutchings will put in his appearance somewhere, personally we guess, if not, his *Spirit* will float around as the good Genius of the Valley, so that his many friends can have his genial welcome and see his cheerful smile and thus feel that they are at home.

We shall soon give some "Special Hints" to Travellers, from facts gathered in our trip there the last season.

## FAST WALKING HORSES.

One of the best classes of Horses that could be bred would be fast walking horses, let our Horse breeders look to this point especially, and mark the sire that has this trait largely developed, and then breed a class of fast walkers, this is what our farmers particularly want for the *Plowing field*. A first-rate fast walking horse will plow 25 to 33 1/2 per cent. more land in a day and do it easier than an ordinary bred horse, and thus such a horse would soon pay his cost, such a class of horses would command a large price.

Whoever will pay attention to raising such a class of horses and will make them known will make a bigger fortune—than can be made on any fast trotter, or by any speculation in Stocks.

## LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.

### LABOR INFORMATION OF IMPLEMENTS

The arrival of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS now overland and otherwise is attracting much attention abroad and opening their eyes to the great advancement and wonderful growth of our Agricultural interests which are doubling up in this State every year.

The House of Linforth, Kellogg & Co., have within the last few years secured the Sole Agency of several of the finest AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS known on this Coast, and this firm are doing a very large trade not only in California but down the Coast, also, with Mexico and the Islands. Their trade in the department of Agriculture has more than quadrupled in the past two years, and it is to such houses, with large and valuable stocks of goods, and of the best quality, to which we can cheerfully direct our readers as Merchants of Integrity, Reliability and fairness in dealing, which make it a pleasure to deal with them.

## NEW PLANTS.

NEW ROSES.—Duchess of Edinburgh, *Crimson Tea*.—Most Tea Roses are light—a dark one will be welcome. Messrs. Voth & Sons say: "the color is a deep glowing crimson, very free flowering, and from its present appearance we have every reason to believe it will make as good a bedding variety as the *Crimson China*."

The flowers are large and full, fine form and substance.

It was exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Society's Show on May 13th, when it received a first-class Certificate from the Floral Committee, and was greatly admired.

NEW SPIRALS.—The *American Garden* of a recent date, has the following bit of good news:

Mr. Thomas Hogg, a writing from Japan states that he has found there a new shrubby *Spiraea* with long racemes of white, fragrant flowers; and which, to his opinion, will be a decided acquisition to our list of hardy shrubs. He had thus far found but one plant, though he entertained the hope of finding others or of obtaining seeds.—*Phil Horticulturist*.

## CHORE THE SOAP.

Now that spring shearing has commenced, let our Sheepsman remember that there is an excellent preparation or sheep wash that is most highly approved and a wash that is a sure cure for the scab in sheep.

This preparation is done up in tin cans and can be had at 321 and 323 Sacramento street, of Messrs. E. T. ANTHONY & Co. Sheepsman should have it.

## CALIFORNIA—HER HISTORY.

[We last week published a portion of the admirable Oration of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder which was delivered before the Historical Genealogical Society at Boston, January 6th. We now give that part of it which relates to the "Progress of Discovery" which subject is now attracting the attention of the whole civilized world, the orator says, and which subject is so admirably set forth in the portion of his oration which we have now published, and to which we call the special attention of the readers of the FARMER and to whom we also alluded in our last week's issue.

The "History of California and the Discovery of Gold" with the Records of the *Zimra* and the *Labor* and the *Achievements* of the pioneers have never yet been written, but these records should be made and we call upon the Society of Pioneers to take upon themselves the important duty of urging every Pioneer to give the most important features of his life and travels in California. This is a duty each Pioneer owes to posterity, especially those that have acted a prominent part in the history of this State.—Ed. F.]

## THE PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY.

Never before has the attention of the civilized world been so thoroughly aroused in efforts to promote investigation and discovery, and to enlarge the sphere of human knowledge. Every day brings to light acquisitions which surprise mankind. Nor are these confined to earth, air and water; but man, ever restless man, not content to harness the lightning for his use, directs his vision to the skies, and, as it were, compels the celestial orbs to reveal themselves to his eye, and to transmit their image and substance to earth. Nor does he, in his desire for more light and knowledge, hesitate to enter the very council chamber of nature's laboratory, and seizing the secrets of her wonder-working power, learns how she paints the lily, perfumes the rose, and from the tiny seed raises the monarch of the forest, recording by its own tissues, as correctly as the chronologist, an age anterior to our Saviour.

And thus the investigations of the naturalist, the researches of the explorer, the discoveries of the astronomer, the deciphering of the archaeologist, and the record of the historian, combine to make the present age more remarkable than any which has preceded it. Nor will He who made this world and peopled it with his own image, suffer it to waste, or his children to recede in progress; but, will, we believe, control its operations for the benefit of our race.

How grand and sublime the lessons of astronomy! One of the most remarkable phenomena of the present century occurred on the 8th of last month, and which should have a place in the records of the year. I allude to the transit of Venus moving in a line between us and across the sun's disk. Only four transits have ever been beheld by human eyes; those of 1639, 1761 and 1874. One more will occur in 1883, which will be visible throughout the United States, and not another until 2004. This will prove the correctness of present observations, and give to the world data for calculations for the next 122 years. Most of the great nations of the world, in which the United States took a conspicuous stand, arranged expeditions for observation at different stations, both on the main land and on the islands of the sea. From eighty to one hundred expeditions were sent out under public and private patronage, at an expense of a million of dollars or more, to witness this interesting and rare phenomenon. The importance of this enterprise on the bearings of science may be appreciated when it is shown that it is expected to obtain with more accuracy the distance of the earth from the sun, the distance of the planetary bodies, and the correction of lunar tables, by which the mariner may ascertain his position at sea; and by which, also, we may solve other important problems.

And so the march of mind and the stride of progress will go on and on to the goal day. Each generation will grow wiser than its predecessor, and man will rise in the scale of being from one degree of knowledge to another. And when we, who inhabit this globe, floating in mid air, reflect upon the immensity of space which surrounds us, that twenty millions of stars already discovered are glittering in the firmament above us; when we consider that it requires more than two-thirds of the life of a generation for the light of some of these to glimmer on our vision, and that others from their infinite star-depths may never reflect a ray on those who now live, we are overwhelmed with awe and our inmost soul cries out, "Lord, how manifold are thy works! In wisdom thou hast made them all! O, Lord, what is man that thou art mindful of him!"

## THE BRIGGS' ORCHARD—DAVISVILLE

The large orchard near Davisville is really a beautiful sight. Just now travellers on the Sacramento route, via Vallojo will all remember it. The apple trees are white, the peach trees pink, and these in contrast with other trees with green foliage forms a very beautiful picture, set as it is in a broad frame work by the green fields now in their full verdant glory.

## AYRSBIRE CATTLE REGISTER

We have a Circular from Messrs. Sturtevant Bros., of South Framingham, Mass., who propose to publish a COMPLETE HAND BOOK OF AYRSBIRE CATTLE, to be known as the "Ayrshire Cattle Register," and they wish all who are interested to communicate with them.

## POSTPAID PAPERS.

All Copies of the FARMER sent from this Office are Post Paid by us, consequently all who receive our Paper are relieved from all Postage at the Office where they are received.

We give this Special Notice so that our Patrons, and all our Subscribers, may know they are Free from all Postage.



## LINFORTH, KELLOGG &amp; CO.,

3 and 5 Front Street.

**PLOWS! PLOWS!!**  
**HARROWS! AND CULTIVATORS**

WE HAVE TO OFFER THIS YEAR TO THE FARMERS OUR

IMPROVED

NAPA  
GANG.

WHICH HAS ESTABLISHED ITS REPUTATION AS ONE OF THE EASIEST, BEST WORKING  
 PLOWS EVER OFFERED. IT IS MADE THIS YEAR MUCH STRONGER, AND  
 DIFFERENT STYLES OF MOULD BOARDS, IS SUITABLE FOR  
**FREE SOIL OR ADOBE LAND.**

**The Garden City Cast Steel  
 Clipper Plows**



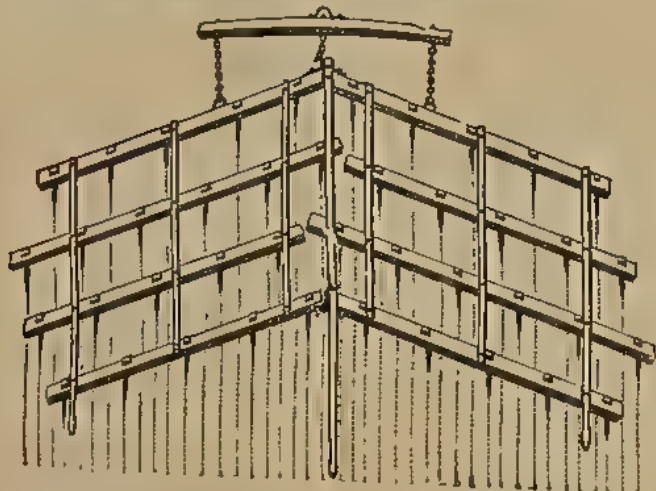
ARE RAPIDLY GAINING WITH ALL THE FARMERS. THEY ONLY NEED TRIAL TO  
 ESTABLISH THEIR WORTH, AND AS THEY ARE THE  
**ONLY CAST STEEL PLOWS MADE**  
 THEY MUST OUTLAST ALL OTHERS

We have also the **Double Shin Iron Beam**,  
 SO PROFITABLY USED ON SHERMAN AND OTHER ISLANDS. ALSO THE  
**GARDEN CITY SULKY PLOW**,  
 just coming into use as a Plow to do more work than any other single Plow.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

**FRIEDEMANN HARROW,**

WHICH FOR PRICE HAS NO COMPETITOR.



**Scotch Harrows,**  
**Square Harrows,**  
**Harrows with woods only,**  
 OF ALL SIZES FROM 36 TO 100 TEETH.

CHISEL CULTIVATORS, 7, 9, AND 11 TEETH,  
 DIAMOND CULTIVATORS, 5 AND 7 TEETH WITH WHEELS,  
 HARROW TEETH ALL SIZES,  
 SEED SOWERS, &c., &c.  
 AND A FULL LINE OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS.

Please send for Circular and Prices.

**LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.,**

3 and 5 FRONT STREET,

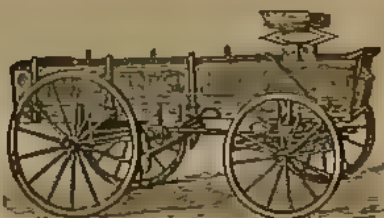
**SAN FRANCISCO**

## New Advertisements.

**E. E. AMES,**

GENERAL AGENT

FOR THE

**"STANDARD"****Studebaker Wagons.**

We offer these celebrated Wagons at greatly reduced

prices. We not only offer them at reduced prices, but have greatly

improved them, in having been made more nearly to conform

to our California styles, making them with lighter wheels and

wider tires—better ironed and finished. We keep a greater variety and more complete stock of Wagons

than any other dealer on the Pacific Coast, consisting in part of

Iron Axle Farm Wagons,  
 Iron Axle Team Wagons,  
 Iron Axle Header Wagons,  
 Thimble Skein Farm Wagons,  
 Thimble Skein Team Wagons,  
 Thimble Skein Header Wagons,  
 San Joaquin Valley Wagons,  
 Two and Three Elliptic Spring Wagons,  
 Side and End Spring Wagons,  
 Side Spring Business Wagons,  
 Grocery or Delivery Wagons,  
 Buggies, Carriages, Etc., Etc.

The attention of Dealers and the Trade is respectfully

called to our Stock, Prices, etc. All Wagons Warranted.

Your attention is particularly called to the *Saracen Patent**Wagon*, for which we are Manufacturer's Agent. They are by

far the best, most durable and nearest wheel made.

**We are Agents****FOR MANY LEADING**  
**Agricultural Implements,**

INCLUDING

PITTS' THRESHERS,

HAINES' HEADERS,

(Single and Double Geared).

WOODS' MOWERS,

RUSSELL'S MOWERS AND REAPERS,

SULKY HAY RAKES,

GARDEN CITY CLIPPER, SINGLE AND

GANG PLOWS,

FRIEDMAN'S AND SCOTCH HARROWS,

SHAW'S STOCKTON GANG PLOWS AND

CULTIVATORS.

**E. E. AMES,**

Studebaker Wagon Agency.

Office and Showroom, 49 and 51 J Street, } Sacramento, Cal.  
 Depot and Shop, 217 and 219 K Street, }  
 Send for Catalogue and Price List, 1875. 41.1**Plows! Plows! Plows!!**

THE

**AMERICAN CHIEF**  
**IMPROVED**

LEADS THE VAN.

The American Chief Plow, alike successfully in hard

soil, as in soft soil, and so perfect in its workings, so excel-

lent has this Plow proved, that we claim it to be the Best and

most Valuable Gang Plow on the Coast.

This Plow shows its power and strength in a striking man-

ner, for when working in the field, the driver in his seat can

see the earth move before the plow points to the distance of

three to four feet while it is breaking up the hard soil with

an Eight Mule Team, the animals weighing 1200 to 1400 lbs.

each—their united strain on the Plow being equal to 18,000 or

20,000 pounds—a strain of Ten Tons, this, we think is a proof

of the superior strength and value of Our Plow.

We sold of the American Chief the past season nearly

150, and our orders are now largely in advance, so large,

that we shall reach over 300 the present year.

Send us your orders early, so that you may get your

Plows in season and not be disappointed.

MATTESON &amp; WILLIAMSON,

Pioneer Plow Makers,

San Joaquin County, at STOCKTON.

41.1

**E. T. ANTHONY & CO.,**

Dealers in all kinds of

**TOBACCO**

—FOR—

**SHEEP WASH**  
**PURPOSES.**

NOB. 321 &amp; 323 SACRAMENTO STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

41.1

**The Great Potatoe Planter.**

We have Two PATENT MACHINES for Planting

Potatoes, one of the best inventions to save la-

bor ever yet seen.

A Man, Boy, and one Horse will do the work

of Twelve men.

This Machine opens the Furrow, Cuts, Drops,

and Covers the Potatoes, and does the work

well.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

\$5 to \$20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address

G. E. BROWN, &amp; Co., Portland, Maine.

41.1

**MAARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,**

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Hardware and Agricultural Implements**  
**SOLE AGENTS FOR**

THE BUCKEYE MOWER.

THE MOST PERFECT,  
 THE MOST DURABLE,  
 THE MOST RELIABLE  
 MOWER AND REAPER  
 EVER MANUFACTURED.

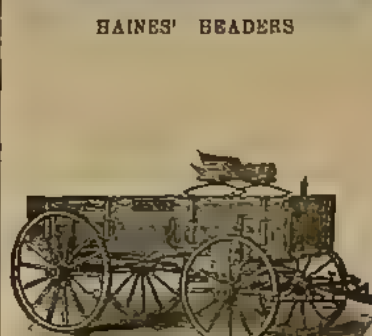
BUCKEYE SELF RAKING REAPER.



HAINES' HEADERS

HAINES' HEADERS,  
 DOUBLE AND SINGLE GEAR  
 WITH ALL THE  
 LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

VIBRATOR.



SCHUTTLE WAGONS.

THE DOUBLE  
 GANG PLOW  
 SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.  
 IN EFFICIENCY AND  
 LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT.

DEERE'S GANG PLOW

**THE CELEBRATED SCHUTTLE FARM WAGON,**  
**FOR THIRTY YEARS****The Standard Wagon of the Country**  
 SUPERIOR IN STRENGTH, DURABILITY AND LIGHTNESS TO ANY  
 WAGON MANUFACTURED**WARRANTED TO RUN LIGHTER AND WEAR LONGER THAN ANY WAGON**  
**IN AMERICA.**Also Sole Agents for Gaar, Scott & Co. Threshers and Engines, Buckeye Grain Drill, John Deere's Moline  
 Plows, Challenge Feed Mill, Burdick's National Hay Cutter, Taylor's Sulky Rakes, Chisel Cultivators, Horse  
 Hoe, Corn Planters Cultivators, Old Mill, Etc.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue with Price List

**MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,**

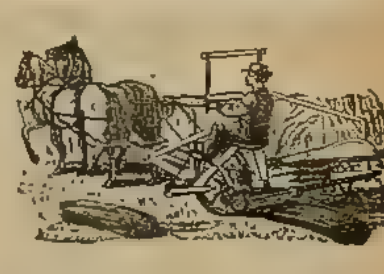
108 and 110 Front Street, San Francisco.

Sacramento: Corner J and Second Streets. 41.25

**WALTER A. WOOD****Mowing and Reaping Machines,**

NEW IRON FRAME MOWER

IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER.

**Over 20,000 Sold in 1874.****PRIOR TO 1874****THESE MACHINES HAVE RECEIVED MORE THAN****550****FIRST-CLASS****COUNTY, DISTRICT AND STATE PRIZES,****Establishing their great superiority over all other Machines.****SEND FOR CIRCULARS****FRANK BROS & CO., General Agents.**

ALSO DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

**206 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.**

41.26

**A BARGAIN!****40,000 Grape Vines.**

FORTY THOUSAND strongly rooted Grape

Vines of these varieties, One and Two Years' Old,

viz:

**Black Zinfandel****Malaga, and****Muscadelle.**

These Vines will be sold very low by the hun-

dred or thousand, well packed and delivered at

and Railroad or Steamer Landing Free of Pack-

age or Cartage.

Send orders and encloses to N. B. G. FAR-

mer Office, and the Vines will be forwarded

with Dispatch.

Reference to Farmer Office for the character

and quality of Vines. 41.24

Pure Italian Bees.

Several Swarms of Pure Italian Bees, (very

full hives) in the best order in Patent Hives, can

be had with full directions for their manage-

ment. Apply to Boston Farmer.

BOOKS, Papers, Want Agents, Send Stamps, L. L.

Farmer, Rolling Prairie, Wis. 41.11

**THE FARMER****Free of Postage.**

We shall mail the CALIFORNIA FARMER Free of

Postage to all our Subscribers after the First of

JANUARY.

The New Postal Law, requiring the prepay-

ment of Postage on all Newspapers, we shall

therefore pay the same for all our Subscribers

and not advance our rates.

Our Subscribers will therefore be relieved of

all Postage after January 1st, 1875, and as the

tax will be very large upon us, we trust our

Patrons will promptly renew their Subscriptions

and remit all back dues, and thus show us they

appreciate this offering.

The Farmer will hereafter be mailed to all

Subscribers, City and Country, at Four Dollars

per Annum, Free of Postage

WARREN &amp; CO.,

ROBTERS AND PROPRIETORS,

320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

MRS. M. PETERGILL &amp; Co., 10 State Street Bos-

ton 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street

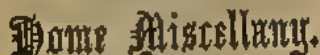
Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring subscri-

bers for THE CALIFORNIA FARMER in the above

cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our

own rates.





**TWO ORDERS OF POETS.**—I admit two orders of poets (says Ruskin), but no third; and by these two orders I mean the creative—Shakespeare, Homer, Dante—and reflective or perspective, Woodworth, Keats, Tenneyson. But both of these must be *first-rate* in their range, though their range is different, and with poetry of second-rank quality no one ought to be allowed to trouble mankind. There is enough of the best—much more than we can ever read or enjoy in the length of a life; and it is a literary wrong or sin in any person to encumber us with inferior work. I have no patience with apologies made by young pseudo-poets, "that they believe there is some good in what they have written; but they hope to do better in time." &c. *Some good!* If not *all good*, there is no good. If they ever hope to do better, why do they trouble us now? Let them rather courageously burn all they have done, and wait for the better day.

It may be said that when all the reforms could wish for have been made the Millennium would have arrived. Would there be any harm in each one of us trying, by our own conduct, to bring that good time? Would that this paper could set one cruel person seriously to thinking, and prompt him to exact of obedience to the Golden Rule, in place of a premeditated cruelty? Would that it would cause some cowardly tyrant to realize how he should feel if his back were scored and cause him to spare some poor writhing, or animal? Peradventure he might thereby weed out the habit of his doing to others.

**SAN FRANCISCO.**  
INVENTOR OF THE PAN ROAST, ROMAN STEW AND  
CREOLE COFFEE.  
**NAPOLEON ICE CREAM.**  
Eastern and California Oysters in bottle, supplied to Families.

**HOLIDAY PRESENT,**  
**COURRIER & WINTER,**  
211 Kearny Street,  
41, 17 SAN FRANCISCO

and ever package of Seeds or Plants must be prepaid as the  
sole the Homeowner.

or Plants by unit, that every package must be done up  
and every package of Seeds or Plants must be prepaid as the  
gold the Newspaper Mail























THE CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING.....MARCH 18, 1876

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

300 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines are upon file and on the table for use; a good library of hundreds of volumes with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiousities of interest to the Naturalist, to whom we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This is believed to be the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this pamphlet marked, may understand it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I hereby certify that the firm of Warren & Co., doing business in the City and County of San Francisco as Editors and Publishers of the California Farmer at 320 Clay street, is and has been for years composed of the undersigned alone, and only the undersigned.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

San Francisco, January 1st, 1876.

Editor's Chair,

HOME COLUMN.—We take pleasure in inviting our readers to the Home column this week, to the "Winter Day Etchings" of our esteemed correspondent, whose writings always afford so much pleasurable interest to our readers—the picture drawn from a winter day in Wisconsin—is quite in contrast to the scenery around us here, and we sorely think all who live in that cold country will soon desire to come to our sunny land. On our first page we give a sketch also, from the "Princeton Republic," to show quite a winter scene in reality.

OUR PORT'S COLUMN has a number of interesting subjects, all good.

AGRICULTURE.—We give a very important chapter on the Beet Root and sugar making, to which we call special attention, as it is an interest that will be in a few brief years one of immense magnitude in our State.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—Our European letter will give our farmers a variety of valuable information, to which we call their attention.

THE WINE INTEREST.—We invite the attention of our readers to the valuable "Wine Report" in our columns, furnished by J. S. Curtis, Esq., one of our most intelligent and reliable wine men, one fully qualified to give information that can be depended upon in this great and growing interest.

PUBLIC PARKS.—We have a chapter upon Parks and Gardens, for which we ask special attention.

FARMER MEETING.—We have from Gray's this week "The Ballerina." A composition for the Piano, by Henri Ravit.

FROM F. W. HELMICK.—We have the very sweet song "Ladie Darling,"—words by J. Rutledge—Music by Charles Baker. This is destined to be a very popular and favorite song. Mr. Helmick is the popular music publisher of Cincinnati, Ohio.

MUSICAL MONTHLY.—From Sherman and Hyde, we have their Musical Monthly for March. Contents—four fine pieces. "Maid of Athens," "In Yassillo" (Miss Kellogg's kissing song), "Bouquet" and "Meditation." These publications give relief and enthusiasm to the love and science of Music.

THE LOVE OF MUSIC.

'Tis said those who make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a public benefactor, this is true, we say then, those who increase the Love of Music and dispense harmony among mankind, must be then great Public Benefactors, and upon this hypothesis, we point to Wm. G. Badger, Esq., on Sansome street, who has the last year been sending out hundreds of the Hallett, Davis & Co's. splendid pianos over this State and Coast, a style and quality of Pianos unsurpassed in the world, for beauty of finish and sweetness as well as power of tone. Surely, then, we say Mr. Badger is indeed a Public Benefactor, and all lovers of music, those who wish the finest Piano should go see these instruments and become a convert to sweet music by owning one of these Grand Pianos.

THE SEASON AND PROSPECT.

To speak of the season and prospect now, is to us like using a stereotyped expression, for the great facts are so prominent before us of a successful season for all the great interests of our State that we feel it unnecessary to continually repeat it. We know some journals began to croak because it does not rain. How little they know of Nature or Nature's laws! We do not need rain generally. There may be some isolated cases where rain would be acceptable, but the great area of our grain fields are safe from suffering, all that others may say to the contrary notwithstanding.

Grain fields, orchards, vineyards are all doing well—aye, nobly, and for this let us be thankful.

PRESERVED GRAPES.

Up to the present time very little attention has been paid to the preservation of our best Grapes; our Morcates, Hamburgs, Chasselas, Tokays and others, for late use during the winter or rainy season.

Our choicest Grapes can be well and profitably kept, and a splendid show of them had in our markets all through the months of January, February and March, and even to April. Of this there can be no doubt, and these kept, too, so as to be plump, fresh and good. All that is necessary for such an enterprise is a proper building, dry, airy, and to be kept at an even temperature.

The only article for their preservation in good order would be *kiln dried sawdust or ground cork*. Select good clean bunches, free from every defective grape, and placing them in boxes on layers of this material, and those upon each layer cover them, filling up all interstices, making the box solid. Only two layers good healthy grapes those packed, would keep until March and April, and then placed in market would bring from 25 to 50 cents per pound readily, according to the variety of the Grape. That this can be done safely we have proof, having eaten Incasus Grapes thus preserved, and sent from El Dorado county to this city. They were sent to Charles Crocker, Esq., of the Central Pacific Railroad, and exhibited there. Better grapes are seldom seen in any market sent from Malaga or other parts of the world.

We hope our grape-growers that last year complained of the *low price of grapes* will be wiser this year, and at least experiment with a dozen boxes. This will convince any judicious grape-grower that a large interest has been too long neglected, and one that will produce thousands and tens of thousands of dollars annually to the income of our grape growers.

A REMARKABLE ASPARAGUS—SMITH'S SEEDLING.

When at Sacramento recently, we paid a visit to what was once the most famous spot around Sacramento City, "SMITH'S GARDENS," but how changed! What havoc and desolation the floods have made since '61. And although many acres have been swept away, and even the spot where the building stood, making sad work of the once beautiful place we found the genius of the spot still there. A. P. Smith and his brother still live, thank God, to greet their friends with their woe-filled kindness. No floods can ever wash the generous kindness and manliness from their hearts. Their faith and works go hand in hand, and they still make things blossom and bring forth.

Among the many products grown at these gardens now, we noticed a *wonderful new Asparagus*, raised from the seed of the "Colossal." This grass was of extraordinary size, some specimens half the size of a man's wrist, firm, succulent and tender. It is choice enough to make the mouth water to see it, and fortunate those who can secure a dish of it. We name it Smith's Giant Seedling, and we hope it will prove a fortune to him, and this fortune to come as rapidly as this famous asparagus grows.

SACRAMENTO IMPROVING.

When at Sacramento a little time since, we noticed with true pleasure the improved appearance of the city, business lively and people all confident of brighter days near at hand, and in calling around among old friends and the permanent business men, we found they all felt a sure faith of a healthy and prosperous season of business.

Our visit to the "Farmers' Headquarters," that of M. O. Hawley & Co., we found them filling orders, shipping goods and doing a lively business at this place. We saw the *New Hay Loader*—a grand implement for our haymakers, also an improved Header that cuts clean close to the ground short straw, runs easy, saves time and strength, high wheels, short frame—saving all round—we found by general opinion this house doing the largest business in the trade. Mr. Linnell, the manager, is a live man, and pleases all his customers.

Our visit to the great wagon warehouse of E. E. Ames, the Studebaker, was an assurance to us of a lively trade also. Selling goods as fast as they arrive or are made, Mr. Ames has orders from all parts of the State, and is doing a large and prosperous trade.

The Fruit and Vegetable trade we found improving—large shipments are made daily over the Ball Road along the Eastern line as far as Denver, and some shipments to the East of Asparagus, Cauliflowers and Peas. Messrs. M. T. Brewer & Co., and W. B. Strong, & Co., lead off and do the principal trade in this line.

Front Street Merchants at Sacramento, are doing a large trade, and so all the way up J and K Streets, in fact, there is a general rejoicing and a revival of business and confidence since the new year began—just as we prophesied and believed.

The largest stock of Choice Family Groceries are found at Hawley, Bowen & Co., next "Peter's Centre Market."

OUR PUBLIC PARKS.

There is a growing desire in every State in our Union, especially in all the leading cities, for Public Parks, where the citizens of all classes may go to breathe the fresh air, and enjoy that art and taste which is now being infused into the public mind by means of our public Parks and Gardens. We look upon these places as EDUCATIONAL AREAS, where a knowledge of Trees, Plants and Flowers can be had free; and in no way can we improve public taste, secure better health, and lessen crime, than by having such PUBLIC PLACES to win those who have leisure, from other and dangerous resorts.

We have read with great pleasure the able article in the *Seventh Annual Report of the Ohio State Horticultural Society* upon CITY PARKS, by M. B. Bateman, Esq., the Secretary of that Society, and we are glad to place it in our columns. The article is headed

A GLANCE AT THE CITY PARKS.

It is to the credit of modern civilization that spacious and attractive parks for the recreation of the people are regarded as essential to the health and prosperity of large cities. In my recent visit to the Atlantic cities, after a lapse of seven years, the improvements that I found in the number, size and beauty of the parks, gave me more satisfaction and delight than all the other evidences of progress that I witnessed.

CENTRAL PARK OF NEW YORK.

It is by all admitted to be the finest in this country, and excepting in that which age alone can give, will compare favorably with the best of city parks in Europe. To those especially, who remember the rocky and barren waste converted into this now almost paradise, it is a marvel of engineering skill and landscape architecture. To the horticulturist, also, it presents lessons which all who love the profession must delight to study. It is no wonder that every sensible visitor to the city makes a ride through Central Park a part of his programme. The wonder is that more do not, like myself, spend at least a whole day there, even though pressed for time.

This park is about two and a half miles long by half a mile wide, and contains a little less than a thousand acres. It is shut in on both sides by streets and buildings, preventing all beauty of view outside, and yet so skillfully is the planning and planting done, that this defect is hardly perceived, and the visitor is made to feel that he is miles away from the busy city; also that the park is fully three times its real size. It contains ten miles of carriage drives, constructed in the most perfect manner, and five miles of bridle roads, made of soft material, for equestrians. The alternation of smooth lawns and wooded slopes, with rocky cliffs and running brooks, and then the placid lake with its pleasure boats and water fowl, together with fine bridges, statuary, rustic arches, temples, swings, and other amusements for children, and the wondrous normal in the zoological department, all combine to make the park a place of the greatest attraction for all classes. The throngs of people who daily resort there in fine weather, averaging more than twenty thousand per day, or aggregating 8,000,000 per year—shows how highly this park is appreciated by the multitudes of the surrounding city. On some occasions it is said the number of persons entering the park has been 100,000 in a single day.

Of course the cost of constructing this great work, out of such forbidding materials, has been enormous—amounting, it is reported, to about \$12,000,000 for the land and improvements. But no one begrudges the cost; and it is stated that the entire amount has been made up to the city by the increased taxable value of the surrounding property, as thousands of wealthy families, now residents of the city, would have built their homes miles away in the country, but for the attractiveness of the park.

PENNSYLVANIA PARK, PHILADELPHIA.

This is younger, and was designed as a rival of Central Park. It is superior to it in natural advantages and surrounding scenery, native woods and exposure of water—its beautiful lake covering an area of sixty acres. In costly bridges and other structures this park is not equal to that of New York. It is nearly equal in its extent, and its fine carriage drives, bridle roads, foot paths, lawns and flower gardens are in the same style of beauty and finish; and although it is located several miles out of town, rendering the attendance of pedestrians somewhat difficult, the number of pedestrians who daily resort there is quite astonishing—the report showing an aggregate of over 6,000,000, or 16,000 per day, for the entire year. It is said that this park was constructed mainly to prevent the moving away from Brooklyn of some of the wealthiest families, who were attracted to New York by the beauty and popularity of Central Park. The cost of the work has been about \$7,000,000, and no one who witnesses the throngs of happy people, especially the multitudes of children, who daily resort there for recreation, can for a moment feel that the expenditure is not a wise and profitable one.

FARMHOUSE PARK, PHILADELPHIA.

This is really two or three parks combined, embracing in all nearly 3,000 acres, and extending some four miles up the Stonykill river, on both sides. It was deemed necessary to secure this extent of river territory in order to preserve the water, from which the city is supplied, from the drainage that might otherwise flow from manufacturing establishments near its banks. The natural advantages of these grounds are very great, and the cost of making them attractive to visitors is comparatively light. Very handsome improvements have been made, and many more devised—including splendid roads for carriage drives, footways, arches, etc. The river, dividing the park in two, is broad and clear, and little steamboats carry thousands of passengers up and down, leaving them at points of interest. Several lines of street cars, as well as steam rail cars, bring passengers cheaply from the heart of

the city, and the aggregate attendance for the year is reported as 3,000,000, or an average of 8,000 per day. In portions of this park large dining halls and other conveniences are erected for social excursion parties, and groves are set apart for Sunday school picnics, and about 5,000 picnics of private social parties. There were also eighteen excursions of destitute children, newsboys and others, for whom entertainment was provided by subscriptions. The cost of this park is put down at \$9,000,000, for lands and improvements. The proposed Centennial Exhibition in 1876 is to be in this park, and a more suitable place could not possibly be found.

BUFFALO PARK.

Coming nearer home, Buffalo, our neighboring city of the lake, has devised and got well under way a city park, or rather a system of parks and parkways, which, for the size of the city, is as grand and praiseworthy as either of those before mentioned, and is well worthy of imitation by more western cities.

The chief park consists of a stretch of land just outside the city, several miles in length, and of irregular width, embracing about 400 acres, part of which was wet and of little value, but with a stream running through it, has been converted into a beautiful lake of about 50 acres—while other portions are nicely wooded or fitted for lawns or winding drives. Several streets leading to these parks are widened so as to form elegant boulevards or parkways 200 feet in width, and planted with five or six rows of shade trees each, thus fitting them for elegant residences and attractive drives, with shaded walks for pedestrians. The cost of the land for these purposes was very light, part of it having previously belonged to the city, and part being donated by the owners. The improvements are carried on at the expense of the city, bonds having been issued for the purpose to the amount of \$400,000, one-fourth of this to be expended annually. I am indebted to the very intelligent superintendent, Wm. McMillan, Esq., for a map of the grounds and plans of the system of improvements.

Our readers will see by the above that our Central Park is not in the list, because it is not known abroad, but we trust it soon will be. Our Park is progressing very well, and in a few years more will have a name and fame we hope that shall be meritorious. Wm. Hammond Hall, Esq., the able Superintendent of the Park Commissioners, is doing his best in advancing our Park onward, and everything is promising.

We are glad to say also that our large cities are waking up to this matter, and insist upon Parks or Parkways for the people. Sacramento has its "East Park," San Jose has now a new and splendid park, being laid out under the admirable taste and design of Gen. H. M. Naglee; and we hope all other cities and towns will copy by these examples. We must remember, also, that Wm. O'Donnell, Esq., of San Jose, is arranging a Public Garden, to be for the comfort and pleasure of the thousands that annually visit San Jose, and we hear it hinted that "Max Day" will be its opening day. Success to O'Donnell in his work. Marysville, Stockton, Oakland must awake to these improvements, for the public taste demands them. We hope, too, our excellent friend the able Secretary of the Ohio State Horticultural Society will come over to our Golden State this summer, visit the Parks men have designed, then go look upon that God designed Park in Yosemite Valley, and we will do our best to have our friend so full in love with California as to keep him here sketching a long while. It is a long time since we enjoyed his company—thirty years ago. We had that pleasure at the Horticultural Society's Exhibition in Cincinnati in 1845, at the time of the setting up the GREAT TABERNACLE. We saw many fine heavenly visions through that instrument then, but it did not give us a View of California. We remember well Longworth's famed vineyard, his fine Catawba Wines. These were days of "Long eyes," but if friend Bateman will come to the "Sunset Land" we will show him greater wonders than these were to us, thirty years ago.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.

The many warm friends of Madame Bishop will always rejoice to hear of the success that she so deservedly meets with wherever she travels.

The visit of this distinguished lady recently to Australia has been almost a triumphal march. At her concerts immense throngs gave her welcome, and these were honored by the attendance and patronage of the Governor and his lady, and the very elite of the various places where her concerts were held. At all these they were indeed a great success.

As proof of the true enthusiasm her presence and her concert gave, we give an extract from a private letter we have just received from Baron Von Mueller, the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Melbourne. It will be remembered by our readers that Baron Von Mueller is our correspondent, a very distinguished Botanist, author of many very valuable works, and as a scholar is qualified to judge of the true merit of song.

We give a part of his letter to us relating to Madame Bishop.

The Baron says: "I had the honor and happiness to meet the illustrious Madame Anna Bishop, and also Mr. Schultz, on their arrival here, very recently, and was invited to the first grand concert."

"It is wonderful how this celebrated singer has preserved her still exquisite voice, and I trust the residents and visitors of this colony will secure the advantage of such an enjoyment, and such a rare and fascinating treat as is this lady's performance."

Having received letters also from this distinguished lady, we are truly gratified to know from her letters that their visit to Australia has resulted in a most happy success. We hope, also, that ere long our citizens will enjoy again the pleasure of welcoming her return to our "sunny clime."

Toy banks are safest. If the bank breaks the children get their money.

OUR WINE INTERESTS.

CURTIS' QUARTERLY WINE CIRCULAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1, 1876.

The exports of Native Wine and Brandy from California during the year 1874 were:

	1st Quarter	2d Quarter	3d Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
From San Francisco, by sea—	134,686	211,932	173,056	112,364	632,038
From San Francisco, by rail—	51,208	129,700	151,403	110,462	502,773
From the Interior, by rail—	6,925	24,073	27,916	19,823	68,737
From San Diego, by sea—	5,343	5,528	38,300	39,329	88,500
Totals—	208,162	481,233	492,695	282,959	1,464,949
Same period, 1873—	204,738	327,406	329,683	244,916	1,106,743
Same period, 1872—	180,000	303,636	293,705	218,380	995,721

The destination of the exports was as follows:

	1874.	1873.	1872.
New York—	659,094	675,343	567,407
Western Cities—	662,403	382,732	250,834
Foreign Countries—	33,774	38,557	85,000

The notable features of the above exhibit are the rapid increase of shipments to the Western cities, and diminution of the small foreign trade. New York evidently confines her distribution of our Wines—more and more closely—to points on the Atlantic seaboard; her best customer being Massachusetts, which, of all the States, is the largest consumer of California Wines.

Assuming the proportion of Brandy to Wine to be the same in all the shipments—as in those from San Francisco, by sea—the amount of Brandy shipped in 1874 was 89,629 gallons; and in 1873, 93,785 gallons, a loss of trade which the dealers can bear with great equanimity, in view of the very small profit and peculiar risks attending it.

The total trade of this city has probably exceeded in volume, during the past year, the entire export trade of the State. There are no data upon which to base this estimate, except general observations of the course of trade. The daily receipts of Wine, by water or by rail, are not reported at the Merchants' Exchange; and owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate information, the reports of the daily papers are totally worthless. This evil will be remedied, in time, by the adoption of uniform casks, when the daily receipts of Wine will be reported as accurately here as those of Whisky in New York. During the last three months both local and export trade has been very inactive, and prices show a downward tendency. The decline has been checked, however, by the passage of the Little Tariff bill, changing the duty on imported Wines to forty cents per gallon. All the benefit expected from the new tariff is, that it will maintain prices at the rates obtained during the past two years. Wine growers and dealers are anxious to meet all possible demand as those (quoted below), and could do so even were the tariff a prohibitory one.

Very little of the White Wine of last vintage is yet marketable. The supply of 1875 White, though not large, is ample to meet present trade requirements. Dry Reds, of 1875, are out of stock, except inferior qualities, which require ennobling by the addition of full-blooded and deep-colored Wines of the last vintage. Unfortunately, the quantity of these heavy Wines is small, compared with the large stock of light-colored Wines made last year. New Port, Angelica and other sweet Wines are abundant, and generally of excellent quality. The supply of new Brandy is steady—about equal to the demand—and prices are firm. There is very little old Brandy in the market, and for that little no adequate price is offered.

Freight by steamer, via Panama, continues at 12½ cents (gold) per gallon, slow, and 16 cents fast freight; by rail the tariff is unsettled. The prices current for Wines, in good shipping quality, in round lots, delivered free on board ship or rail (casks included) are:

	Per Gallon—Gold
Dry Red Wines from Mission Grapes—	40c.
Dry Red Wines from Mission Grapes (Blenheim)—	42c.
Dry White Wines from Mission Grapes—	45c.
Dry White Wines from Mission Grapes (Blenheim)—	50c.
Dry White Wines from Muscat or Muscatel Grapes—	60c.
Port—	70c.
Angelica—	65c.
Swiss Tokay—	60c.
Swiss Dessert Wines—	35c.
Sherry—	75c.
Sparkling Wines (Fermented), quarts—	9c.
Sparkling Wines (Fermented), pints—	10c.
Sparkling Wines (Charged), quarts—	8c.
Sparkling Wines (Charged), pints—	8c.
Wine Spirit, per proof gallon—	1c.
Brandy—	2c.

I invite the correspondence of all desiring to purchase Pure California Wines or Brandies, or of obtaining information regarding them, and beg leave to call the attention of dealers to my Catalogues of Wines and Brandies. Apply at

OFFICE OF J. M. CURTIS,  
Wine and Spirit Commission Merchant,  
No. 434 Jackson Street.

A NOTICE—SPECIAL.

Catalogues by the Grass.—We are receiving from all parts of creation Catalogues of every firm and kind, and of every business that man is engaged in to make money; the number we receive is Legion, and it is evident plainly that some desire notice for their own benefit exclusively, we therefore give the following notice.

To all our advertisers and subscribers and to all whose business tends to the development of the true interest of our State and Country, we are glad of such information as their Catalogues convey, and we shall cheerfully recognize and notice all such as early as our time and space will allow—but those who expect us to advertise them free, and do for them indirectly what they should pay for directly and promptly, we must most respectfully decline, we desire to aid in building up our State, in all its best and highest interests; but we cannot "make brick without straw" neither can we make brick wholly of straw, it is not quite as substantial as Justice requires—therefore on our entering upon our TWENTY-SECOND YEAR of the Old Pioneer FARMER we hope we shall be fully understood—we will cheerfully aid all good enterprises with our best energies, but there is a point where duty stops, and those who wish their business widely known, should take the true and wise course, and advertise with us the legitimate way.



## LINFORTH, KELLOGG &amp; CO.,

3 and 5 Front Street.

PLOWS!

PLOWS!!

HARROWS! AND CULTIVATORS

WE HAVE TO OFFER THIS YEAR TO THE FARMERS OUR

IMPROVED

NAPA  
GANG.

WHICH HAS ESTABLISHED ITS REPUTATION AS ONE OF THE EASIEST, BEST WORKING  
PLOWS EVER OFFERED. IT IS MADE THIS YEAR MUCH STRONGER, AND  
DIFFERENT STYLES OF MOULD BOARDS, IS SUITABLE FOR

FREE SOIL OR ADOBE LAND.

The Garden City Cast Steel  
Clipper Plows

ARE RAPIDLY GAINING WITH ALL THE FARMERS. THEY ONLY NEED TRIAL TO  
ESTABLISH THEIR WORTH, AND AS THEY ARE THE  
ONLY CAST STEEL PLOWS MADE  
THEY MUST OUTLAST ALL OTHERS

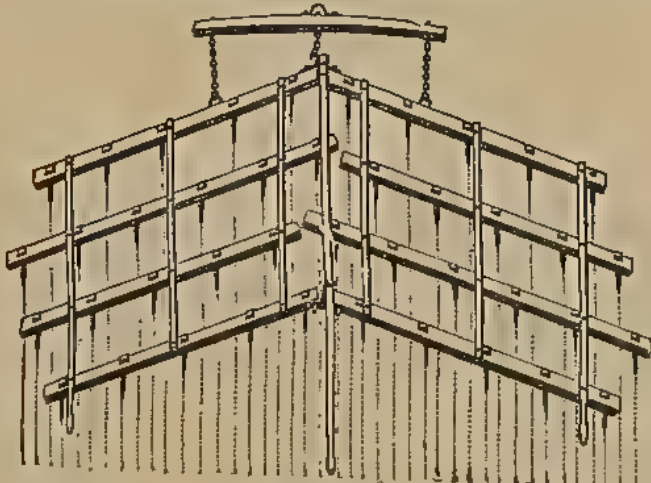
We have also the **Double Shin Iron Beam,**  
SO PROFITABLY USED ON SHERMAN AND OTHER ISLANDS. ALSO THE  
**GARDEN CITY SULKY PLOW,**

Just coming into use as a Plow to do more work than any other single Plow.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRIEDEMANN HARROW,

WHICH FOR PRICE HAS NO COMPETITOR.



Scotch Harrows,

Square Harrows,

Harrow Teeth with woods only,

OF ALL SIZES FROM 26 TO 100 TEETH.

CHISEL CULTIVATORS, 7, 9, AND 11 TEETH,

DIAMOND CULTIVATORS, 6 AND 7 TEETH WITH WHEELS,

HARROW TEETH ALL SIZES,

SEED SOWERS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

AND A FULL LINE OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS.

Please send for Circular and Prices.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG &amp; CO.,

3 and 5 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## New Advertisements.

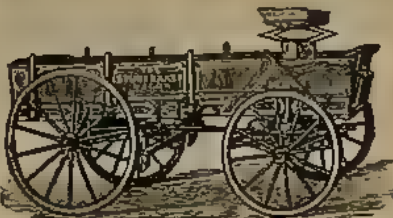
E. E. AMES,

GENERAL AGENT

FOR THE

"STANDARD"

Stubenaker Wagons.



We offer these celebrated Wagons at greatly reduced prices.

We not only offer them at reduced prices, but have greatly improved them, in having been made more nearly to conform to our California styles, making them with lighter wheels and wider tires—better ironed and finished.

We keep a greater variety and more complete stock of Wagons than any other dealer on the Pacific Coast, consisting in part of

Iron Axle Farm Wagons,  
Iron Axle Team Wagons,  
Iron Axle Header Wagons,  
Timble Skein Farm Wagons,  
Timble Skein Team Wagons,  
Timble Skein Header Wagons,  
San Joaquin Valley Wagons,  
Two and Three' Elliptic Spring Wagons,  
Side and End Spring Wagons,  
Side Spring Business Wagons,  
Grocery or Delivery Wagons,  
Buggies, Carriages, Etc., Etc.

The attention of Dealers and the Trade is respectfully called to our Stock, Prices, etc.

Your attention is particularly called to the *Serena Patent Wheel*, for which we are Manufacturer's Agent. They are by far the best, most durable and neatest wheel made.

We are Agents

FOR MANY LEADING  
Agricultural Implements.

INCLUDING

PITT'S THRESHERS,  
HAINES' HEADERS,  
(Single and Double Gears).  
WOODS' MOWERS,  
RUSSELL'S MOWERS AND REAPERS,  
SULKY HAY RAKES,  
GARDEN CITY CLIPPER, SINGLE AND  
GANG PLOWS,  
FRIEDMAN'S AND SCOTCH HARROWS,  
SHAW'S STOCKTON GANG PLOWS AND  
CULTIVATORS.

E. E. AMES,

Stubenaker Wagon Agency,

Office and Salesroom, 49 and 51 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.  
Depot and Shops, 217 and 219 K Street, Sacramento, Cal.  
Send for Catalogue and Price List, 1875. 42.1

Plows! Plows! Plows!!

THE

AMERICAN CHIEF  
IMPROVED

LEADS THE VAN.

The American Chief Plow, a like successfully in Asia, South, as in soft soil, and so perfect in its working, so excellent has this Plow proved, that we claim it to be the Best and most valuable Gang Plow on the Coast.

This Plow shows its power and strength in a striking manner, for when working in the S. L. the driver in his seat can see the earth move before the plow points to the distance of three to four feet while it is breaking up the hard soil with an Eight Mule Team, the animals weighing 1800 to 1400 lbs. each—their united strain on the Plow being equal to 18,000 or 20,000 pounds—a strain of the Team, this, we think is a proof of the superior strength and value of OUR Plow.

We sold of the American Chief the past season nearly 150, and our orders are now largely in advance, so large, that we shall reach over 300 the present year.

Send us your orders early, so that you may get your Plows in Season and not be disappointed.

MATTESON & WILLIAMSON,  
Pioneer Plow Makers,  
San Joaquin County, at STOCKTON.

E. T. ANTHONY &amp; CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

TOBACCO

—FOR—

SHEEP WASH

PURPOSES.

NOS. 321 & 323 SACRAMENTO STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO

41.17.1m

The Great Potato Planter.

We have Two PATENT MACHINES for Planting Potatoes, one of the best inventions for saving labor ever yet seen.

A Man, Boy, and one Horse will do the work of Twelve men.

This Machine opens the Furrow, Cuts, Drops, and Covers the Potatoes, and does the work well.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

\$5 to \$20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. H. BROWN, &amp; Co., Portland, Maine. 41.17.1

The American Sardine Co., Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines.

## WALTER A. WOOD

Mowing and Reaping Machines.

NEW IRON FRAME MOWER.

IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER.



Over 20,000 Sold in 1874.

PRIOR TO 1874

THESE MACHINES HAVE RECEIVED MORE THAN

550

FIRST-CLASS

COUNTY, DISTRICT AND STATE PRIZES,

Establishing their great superiority over all other Machines.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

FRANK BROS &amp; CO., General Agents.

ALSO DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

206 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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1832. PIONEER 1875.  
Agricultural Warehouse  
AND HARDWARE STORE.

L. M. CUTTING &amp; CO.,

ARE SELLING

Boxer Gang Plows—Two to Seven in Gang, with Reversible Molds, or with Molds and Points.

Sulky Gang Plows, Cast Iron Plows, Single Plows, Steel and Cast, Harrows, Seed Sowers, Cider Mills, Fan Mills, Grain Mills, Wagons.

Extras for Boxer Gang Plows and Single Plows, Harrow Teeth

CHOICE ALFALFA AND GARDEN SEEDS.

A Full Assortment of HARDWARE, etc. Our facilities for Manufacturing and Importing are First Class, and our Customers reap the benefit.

Send orders to  
L. M. CUTTING & CO., Stockton.  
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J. P. FARNSWORTH.

M. T. BREWER

M. T. BREWER &amp; CO.,

Commission Merchants

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Wholesale Dealers

IN

Foreign and Domestic Green and Dried Fruits,

PRODUCE, HONEY, NUTS, ETC

GARDEN AND FLOUR SEEDS.

30 and 32 J Street, " " " Sacramento, Cal.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

Empire Parlor Matches.

B. BENDEL &amp; CO.

Proprietors of the Empire Match Factory,

Beg to inform the Trade and the commercial public, that at considerable expense they have imported the requisite Machinery and Chemicals to add to their previous assortment of Matches the celebrated Parlor Match, decidedly popular among families and smokers, on account of brilliant burning qualities and absence of small or odd—and are now prepared to deliver them in quantities, and of unsurpassed excellence.

These Matches are as perfect as any that are or can be made—are manufactured from the best seasoned and kiln dried sugar pine (a wood superior for the purpose to any other, and upon the Pacific Coast), and only the best and purest chemicals are used—they are full count, fully stamped, and without objection of any kind, and are packed in boxes and packages of the same style and quantity as the Swift's and Country Parlor Match.

They will be introduced to consumers through the medium of the Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers of San Francisco, and for that purpose their orders will be personally solicited by the well known commercial broker.

Mr. B. D. GORE, of No. 318 Front Street, who will also make special sales to buyers for Japan, China, Australia, Sandwich Islands, and Southern Pacific Ports, which markets they will be prepared to supply both with the "Parlor" and English style Safety Matches.

Their Brimstone and Safety Matches, of usual superior quality, equal to any manufactured, they are also offering in the same manner to the Trade, at as low rates as any of the local manufacturers, and are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

They appeal with full confidence for the support and patronage of a patriotic and discriminating public to "encourage Home Industry," particularly when they get superior goods, and at less cost than they have been paying for the imported article.

Ask your Grocer for the "EMPIRE PARLOR MATCHES," and be sure to get no others.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS,

B. BENDEL &amp; CO.,

314 Front Street.

FACTORY—Corner of Eleventh and Harrison Streets, 121 SAN FRANCISCO.

RANDALL'S

GREAT SHEEP BOOK  
RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep-raiser in the State should have a copy

Price at the Farmer Office, \$2.00; by Mail or Express, charges paid, \$2.50. Send orders to the Farmer WARREN &amp; CO.



50,000



EUCALYPTUS

TREES.

—O—

Eucalyptus Trees 8 to 10 feet high

Trees 6 to 8 feet high,

Medium Trees 4 to 5 feet high,

second size 2 to 3 feet high,

Third size 3 to 5 feet high,

The Mass size 1 to 2 feet high.

These Trees are of a good Healthy growth, and can be packed to go any distance safely and will be sold low in large lots.

Address, or call at the

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FARMER OFFICE.



Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

Land Estates for Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

Farms and Improved Homesteads,

Lands, Ranches, &amp;c.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectively than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER;

We are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, and ADVERTISEMENTS appearing in OUR JOURNAL will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well as the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries in the United States. Advertisers will be wise that consult our Columns.

One thing is certain—no disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal.

WARREN & CO.,  
Farmer Office.

EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.



SOMETHING NEW.



We have received the Acorns of the Edible Evergreen Oak from Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner at Yeddo, for the Emperor of Japan.

This NEW OAK is thus described by the Commissioner "In his valuable letter on *Quercus Cuspidata*, Thunberg." The Japanese name is *Sit-Neki*, the Chinese name, *Ku*. It is an Evergreen, growing to the height of thirty feet and has a deep glossy foliage, it forms a beautiful hedge, and its acorns are edible, being highly esteemed by the Japanese. Its wood is strong and durable.

A few of these Acorns can be had at the

FARMER OFFICE.





## Home Miscellany.

Here are the eight lines which have made Bourdillon, the Oxford graduate famous:

LYRICAL.

The night has a thousand eyes,  
The day has one;  
Yet the light of the bright world dies  
With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes,  
And the heart but one;  
Yet the light of a whole life dies  
When day is done.

—[Scribner's.]

## MARCH.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

March! March! March! They are coming  
In troops to the tune of the wind;  
Red-headed woodpeckers drumming,  
Gold-crowned thrushes behind;  
Sparrows in brown jackets hopping  
Past every gateway and door;  
Finches with crimson caps stopping  
Just where they stopped years before.

March! March! March! They are slipping  
Into their places at last—  
Little white lily-buds dripping  
Under the shadow that fall fast;  
Buttercups, violets, roses;  
Snowdrops and bluebells and pink;  
Throng upon throned of sweet poises,  
Bending the dewdrops to drink.

March! March! March! They will hurry  
Forth at the wild-birds' sound,  
Fluttering all over the ground.  
Hang out your flag hither and yonder!  
Shake out your red tassels, hither!  
Grass-blades, up from your earth-pillow!  
Hear who is calling you—March!

[From the St. Nicholas for March.]

## JOHN BAS A WAY.

The cows are coming, gentle dear, make haste and see the sight,  
There are twenty milky beauties to be housed and fed to-night.  
That first one with the snow-white horns is just as old as May;  
See and my pet saw the light the same soft summer's day.  
A tender creature was she, so weak and cold and thin;  
John said she was not fit to raise. I said it was a sin  
To cast her off for May's sake. John laughed and asked me  
I thought it best upon the whole, to rear two calves together.  
But she was spared and so was May. It sometimes seems  
To me, in Starbright's soft and gentle eyes, May's pleading glance  
I see.  
I love the creature—you may smile—perhaps my fancy  
Mocks;  
She's the fairest of the herd, as May's the sweetest of the flock.  
There's May, her arms around Starbright's neck; the girl is  
Aid to me.  
A freckle and a gentle thing, at study or at play;  
The darling of our milking years, the spring in our autumn set  
A fair white jewel blazing in our faded coronet.  
But see, John let the bars down; in slaver deep they stand,  
With glossy flanks, and backs as straight as yonder table-land,  
The fragrance of their breath pours in like ambergris and  
Myrrh;  
They're just the milkest cows to milk, John says they never  
Sue.

They know his tone—"Is seldom loud; they know his touch,  
"Is kind;  
"John has a way," the neighbors say, to make dumb crea-  
tures mind;  
Perhaps—I only know that I, through all these blessed years,  
Have never seen the moment when his voice has brought me  
Tears.

## A DOCTOR'S STORY.

Mrs. Rogers lay in her bed,  
Bandaged and blistered from foot to head,  
Bandaged and blistered from head to toe,  
Mrs. Rogers was very low.  
Bottle and saucer, spoon and cup,  
On the table stood bravely up;  
Physic of high and low degree;  
Calomel, castor, and bismuth;  
Everything a body could bear,  
Excepting light and water and air.

I opened the blinds; the day was bright,  
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some light;  
I opened the window; the day was fair,  
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air.  
Bottles and powders, blisters and pills,  
Catnip, horsetail, syrup and quills;  
Drugs and medicines, high and low,  
I threw them as far as I could throw.  
"What are you doing?" my patient cried,  
"Frightening Death," I coolly replied.  
"You are raving?" a visitor said;  
I sang a bottle at her head.

Danson Rodgers he came to me;  
"Wife is a comin' around," said he,  
"I really think she will worry through;  
She holds me just as the used to do  
All the people have pointed and snarled—  
All the neighbors have had their word;  
'Twas better to perish, some of 'em say,  
Than to be cured in such an irregular way."

"Your wife," said I, "bath God's good care,  
And His remedies—light and water and air.  
All the doctors, beyond a doubt,  
Couldn't have cured Mrs. Rogers without."

The doctor smiled and bowed his head;  
"Then your bill is nothing," he said  
"God's be the glory as you say;  
God bless you, doctor; good day! good day!"

If ever I doctor that woman again,  
I'll give her medicines made by men.

BURNING WORDS—A dictionary in names.  
Go down the ladder when thou marryest a  
wife; go up when thou chooseth a friend.—Hec-  
bre.

## Eastern Correspondence.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

## WINTER DAY ETCHINGS.

FEBRUARY 24, 1876

I opened my eyes this morning at rather a late hour—late for early rising, I mean—and saw gauze-like sheets of snow swaying past the window. I yawned, not a strictly conventional accomplishment, perhaps, but a very comforting one, sleepily wondering the condition of the weather, the status of the thermometer, and whether last night's storm had abated. Very soon our "early birds," aged seven and five years, flew across the room in breathless haste to tell of out door wonders: "Why, mamma, all that lady's house over there, the door is all heaped with snow, and our snow is all in big piles and the high barn fence is most out of sight, and there is a ring of snow bank right around the door and Herman can't shovel the path so fast as it fills."

I thought little eyes over estimated, but papa went to the window, and declared that more snow had fallen in the night than during the entire winter—and we have had a goodly quantity, with delightful sleighing.

How the snow did hurry down; how it blew backward, forward, hither and yon, loading trees, covering shrubs, hiding fences, then rushing back to beat against the window panes as if it vain would smother our glowing fires and scatter indoor comforts to the four winds.

"But what matter how the storm behaved,  
What matter how the north-wind raved,  
Blow high, blow low, not all its roody  
Could quench our hearth fire's roddy glow."

As we gathered round a steaming breakfast-table, we could hardly realize that the mercury was twenty degrees below zero, with the most terrible storm raging that Wisconsin has known for years. We talked about it, of course, and commiserated our unfortunate neighbors who were caught on the road or without supplies, and remarked that Oatle Fair was postponed, "because of circumstances over which we had no control," for this is the first Wednesday of the month, and on that day occurs the monthly gathering of livestock quadrupeds and bipeds—known through all this section as "The Cattle Fair." They come from all points of the compass, principally the north and west, bringing cattle and horses to a mammoth "Corral," where drovers and buyers from long distances congregate to purchase. Farmer's within a radius of fifty miles, and more, find this a good market; and it is equally profitable to buyers. Drovers are sent from here to Lake Superior and intermediate points, and hosts of cattle and hogs are shipped by rail to Milwaukee and Chicago. It is really a sight to behold the fair ground on these days. There is such a variety of animals—some splendid looking ones. Some just the reverse, and each and all bristling with individual characteristics and "points"—and such a conglomeration of humanity as can be seen nowhere else hereabouts. There are sharp speculators, wary consumers, town butchers, and a sprinkling of inevitable trading jacks and jockeys; most conspicuous are the Farmers themselves, including always the *hans-frau*, who often stands guard all day long; not infrequently her strong hand holds the rope fastened about some animal's horns; and she leads out her stock calling attention to their good qualities with as keen an eye for a bargain as her lord and master could possibly have done. She is well-mannered and warmly clad, wearing a home-made woolen gown with a stiff petticoat short enough to be out of the way, yet long enough to be warm and comfortable; she has a striped home-spun apron, and a kerchief folded across her chest, but these are usually concealed by a thickly wadded cloak of ample proportions that reaches to the bottom of her gown; her ankles are protected by firmly-knit stockings of a bright magenta hue, and her feet are sometimes encased in stout leather shoes, but oftener in modern *portfolios*; her head is covered by a gay three-cornered straw, and her hands display bright warm mittens that were knitted, probably, by the old grand-father who has grown too feeble for rugged labor, and who learned to knit long ago while tending flocks in the fatherland; little time is wasted by peasants in those old countries, and even here the family knitting is accomplished in long summer days by those who are watching the stock, lest some stray into forbidden fields or beyond prescribed limits.

The Farmer is a medley of peculiar peculiarities also; he is stout and stolid, and though in the last half of the day he talks loudly and gesticulates vehemently, he has not the appearance of loose business thrift which is a conspicuous characteristic of his spouse; he stands around in a speculative way with his huge fur lined coat clung around his limbs and a stumpy pipe sticking between his teeth; frequently he adjourns for conference, to a down town beer saloon, but when the trade is consummated, he gives the money into the *hans-frau's* hands, she tucks it safely away in some fold of her gown, and oftentimes climbs into the old lumber-wagon, gathers up the reins, and drives off homeward, leaving her more socially inclined "half" to follow later in the day.

These represent one class of our farmers; they immigrated with strong bodies, willing hands and not much money; by proverbial frugality, they have compassed goodly possessions in lands and appurtenances, and you will see their boys in "store clothes" and their girls with the "latest thing" from the millinery shops. Yet, it will take some generations for even our fast American way, to entirely destroy the habits of energetic thrift instilled with mother milk. It is to this hardy foreign element that we look for rescue from the insanity and superficiality of our enfeebled race.

Our American Farmers attend the Cattle Fairs

also, and their wives come in town to shop and visit friends, but they are not considered the *spinal column* of the institution.

As afore-said, there is no such gathering to-day within the limits of our storm-wrapped burg. The air is so full of the faint snow that we looked out of the window some minutes to decide whether it was coming down from the clouds or going up from the drifts; as the latter are constantly augmented, the material must come from somewhere though in such a sissig manner, doubling its own track so often that I am not geometrician enough to elucidate the theorem.

FEBRUARY 18th!

I had almost to count my fingers to find out the day of the month; to be sure I might have said "the month came on Monday—hum—hum" but I know it was not the second day of the month and concluded it would be safest to consult the calendar, and actually it is the *Sixteenth*. Two weeks to-day the storm commenced with the mercury 12 deg. below zero. Such a fortnight as it has proved! Unparalleled within the last eighteen years. Such drifting of roads and freezing of cellars! Such a terrible dearth of news! No mails for two weeks. Were it not for telegraph wires, our connection with the world would have been completely severed. The rail-road tracks have been scenes of immense labor, but the wind and storm out-generalled every power of men to "Right about face." We have had two trains within the last three days and though the weather is far from "settled" we breathe the free air.

Now, don't let any one imagine that this imprisonment has been so terribly irksome—lured it has proved very endurable for those who were prepared for winter. Some, of course, were uncomfortable because they had neglected to provide for exigencies, and other some because the giant specter of poverty hovered at their threshold; but we have learned of no cases of destitution in our vicinity, and are prone to believe that except in cities—suffering would have been entirely averted by fore-thought and energy. Taken as a whole Wisconsin winter's are splendid for robust people. Even this, the coldest winter within the memory of that hoary wise-acre, the "Oldest Inhabitant," has abounded in good things. Sleighing has been magnificent, there being no drifts, until now, and no *shows* to roughen the roads. Our courtesies and snarls have been indissolubly gorgeous, and our evenings have been clear as a crystal ball, sparkling more than the Khedive's gift to Madame Flitch. Only this week we had a day too perfect to describe. It was Sunday—no it wasn't—Sunday morning the mercury was 35 deg. below zero at sunrise—it was on Tuesday morning, Feb. 9th, the mercury sunk in the bulb at 43 deg below zero, and remained there for at least an hour immediately preceding sunrise. My brother called up his family to witness a sunrise of such grandeur, that Bayard Taylor's description of an Arctic Sunrise, melted before the comparison. At eight o'clock, with the thermometer 37 deg. below, I went out for a walk before breakfast, just to enjoy the purity and beauty of the morn. The air was so still that one could hear the snow crunching beneath the steps of people going to business blocks away, smoke from surrounding chimneys ascended like obelisks straightened by a plummet; the perspective stretched away in enchanting distances, and no Goli could have created a fairy-scene half so wonderful. One could not realize the extreme cold for no breeze disturbed the hushed atmosphere, and "Jack Frost" was so skillfully disguised that the only proof of his presence was the sly pressure of his chill hand or the marks of his icy-pearled teeth. Ah, it was a glorious morning and to witness such is vouchsafed so very, very rarely. Yet, despite these bright way-markers, we keep near glowing fires, hoping daily that to-morrow's dawn will untroll the last view in this frigid panorama, for business is becoming deranged; thoroughfares are nearly or quite impassable, and even those who are not chronic grumblers at the weather, dream of green grass blades and genial spring.

M. G. WILSON.

## DOMESTIC ITEMS.

RAMON lard or butter can never be restored to its original sweetness.

A SMALL piece of loaf sugar will almost instantly cure the most troublesome hiccup.

CREAM OATS—One egg; one large cup of sugar; one cup of cream; one-half cup of sour milk; half a teaspoonful of soda; four enough to roll.

A NICE JELLY.—To one ounce of Cooper's isinglass add one cup of sugar, the juice of two lemons, and half a pint of cold water. After standing three hours add one pint of boiling water.

BATTER Pudding.—Three eggs, seven table-spoons of flour, one quart of milk, boiled, reserving enough to wet the flour. Beat two eggs, cold milk and flour together, and pour them into the boiling milk. Add a little salt. If berries are used, add three-quarters more flour. Bake and serve with sauce.

BREAKFAST ROLL.—Take one quart of sifted flour, put into it three teaspoonfuls, partly heated, of any good baking powder, run flour and powder through the sieve to get it perfectly mixed. Add a heaping teaspoonful of salt, and then run into the flour, lard the size of one egg and a half. Then take cold water (milk makes them whiter, but water is good enough) and pour in enough to mix it just as soft as you can roll it out, into strips about two fingers wide and a finger and a half long, put into pans, and bake in a quick oven.

Why are inattentive school children like wafers? Because you have to "lick" their backs to make them stick to their letters.

## BLESSED INFLUENCE OF TRUE RELIGION.

Man, to whatever state he may be considered, as well as in every period and vicissitude of life, experiences in religion an efficacious antidote against the ills which oppress him, a shield that blunts the darts of his enemies, and an asylum into which he can enter. In every event of fortune it exerts in his soul a sublimity of ideas by pointing out to him the best judge, who, as an attentive spectator of his conflicts, is about to reward him with his inestimable approbation. Religion, also, in the darkest period appears to man as the Iris of peace, and dissipating the dark and angry storm, restores the wished for calm, and brings him to the port of safety.

## SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

The President of this College, and all the Fathers and the Professors and Teachers are devoted to their work, and with the extensive facilities of Libraries and valuable and very complete Philosophical Apparatus of this College, the best on the Coast, gives to this College great advantages to students in securing a first-rate education under the faithful and parental care always given to all who are placed in this institution.

This truly and most worthily distinguished College is now with large full Classes of Students, doing a goodly work in the Educating our Young Men.

## FARMERS' ACCOUNTS:

We have often urged our Farmers to keep full Records of all their farming operations—keep them in full detail in every department of their labor. The number of acres of their farm, when and how cultivated, the crops put in, their Stock, of all grades, the cost of all purchases, the sales of Stock, produce of all kinds, Laborers accounts, Family and Farm expenses in all detail, the weather accounts with every detail, so as to know what is profitable and what is not. Such a Record would be of great value to every Farmer.

A new Book for such a Record can be seen at Farmer Office, which we shall be glad to explain and recommend to all—handsomely got up and finely bound. Price \$2.50, worth ten times the cost.

## CLIPPINGS.

A suspicious wife, on being asked where her husband was, replied that she was afraid he was missing.

"The happiest women, like the happiest nations, have no history."

"A woman often fascinates a man by what she overlooks in him, than by what she sees."

What requires more philosophy than taking things as they come? Parting with them as they go.

There are three kinds of men in the world, "the wills, the won'ts, and the can'ts."

"Knowledge and timber should not be much used until they are seasoned."

A man out west who married a widow has invented a device to cure her of "eternally" praising her former husband. Whenever she begins to decant on his noble qualities, this ingenious No. 2 merely says: "Poor dear man! How I wish he had died!"

## BILLINGSIANA.

There are but few people here below, that have brains enough to amuse themselves.

After being for more than forty years to have my own way, I have finally come to the conclusion to split the difference.

Without money, without friends, and without impudence, is about as low down in this world as any man can get, and keep virtuous.

The more secrets you divulge, even to your best friend, the less he will think of you, and the more he will think of himself.

## A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES.

RESTORE your SIGHT.

THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES.

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE.

SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WRITE NO MORE MONEY BY BUYING

HOPE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND HURTING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages.

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Gentlemen or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed.

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## MANNING'S

## OYSTER CROTT.

429 Pine Street, below Kearney,

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INVENTOR OF THE PAN ROAST, ROMAN STEW AND CREOLE COFFEE.

NAPOLEON ICE CREAM.

Eastern and California Oysters in bottle, supplied to Families

42.1 and sent to all parts of the City Free of Charge.

Pure Italian Bees.

Several Swarms of Pure Italian Bees, (very

full hives) in the best order in Patent Hives, can

be had with full directions for their manage-

ment. Apply to Editor Farmer.

BOOKS, Papers, West Agents, Send Stamp. L. L.

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AT SACRAMENTO

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AWARDED TO THE SPLENDID

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WM. G. BADGER,

SOLE AGENT,

No. 13 Sansome Street,

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OFFICIAL.

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To W. G. Badger, Esq., 13 Sansome Street:

We hereby certify that the Pianos of HALLET,

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TWO PREMIUMS

For Best Square Grand Piano,

Best Boudoir Piano exhibited at State Fair, 1874

(Signed)

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NEXT TERM BEGINS JANUARY 14th, 1875

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SANTA CLARA, CAL.

CONDUCTED BY THE FATHERS OF THE

SOCIETY OF JESUS.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS

Institution will commence AUGUST 1st.

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Depart-

ments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mend-

ing of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance

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## A BARGAIN!

## 40,000 Grape Vines.

FORTY THOUSAND strongly rooted Grape

Vines of these varieties, One and Two Years Old,

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Black Zinfandel

Malaga, and

Muscadelle.

These Vines will be sold very low by the hun-

dred or thousand, well packed and delivered at

and Railroad or Steamer Landing Free of Pack-

age or Cartage.

Send orders and encloses to N. B. G., Far-

mer Office, and the Vines will be forwarded

with Dispatch.

Reference to Farmer Office for the character

and quality of Vines.

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## THE FARMER

Free of Postage.

We shall mail the CALIFORNIA FARMER Free of

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The New Postal Law, requiring the prepay-

ment of Postage on all Newspapers, we shall

therefore pay the same for all our Subscribers

and not advance our rates.

Our Subscribers will therefore be relieved of

all Postage after January 1st, 1875, and as the

tax will be very large upon us, we trust our

Patrons will promptly renew their Subscriptions

and remit all back dues, and thus show us they

appreciate this offering.



## Miscellany.

## THE RIGHT KIND OF A BOY.

Over fifty years ago, a youth, working on a farm, asked his father to give him enough money to buy a gun. The old man could not spare it; but the boy, nothing daunted, found an old piece of iron about the place, and in the course of time contrived to make a gun barrel out of it, with the very meagre facilities afforded by a country blacksmith's shop. He had not the materials to make a lock and stock, so he walked to the nearest town and traded for the necessary attachments, and was encouraged by the smith for having made so good a shooter; this gave him the ambition to make another; so he went to cutting out griststones from the native rock to raise the money for gun materials, and in a short time there was a considerable demand for guns of his make. During the French war with Prussia, he was called upon to furnish guns for the army, and in less than eight months he made and delivered to the Government of France rifles of a particular pattern, costing \$5,000,000, which amount was duly paid. The same man now furnishes rifles for the United States, South America, Rome, Spain, Egypt and Japan.

The farmer's boy who wanted a gun is Elliphalet Remington, of Ilion, N. Y. His manufactory covers four acres of ground, and he employs twelve hundred men. Not satisfied with this achievement, he has recently completed a sewing machine, which is reported to be quite a success. This is the type of a boy who, when there is not a way, makes a way for himself.

## MEANS TO GET RICH.

Ten or twelve years ago there was a miner working in the upper levels of the Comstock at \$4 per day. He lived in a little cabin down the canyon, did his own cooking, and whistled softly. "There's a good time coming, boys," he would say. To-day that miner walks about the streets of Virginia City, as cordial as the old days; he dresses no better than any ordinary gentleman of Virginia, and eats no better food than a conscientious editor ought to have. And yet, as his fortune is rated in the stock list daily, he is so rich that his stocks turned into money, he could lead Scott that \$70,000,000 he wants and have enough left to live comfortably upon. He could, unaided, go down and open, at his own expense, the Darien canal; or, should his fancy run that way, he could advertise to-morrow that the Government, through him, had determined to resume immediately specie payment, and pretty nearly make the promise good. He could endow a college in each State of the Union with \$2,000,000 each, or could build a double track narrow gauge railroad from San Francisco to New York, and solve at once the problem of cheap transportation. There is no telling, indeed, what he might not do; but what he will do is apparent enough. He was here when thirty feet of ore near the surface was a big mine. At 1,500 feet he has found it three or four times as wide. He believes at 4,000 he will strike it 500 feet wide, and get rich, and he is going for it.—*Virginia Enterprise*

## A DOG STORY.

Here is a true and curious dog story, says a Paris correspondent. The other evening a reporter for the *Gaulois* was going home late at night in the midst of most horrible weather, when he overtook a drunken man trying to climb the Rue de Rome. He was followed by a mongrel cur, who kept at his heels and seemed to stagger like his master. The drunken man stopped, and the dog began to bite at his legs. "Let me alone, will you?" cried the drunkard. "I'm going on after a rest," but the dog continued to tug at his trousers. The reporter stopped to see the end of this curious scene. "There, there!" cried the man at length, "I'm going on. You'll tear the breeches off me." He started, and the dog trotted at his heels. After a few yards the drunkard again stopped, and the same scene occurred, the dog growling and snapping until his master began to go forward. The reporter went a mile out of his way to see this intelligent dog take his master home, and saw him wag his tail with evident satisfaction as the drunkard reeled over his threshold.

[Intemperate man, go get you a good dog; he will teach you the lesson that he is more faithful to you than you are to yourself or your family.—*Editor F.*]

## THE NEW DAISY.

The new Daisy, Queen Victoria, now advertised in our columns is pronounced one of the finest Daisies known, it is very highly spoken of by the *Gardener's Monthly*, London, whence it comes, also by the *American Agriculturist*, New York Horticulturist and the *Farmers' Club*, New York.

This beautiful little Gem is sent out by Messrs. A. Hance & Son, of the Ramson Nurseries, at Red Bank, New Jersey, as seen by their cards in our columns.

Catalogues and prices at Farmer's Office.

## AMERICAN SEED STORE—SACRAMENTO.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers in the great Sacramento Valley to the well known Seed Store of Messrs. W. R. Strong & Co., on J street, Sacramento.

This firm now embrace the business of Nurserymen with their Seed business and furnish Trees, Plants and Shrubs of all kinds grown at their own Nursery.

Mr. Strong is one of the Pioneers of Sacramento, and one of her most reliable men, and for long years a Seedsmen in that City. Mr. Williamson is practical Nurseryman, and thus this firm can be relied on for supplying Seeds, Trees, Plants, &c. and also Fruits of all kinds in their season.

## AITKIN &amp; CO.,



## THE PIONEER MARBLE WORKS.

THE FIRST PREMIUM ALWAYS.  
MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE STONES,  
PARLOR MANTLES, TABLE TOPS,  
WASH STANDS, &c.

We own our California Marble Quarries and Import our Vermont and Italian Marbles, and we can therefore manufacture our work on the most reasonable and satisfactory terms.

All Sculptured and Ornamental work done in the most Superior Style, and all our own work guaranteed to please our patrons.  
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Large and increasing sales of this healthy food at the Factory.

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## Empire Parlor Matches.

B. BENDEL & CO., Proprietors of the Empire Match Factory,

Bag to inform the Trade and the commercial public, that at considerable expense they have imported the requisite machinery and chemicals to add to their previous assortment of Matches the celebrated Parlor Match, deservedly popular among families and smokers, on account of brilliant burning qualities, and absence of small or odor—and are now prepared to deliver them in quantities, and of unsurpassed excellence.

These Matches are as perfect as any that are or can be made—are manufactured from the best seasoned and kiln dried sugar pine (a wood superior for the purpose to any other, and only found upon the Pacific Coast), and only the best and purest chemicals are used—they are full coated, fully stamped, and without objection of any kind, and are packed in boxes and packages of the same style and quality as the Swift's and Country Parlor Matches.

They will be introduced to customers through the medium of the Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers of San Francisco, and for that purpose their orders will be personally solicited by the well known commercial broker, Mr. B. B. GORE, of No. 318 Front Street,

who will also make special rates to buyers for Japan, China, Australia, Sandwich Islands, and Southern Pacific Ports, which markets they will be prepared to supply both with the "Parlor" and English style Safety Matches.

Their Brimstone and Safety Matches, of unusual superior quality, equal to any manufactured, they are also offering in the same manner to the Trade, at as low rates as any of the local manufacturers, and are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

They appeal with full confidence for the support and patronage of a patriotic and discriminating public to "encourage Home Industry," particularly when they get superior goods, and at less cost than they have been paying for the imported article.

Ask your Grocer for the "EMPIRE PARLOR MATCHES," and be sure to get no others.

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Baxter Gang Plows—Two in Seven in Gang, with Reversible Molds, or with Molds and Points.  
Hulky Gang Plows, Cast Iron Plows, Single Plows, Steel and Cast, Harrows, Seed Sowers, Cider Mills, Fan Mills, Grain Mills, Wagons.

Extra for Baxter Gang Plows and Single Plows, Harrow Teeth.

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A Full Assortment of HARDWARE, etc. Our facilities for Manufacturing and Importing are First Class, and our Customers reap the benefit.

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The American Birdseed Co., Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines.

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## WOOL

Commission Merchants,  
26 and 28 Park Place.

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## Angora Goats.

Having been engaged many years in the IMPORTATION and BREEDING of this class of animals we are always prepared to offer to Purchasers the very first-class of Goats, with a GUARANTEE of their being Thoroughbreds, and from the very highest type of these beautiful animals.

It is now evident that the Raising and Breeding of Cashmere Goats will be a profitable enterprise, as the fleece now finds a ready market in New York and Europe at a good paying price.

Our experience shows us we can raise Goats at less expense than Sheep, while they are more prolific, and their fleeces bring a higher price.

Purchasers of these animals will find we have the largest and best band of Cashmires on this Coast, and we can supply orders on the best terms at the lowest rates much less than they can be imported for.

Address us at Hollister.

BUTTERFIELD & SON.  
N. D. Purchasers can learn all particulars of our Goats, quality, price, &c., at FARMER'S Office where Orders will be received. 40-23

## STOCK'S Patent Lift Pump.

The Undersigned desires to call the special attention of Farmers, Stockmen, and all others to their valuable

Lift Pump,

to be used by Windmills, Horse Power, Steam Power, or Hand Power.

These Pumps have now been before the Public for the last 15 years, and have been most highly approved in all parts of this State where they worked with perfect satisfaction.

These Pumps have a remarkable power of lifting water from a great depth, even raising it from 150 to 170 feet in depth with great ease and success. This Pump works easier, will last longer, and do more work than any Pump known.

For deep wells it is the cheapest, most durable, and most economical Pump now before the public. There are now Pumps of this kind from this manufactory that have been in use for ten years, without costing one dollar for repairs.

The Patent Right of this Pump has just been renewed for seven years.

This Pump need only to be seen and examined to please every purchaser, and for this proof its excellence the public are invited to call and see it at a Manufactory,

376 First Street, SAN JOSE.

J. STOCK, PATENTEE.

C. P. R. R.

## SUNDAY TRAINS

San Francisco to Calistoga AND RETURN.

Commencing Sunday, April 20, 1874.

8 00 A. M. Leave SAN FRANCISCO	Arrive 8 30 P. M.
10 00 " " " " " "	Vallejo 6 40 "
10 50 " " " " " "	Napa 5 50 "
12 00 P. M. " " " "	St. Helena 4 47 "
12 30 P. M. Arrive	CALISTOGA Leave 4 30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For sale at the Office on Broadway, What? A. N. TOWNE, su'l Supl. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass and Tkt. Agt.

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Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DECEMBER 22nd, 1873 until further notice, Trains will run as follows, daily except Sundays:

Leave Sacramento and Folsom and Shinglo Springs at.....	6:00 A. M.
Leave Sacramento for Folsom at.....	4:00 P. M.
Leave Shinglo Springs for Folsom and Sacramento at.....	10:05 A. M.
Leave Folsom and Sacramento, at.....	7:50 A. M. and 12:40 P. M.

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## WARE,

Have on hand the finest and best Assortment of  
HARNESSES, WHIPS,  
SADDLES, LEATHER,  
COLLARS, BLANKETS,  
SADDLE TREES, ROBES,  
LASHES, ETC.,

ever offered on the Pacific Coast. We particularly call the attention of the country trade to our extensive assortment of Harness adapted for Farming and Teaming use, and also to the Collars of our own manufacture, which we guarantee Superior to any other Collars manufactured.

We are prepared to supply the trade, with any goods in our line at the very lowest prices for Cash or approved credit.

Traders will always receive careful attention.  
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street, SAN FRANCISCO.

POSTERS CARDS, CIRCULARS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, PROMPT.

and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 517 Clay Street, FRANCIS & VALENTINE, Proprietors.

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PALMER'S

Combination Attachment

FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES!

RECEIVED THE

Grand Prize Medal.

At the American Institute Fair, New York, 1873  
New Jersey State Fair, 1873.

Western New York Fair, 1873.

THE PALMER

Sews and Seam without Basting.

THE PALMER

prepares and puts a double or single fold on the edge of band, and places a fold on any seam without Basting.

THE PALMER

keeps the width most desirable and smoothly over seams in all materials.

THE PALMER

binds, with braid and with cut binding, and binds scallops or points, on all the machine, better than any other binder.

THE PALMER

does plain gathering.

THE PALMER

places a cord welt of different colors into any seam and at the same time gathering and sewing on desired.

THE PALMER

prepares and applies a French Hem with great celerity and

THE PALMER

makes the celebrated and fashionable Milliners and Dress Makers' Folds in one color, and also in two colors.

Price for the whole, full Instructions included \$4.00!

THE PALMER MANUFACTURING CO., 817 Broadway, cor 12th St., NEW YORK.

AGENTS WANTED!

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

N. B. Samples sent at FARMER OFFICE.

Grand Chance for Industry.

The owner having an excellent Farm of 160 acres of choice land down South, wishes a good reliable man with a small capital to join him—the man to take charge of this Farm,

Raise Bees and Make Honey.

This opportunity is a rare one, as the man can have the use of the 160 acres of land o cultivate, and have the crop for his own at a nominal sum, save the Honey business, that to be a joint concern, the owner will put in equal capital for the Bee Business.

Dwelling on the premises, never failing water plenty of wood, a delightful climate, with the best soil. This is a chance rarely found.

Apply to Editor Farmer, 41.1

BIG TREES.

Those who desire to procure Fresh Seed of the BIG TREES of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, or Europe, can have this Seed in neat package of \$1 each. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

## THE

## CALIFORNIA FARMER.

THE TWENTY SECOND YEAR of the FARMER commences with this issue and we invite our friends to send us their names and Four Dollars and we will send them the FARMER with a Complimentary Package of Seeds for one year. This is the Best and Cheapest Journal on this Coast. We trust we shall have a liberal addition to our Subscription List, for our New Volume as a cheering stimulus to our long-continued labors for Agriculture, now the Twenty Second Year.

## The Pioneer Herald

OF AGRICULTURE,

Established 1854,

THE

Only Agricultural Paper

IN CALIFORNIA,

Devoted Exclusively

TO THIS GREAT INTEREST OF THE FARMER.

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FOR THE

"California Farmer."

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PERMANENT AGENTS ON FIRST PAGE.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

IS A GRAND ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

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FOUR DOLLARS PER YEAR

DELIVERED AT THEIR RESIDENCES

BY CITY CARRIERS.

Warren & Co., Sole Proprietors,

COL. WARREN, Sole Editor.

Dime Savings Bank,

646 MONTGOMERY STREET.

REPORT FOR MARION, 1874—NUMBER OF Depositors from July, 1873, to February 28th, 1874; in March, 1874. Total in nine months, \$47.

Cash surplus, 30 percent, over all liabilities. Deposits in gold, silver or currency, from One Dime to \$10,000, payable on demand (without notice) draws six per cent interest. Term deposits, 10 per cent.

No carry fee or charge for bank book.

W. S. THOMPSON, President.

J. CROCKER, Secretary.

"TEST IS BETTER THAN TALK."

TO GARDENERS AND SEED PLANTERS,

Having been for years extensively engaged in both Market Gardening and Seed Growing for the most critical market garden trade, I now offer my seeds directly to planters, confident they are equal in quality and purity to any. Prices List sent free.

My Garden Manual omitting common place descriptions and directions, is entirely devoted to topics of interest to the gardener. Sent free on receipt of two stamps.

J. B. ROOT, Seed Grower, ROCKFORD, ILL.

41.13

In its 13th Year.

KANSAS FARMER,

THE OFFICIAL STATE PAPER;

ALL ABOUT KANSAS.

8 Page Weekly. One Year \$2.00.

Simple Copy sent FREE. Address,

J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kan.



MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.









Agriculture.

JOHN ALCOHOL, MY JOE.  
John Alcohol, my Jo, John,  
When first we were acquaint,  
I'd differ in my notion, John,  
But now you know there ain't  
I spent it all in treating, John,  
Because I loved you so;  
But, mark ye, how ye treated me,  
John Alcohol, my Joe.

John Alcohol, my Jo John,  
Ye've bleated out both my ear,  
And bleated up my nose, John,  
A fiery sign afores.  
My looks are like the snow,  
My looks are like the snow,  
You'll surely be the death of me,  
John Alcohol, my Joe.

John Alcohol, my Jo John,  
'Twas love of you I ween,  
That gart we rise and see ear John,  
And fit me late at e'en.  
The best of friends man part, John,  
It grieves me sair, you know,  
But we'll gang nae mair to you town,  
John Alcohol, my Joe.

John Alcohol, my Jo John,  
We've been o'er lang together;  
See ye man tak' as road, John,  
And I will tak' the liber;  
For we man tumble down, John,  
If hand in hand we go,  
And I will have the bit to pay,  
John Alcohol, my Joe.

John Alcohol, my Jo John,  
Ye've wrought me muckle skail;  
And yet to part with you, John,  
It seems I'm uoos talik;  
I'll join the temperance rank, John,  
Ye need nae say me no;  
It's better late than ne'er do weel,  
John Alcohol, my Joe!

HOW TO DRIVE.

The true way is to let the horse drive himself, the driver doing little but directing him and giving him that confidence which a horse alone gets in himself when he feels that a guide and friend is back of him. The most vicious and incurable style of driving, is that which so many drivers adopt; viz., wrapping the lines around either hand, and pulling the horse backward with all their might and main, so that the horse, in point of fact, pulls the weight back of him with his mouth, and not with his breast and shoulders. This they do under the impression that such a dead pull is needed in order to "steady" the horse. The fact is, with rare exceptions there should never be any pull upon the horse at all. A steady pressure is allowable, probably advisable; but anything beyond this has no justification in nature or reason; for nature suggests the almost possible freedom of action of head, body and limbs, in order that the animal may attain the highest rate of speed; and reason certainly forbids the supposition, that by the bite, and not the breast-collar, the horse is to draw the weight attached to it. In speeding my horses, I very seldom grasp the lines with both hands when the road is straight, and free from obstructions. The lines are rarely steadily taut, but held in easy pliancy, and used chiefly to shift the bit in the animal's mouth, and by this method, my horses break less, and go much faster.—Murry's "Perfect Horse."

RAILROAD BUILDING IN 1874.

The New York Railroad Gazette calculates from its very complete information upon the subject that the total number of miles of railroad constructed during the year 1874 was 1,923—a less amount than that for any previous year since 1856, as will be shown by the following comparative table, giving the number of miles of railroad constructed yearly during the last ten years:

Year	Miles	Year	Miles
1865	1,177	1870	2,525
1866	1,744	1871	2,222
1867	2,449	1872	2,340
1868	2,219	1873	2,383
1869	1,953	1874	1,923

The total number of miles of railroad in the United States at the end of 1873, according to Poor's Railroad Manual, was 70,651. According to this the total at the beginning of the present year is 72,576, showing an increase during the year of 22 per cent., which is fully equal to the present average yearly increase in population.

The following table shows the total number of miles of railroad constructed in each State and Territory in 1874, compared with the figures for 1873:

State	1874	1873	State	1874	1873
Alabama	11	2	Missouri	31	32
Arkansas	13	247	Nebraska	40	19
California	115	485	Nevada	40	19
Colorado	32	121	N. Hampshire	45	60
Connecticut	1	21	New Jersey	32	103
Delaware	16	65	New York	255	244
District	80	80	North Carolina	18	13
D. of Columbia	7	7	Ohio	144	172
Florida	19	12	Pennsylvania	181	203
Georgia	122	122	Rhode Island	14	22
Illinois	219	274	South Carolina	68	68
Iowa	34	93	Tennessee	114	114
Kansas	41	26	Texas	75	285
Kentucky	32	65	Utah	43	85
Maine	37	37	Vermont	5	5
Maryland	3	34	Virginia	74	30
Massachusetts	87	117	Wash. Territory	6	36
Michigan	49	196	West Virginia	1	30
Minnesota	38	48	Wisconsin	11	70
Mississippi	27	7			
Total	1,923	3,823			

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman says: Pettis Simmons, of Bristol, Western New York, has a field on which corn has been grown sixty-four years in succession, and the last year's crop was 125 bushels per acre (four-acre field), and has averaged that for many years.

ORIGIN OF THE PERCHERON.

What, now, is the origin of the Percheron? Some attribute him to an Arabian ancestry; others, less explicit and without positively assigning to him so noble an origin, hold him to be strongly impregnated with Arabian blood. M. Eugene Perrault, one of the most extensive and skillful dealers in fancy horses in all Europe, has frequently remarked to me that of all the various races of horses none were so interesting to him as the admirable Percheron, and that, judging from his appearance and qualities, he was satisfied he was a genuine Arab, modified in form by the climate and the rude services to which he had for ages been subjected.

We cannot, however, find in history the written positive proof that the Percheron is an Arab, but we believe easy, by fair historical deduction, to prove what he is in fact.

It is well known that after the defeat of the famous Saracen chief Abderame by Charles Martel, on the plains of Vouille, the magnificent cavalry of the foe fell into the hands of the victors, since more than 300,000 infidels were killed on that day, and the horses which they rode were, like themselves, from the East. Upon a division of the spoil a large number of these were assigned to the men of La Perche, of Orleans, and Normandy, who composed the bulk of the French forces, and they most necessarily have left in their progeny indelible traces of their blood.

La Perche, like all Christian countries, furnished, as is well known, her contingent of fighting men to the crusades, and the chroniclers cite several Counts of Bellesme, Mortagne, and Nogent, barons and gentlemen of that province, who, with many of their vassals, made pilgrimages to the Holy Land.

The Abbe Faet, in a letter addressed to the Congress of Mortagne, July 16, 1843, and in his great work upon La Perche, cites in this connection a lord of Montdoublean, Geoffrey IV., and Rotron, Count of La Perche, as having brought back from Palestine several stallions, which were put to mares, and the progeny most carefully preserved. The small number of the sires, their incomparable beauty, and manifest superiority, must have led to the in-and-in breeding so much deprecated by most breeders; but the qualities of the sires became indelibly fixed upon their progeny.

The lord of Montdoublean was, it is said, the most zealous of the advocates and breeders of the new blood, and being the most zealous, was the most successful; hence it is that the Montdoublean stock is to this day the best in Perche. The Count Roger, of Bellesme, imported both Arabian and Spanish horses, as did Goroze, the lord of Salat Cerney, Courville, and Courcellet; these are historical facts which have their importance. Like chronicles, it is true, exist for other provinces—for Limousin, for Navarre, for Auvergne (the land of noble horses), also for Brittany and Maine; but in the latter not the least sign of Eastern blood is perceptible. The fact is, the crusaders from all the French provinces naturally brought back with them more or less of the Eastern blood, which they had learned to appreciate on the plains of Palestine—but the truth is, it had not been preserved elsewhere; and that we in La Perche, after so many centuries, should be so fortunate as to be able to show the traces of it, should stimulate us to its careful preservation.

From the time of the Roman domination, the horse in his oriental forms was not only valued by the Gauls, but was particularly prized in Perche. In 1861 a subterranean vault was discovered in the middle of a field, near Jargeau (Loiret), upon the borders of Perche. It contained a statue of Bacchus, surrounded by bacchantes, with which were found a horse, a stag, a bear, some fish, a grape vine, and other productions of the country; but the horse was indubitably of the Arab form, which goes to prove, either at that remote period there were Arabians in the country, or that the native local race from which the portrait was taken resembled the Arabian.

These historical data, these inductions, incomplete as they may be, lead to the belief that for antiquity the Percheron yield to no other of our French races, and that the soil which has nourished and preserved it, must be one of the best in France for horse breeding.

Under the feudal rule and inhabited by tenants ever at war, Perche must always have been an equestrian country, and the horse must have been there in every age the companion of man. He must have been really a first class necessity. In those times of continued war and hostile surprises, what property was more movable and so easily taken to a place of safety? How glorious the possession of such noble couriers, and like the Rotrons, to own more than could be counted, as was proudly shown by the heraldic chevrons upon their broad banners, displayed from the towers of Mortagne and Nogent!

But had the Percheron then, as a race, the characteristics it now possesses? This is not probable; it must have been lighter, but still possessing within itself the character which is now presents. The essential point is to prove that there was, at that period, a native race; and if the extraordinary life formerly led there—if the aspect of the country, which must have been always fertile—if the historical inductions do not prove it—the universal tradition of the whole country should not leave us in any doubt in respect to the fact.

Let us, then, take no account of the silence of historians. This silence is no proof of the non-existence of the Percheron. Most of these writers were gentlemen of the equestrian order; they prized the saddle-horse, while they ignored the equally useful breeds of all work.

The lumber hauled in Cleveland market in '74 aggregated 170,000,000 feet; in '73, it was 194,000,000.

STATE POULTRY SHOW.

(Held in Baltimore City.)

The Poultry Show held last month in this City was not only a success but reflected the highest credit upon all who were energetic enough to get it up. The exhibitors deserve the highest praise. Every variety of fowl was to be seen in the highest form and condition. The Pigeons were of every variety, and exhibited chiefly by Messrs. Tendall of Philadelphia, P. Symington and Becker, Gaddess, Mordecai, Wall and Sifter of Baltimore. Also Messrs. Pusey, Bolt, Rommel, Stevens and Schwin. Mr. J. B. Lloyd, Baltimore, county Md., had on exhibition superior light Brahmas, whose noble appearance, large size and beauty of form attracted much attention. The same gentleman took first premium for a pair of fine Angora goats from Asia Minor, and also for a work of his own manufacture, called the Artificial Mother, which attracted great attention. This article must prove a valuable assistant to the poultryer who breeds chickens for an early spring market. The superb display of chickens by Hon. George Oulton was a surprise to his friends, they not knowing that he was so distasteful in the poultry line. His collection of the large breeds was splendid, and the game Bantams were never surpassed. The great number of premiums and added to them, the Society's grand premium, attest the great success of his efforts in poultry raising.

The Black Cayuga, White Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks were worthy of places in any exhibition in the country. The Turkeys and Geese were all that could be desired. We are glad to record such a splendid triumph for the first Exhibition of Maryland Poultry, and hope the Society will continue to prosper and extend its usefulness. Every man and woman in Maryland should feel deeply interested in the welfare of this laudable association.—Maryland Farmer.

FAST WALKING HORSES.

One of the best classes of Horses that could be bred would be fast walking horses, let our Horse breeders look to this point especially, and mark the sire that has this trait largely developed, and then breed a class of fast walkers, this is what our farmers particularly want for the plowing field. A first-rate fast walking horse will plow 25 to 33 per cent. more land in a day and do it easier than an ordinary bred horse, and thus such a horse would soon pay his cost, such a class of horses would command a large price. Whoever will pay attention to raising such a class of horses and will make them known, will make a bigger fortune—than can be made on any fast trotter, or by any speculation in Stocks.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK by securing the Improved varieties. If you cannot buy a cock and a few hens, secure a Brahma cock to increase the size of your fowls; or if you want more eggs, secure a Spanish, Leghorn, or Hamburg cock. It will not be long before the poultry raiser can perceive the benefit thereof. Eggs and fowls are now at a fair price, so that they may come within the reach of all.

A WARM BRAIN-MASS is a good thing to give a horse when he is brought home hot and exhausted from a long journey. Blanket him at once, and rub his ears and legs, and then rub his belly and flanks and such other parts of the body as can be got at without wholly removing the blanket. If your man thinks this too much trouble, and will not do the work willingly, discharge him. Better part with a man than lose a good horse.

Mr. Smithers, how can you sleep? The sun has been up these two hours." "Well, what if he has?" said Smith. "He goes to bed at dark, while I'm up till after midnight."

NEVILLE & CO.,

Bag, Tent, and Hose Factory,

113 Clay & 114 Commercial Streets,

San Francisco,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

Bags, Burlaps, Duck, Canvas and Cottons.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

J. M. NEVILLS.

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O. H. BRYANT.

Gypsum, or Land Plaster.

This is one of the best fertilizers known for Grass Lands, and especially for Clover.

Gypsum is the well-known fertilizer of which Liebig speaks so highly. Those who are cultivating Alfalfa would do well to try Gypsum when they establish their new fields to secure a strong and sure stand at once.

Gypsum prepared in good strong barrels can be had at very reasonable rates, large or small quantities.

Orders should be addressed to CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

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ESTABLISHED 1853,

WHOLESALE NURSERY.

STOCKS FOR

NURSERYMEN.



Plum Seedlings, Mirabelle, Best French Stock,	
does not Sucker,	\$50.00 per 1000
Apples Seedlings,	10.00 " 1000
Pear Seedlings,	10.00 " 1000
Cherry, Massard Seedlings,	12.00 " 1000
" Mahaleb Seedlings,	20.00 " 1000
Walnut English, 4 to 6 feet,	15.00 " 100
Cork Elm, best Elm, 4 to 6 feet,	15.00 " 100
Blue Gum, or, Eucalyptus in variety, from	5.00 to 10.00 " 100

Rare and Valuable Trees.

A Large Stock of the Following:

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA,  
" ACUMINATA,  
" TRIPETALA,  
GOLDEN ARBORVITAE,  
HEATH LEAVED ARBORVITAE,  
ORATEGUS ARBORIA,  
SWEDISH JUNIPER,  
IRISH JUNIPER,  
MEDITERRANEAN HEATHS, \$2.50 per dozen,  
LAURUSTINUS, from 6 to 12 in. 2.50 "

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

Making the growth of Oranges and Lemons a specialty I have imported from all sources the Best known Varieties, and now offer Five Thousand Grafted Trees properly worked and twice transplanted, \$16.00 per dozen.

GRAFTED ORANGES

By the Hundred and Thousand at Prices on Application.

To Amateurs in want of large PALMS, large ACACIAS, large CAMELIAS, and large TREES, we have a good Stock on hand. We offer also the usual Large Stock of Fruit and ORNAMENTAL TREES.

BERNARD S. FOX, SAN JOSE.

THOS. MEHERIN, Agent, 518 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.



C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

DECEMBER 29, 1874.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7:00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7:00 A. M. Sundays excepted Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, making close connections at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

8:00 A. M. Sundays only Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Vallejo and Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento.

12:00 M. Sundays excepted, Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3:00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train, via Oakland, stopping at all Way Stations.

4:00 P. M. Sundays excepted, Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Delano and Los Angeles.

4:00 P. M. Sundays excepted, Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4:00 P. M. Sundays excepted, Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6:30 P. M. Sundays excepted, Overland Emigrant Train, via Oakland—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND:

"Daily"—7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, and 11:00 A. M.; 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 and 10:30 P. M.  
Sundays only—11:00 A. M., and 1:30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.  
"Daily"—7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 and 10:30 P. M.  
Sundays only—11:00 A. M., and 1:30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO FRUIT VALE.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—7:00, 9:00 and 12:00 A. M.; 5:00 and 10:30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BROOKLYN.  
"Daily"—7:30, 8:30 and 9:30 A. M.; 1:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 7:00, 8:10 and 9:30 P. M.  
Sundays only—11:00 A. M., and 1:30 P. M.

FROM ALAMEDA TO SAN FRANCISCO.  
"Daily"—7:30, 8:30 and 9:00 A. M.; 3:00, 3:50, 5:00, 6:00 and 7:00 P. M.  
Sundays only—10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00 P. M.

FROM FRUIT VALE TO SAN FRANCISCO.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—6:30, 8:00 and 11:00 A. M.; 3:00 and 9:05 P. M.

FROM OAKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO.  
"Daily"—6:50, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, 10:20 and 11:50 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 4:50, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 8:00, 9:10 and 10:30 P. M.  
Sundays only—11:00 A. M., and 1:30 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5:45 A. M.; 12:30, and 1:15 P. M.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

REMOVAL OF DEPOT.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

Change of Time.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1874.

Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco from Passenger Depot on TOWNSEND ST., BETW THIRD AND FOURTH STS. AS FOLLOWS:

8:30 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, H. Miller, Fresno, Pismo, Salinas, Solvang and Way Stations, making close connections at San Mateo for Half Moon Bay and Pescadero; at Gilroy for Gilroy Hot Springs; at Pismo for San Juan; at Salinas for Watsonville and Santa Cruz; at Fresno for Monterey, and at the old for Paso Robles, Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino and Los Angeles.

3:20 P. M. Daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy and Way Stations.  
SATURDAYS will leave at 2:30 P. M.  
SUNDAYS will run to San Jose only.

4:40 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

On Sundays an Extra Train will leave for San Jose at Way Stations at 9:30 A. M. Returning will leave San Jose at 5:50 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS—Through Trains for Solvang will leave San Francisco at 4:15 A. M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Superintendent. A. C. BASSETT, Asst. Superintendent. J. L. WILLCUTT, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

SACRAMENTO DEPARTURES.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1874, and until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave Sacramento as follows:

6:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Accommodation Train to Marysville and Red Bluff.

6:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Local Passenger Train to Vallejo, for San Francisco.

9:30 A. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train—Freight and Accommodation.

10:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Accommodation Train to Davis, and Knight's Landing.

10:00 A. M. or as soon thereafter as practicable (Sundays excepted) San Francisco Boat—touching at all Way Ports on the Sacramento River.

1:20 P. M. (Daily) Express Train to Stockton, Lathrop, Merced and Tipton, San Jose and San Francisco.

2:10 P. M. (Daily) Overland Express Train—Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

2:30 P. M. (Daily) Oregon Express Train to Marysville, Red Bluff and Redding.

4:00 P. M. (Daily) Express Train via Vallejo, for San Francisco.

4:45 P. M. (Daily) Accommodation and Freight Train to Stockton and San Francisco.

7:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train to Davis and Knight's Landing.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Superintendent.





## Horticulture.

## STATISTICS OF OHIO VINEYARDS.

It is a common impression that grape growing in this State has been so much of a failure that no considerable amount of vineyard planting has been done for some years past, and quite a number of vineyards, especially of the Catawba grape, have been grubbed out or abandoned as of no value. To correct such impressions, and to answer inquiries that are sent to me from a distance relating to this branch of our horticulture, I offer the following statistics and observations, which I think will show that we have in Ohio more acres of vineyards than are in any other State in the Union; and while it is true that grape culture, here as elsewhere, has not been as uniformly successful, nor as highly profitable as was formerly anticipated, it is so far from being a failure that the planting of new vineyards is annually going on, so that the aggregate number of acres is at this time greater than ever before.

The following table of statistics is compiled from the returns of the township assessors, published annually by the Secretary of State. It is not claimed that the figures are absolutely correct, but they are believed to be not far from the truth, and where errors occur they are most commonly in omitting to report the full amounts. The table shows the number of acres of vineyards planted, the total number of acres in the State, the pounds of grapes harvested, and gallons of wine pressed each year, for the four years preceding the past one:

Year.	Acres Planted.	Total Acres.	Pounds of Grapes Harvested.	Gallons of Wine Pressed.
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In this table the aggregate number of acres in 1873 is considerably less than in the official reports, as there is an obvious error in the published returns from Ottawa county, representing the number quite too great, and swelling the aggregate to over 15,000 acres for the State. Counting the amount of that county, which includes several islands, the same as that reported for 1873, and which is supposed to be correct (viz., 4,076 acres, we find that the aggregate for the State was only a trifle less than 12,000 acres, and adding the planting of 1873, it exceeds that amount. This, of course, does not include the thousands of small patches of grapes for home use, not counted as vineyards.

In regard to the amount of grapes harvested, the statistics are not of much value, for it is found that some of the assessors have understood this to include only the grapes sold or shipped to the market, and not those pressed for wine, while others properly included both. It should also be mentioned here, that, in favorable seasons, hundreds of tons of Catawba grapes are shipped from our Lake Shore region to other States for wine making. Over one-third of the whole amount of vineyards, or 5,000 acres, are located in the counties of Ottawa and Erie (including the islands), near the west end of Lake Erie, and about 2,000 acres more in the adjoining counties of Lorain and Cuyahoga, on the Lake Shore, making over one-half the aggregate from the State; the balance, 5,000 acres, is pretty widely scattered, the hilly lands on the Ohio river and in the coal regions having a fair share. It is noticeable, too, that while there has been very little planting, and no increase at all, of late years, in the Lake Shore region, nearly all the planting and increase has been in the interior counties, where small vineyards, mostly of the Concord variety, are found profitable for supplying fruit to the local markets.

Of the vineyards on the Lake Shore and islands, full seven-eighths are Catawba, and I should say that nine-tenths of the wine manufactured is of this variety—though there is a considerable amount of Ives and Concord wine made at Cincinnati and other towns in Southern Ohio, and some at Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo; also, small amounts of Delaware and Norton. The business of wine making is now carried on with much more of capital and skill than formerly, and consequently the product is of better quality and commands ready sale at better prices. This improvement in the domestic wine trade causes an increased demand for good grapes, independent of the fruit market, and prevents all feeling of discouragement in the minds of those who own vineyards in favorable localities. At the prices paid by wine makers for the fruit—four to five cents per pound—the crop is found to pay better than any other for which the land is adapted. For table use also—where the facilities for transportation are good, by steamboat or freight cars—the grape crop has paid quite well, even at the low average prices of the past three or four years.

Some vineyards have entirely failed, as was to be expected, from the want of intelligence or care in the choice of land or its preparation and planting, or in the selection of the varieties of grapes and the management of the vines. It will be seen, by the statistics, that the increase of the aggregate is only about one-half as many acres as are planted each year—the balance being offset by vineyards destroyed or abandoned. Much injury has been sustained, especially by the Catawba and Delaware vineyards from allowing the vines to overbear; this was particularly the case in the fruitful seasons of 1870 and '71, when many vineyards were allowed to bear as much as

five or six tons of fruit to the acre. This so weakened the vines as to induce disease of the foliage and thus they were unfitted to endure the severe cold of the winter of 1872-73, which caused destruction of the wood in many vineyards, and the buds in the majority, so that the crop of the past season was not over one-third of the usual average for the entire State, or one-half in the most favored localities.—Annual Report Ohio Horticultural Society, by H. B. Bateman, Secretary.

## USE OF TOADS.

The Journal des Connaissances Medicales states that the French horticulturists have followed the example of the English ones, and peopled their gardens with toads. These reptiles are determined enemies of all kinds of snails and slugs, which, it is well known, can in a single night destroy a vast quantity of lettuce, carrots, asparagus, etc. In Paris toads are sold at the rate of fifty cents a dozen. The dealers in this enlightening article keep it in large tubs, into which they plunge their bare hand and arms, without any fear of the poisonous bite to which they are supposed to expose themselves. Toads are also kept in vineyards, where they devour during the night millions of insects that escape the pursuit of nocturnal birds.

"I hadn't a chance like some boys," remarked a man in a street car yesterday, as he squirmed tobacco juice over the straw; "my father was too poor to give me an education." "But if I had been he," replied a lady, as she gathered up her skirts, "I'd have given you manners or broken my neck trying it!"



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.—January Number just issued, and contains over 100 Pages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more than 800 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plates, etc. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y. 41.17



Always Fresh and Reliable. DREER'S GARDEN CALENDAR, 1873, contains descriptive and priced lists of Vegetables, Flower and Grass Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Novelties and every Garden Requisite. Beautifully Illustrated. Mailed free. Address HENRY A. DREER, Philadelphia, Pa. 42.1

## DREER'S GARDEN SEEDS.

## DAISY, QUEEN VICTORIA.

Plants of this beautiful flower can now be furnished in large or small quantities. Send for descriptive priced circular, and notices of the press. One plant \$1; ten small plants \$1, free by mail.

A. HINCE & SON, Nurserymen and Florists, Red Bank, N. J. 42.1 mo2

## GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR A GARDENER

We have an opportunity for a skillful and scientific Gardener, one who understands his business and can command a reasonable amount of capital, to step into a very grand chance to make a reasonable fortune.

A party desirous of retiring from his business, and having an excellent location and a large and valuable stock of Greenhouse and Garden stock, all in the very best order, with a No. 1 Dwelling House, and all surroundings of the very best, desires to find a good and responsible party to purchase the whole establishment, the seller does not require much down, having other capital, but a responsible and good man, to such, the most liberal terms will be made.

Address G. C. D., FARMER OFFICE.

## SPLENDID WEEPING TREES.

The various kinds of Weeping Trees which have been illustrated in our Journal for some time past, and which are now being cultivated largely in other States in Parks and Gardens, as the most graceful and beautiful trees known, are now being introduced into California successfully.

Persons desirous of securing these splendid Ornamental Trees can see illustrations of all the different varieties known, and learn their character, beauty and cost, and also secure these trees by calling at the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

## SEED WAREHOUSE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

400 & 411 Davis street, cor. Washington.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,

## Seedsmen &amp; Florists.

Dealer in all kinds of

## FARM GARDEN, VEGETABLE

AND

## FLOWER SEEDS,

AND

## FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES,

GARDEN SHRUBS, AND

FLOWERING PLANTS.

We intend to be prepared for the largely increasing trade in Seeds which the increased population and extended culture now demands, and for this reason we have secured an unusually large stock for an early trade, which by reason of our early sales must begin early.

Having been constantly engaged in the SEED TRADE for Twenty Years, we claim to know the wants of the Farmer, Gardener and Florist, and it is our aim to always have the most complete, extensive and reliable Stock of Seeds to be found in the State, and such as we can always GUARANTEE TO OUR PATRONS.

We offer them this season all the new and desirable kinds in large and small lots as they desire, and our prices are terms shall always be satisfactory.

## OUR SPECIALTY.

A complete assortment of our Native Tree Seeds, both Evergreen and Deciduous, with all desirable kinds of Tree Seeds.

## PURE

## California Alfalfa.

Our Sales of this Pamed Clover was very large in 1873.

## CHOICEST GRASS SEEDS.

Kentucky Blue Grass, Timothy, or Herds Grass, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Red and White Clover, R. 1 Top.

Our Collection of Garden Seeds cannot be surpassed, it is complete in every department.

We invite all Seed Buyers, whether Wholesale or Retail to call and see our establishment, and we feel assured we can supply and please them.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,

400 and 411 Davis Street, 41.17 San Francisco.



1875. 1875. PLANTS Almanac, with fully illustrated Catalogue and Price List, for 1875 mailed free to all. Every Farmer, Gardener and Nurseryman should have one.

Address PLANT SEED COMPANY, Established 1846. ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. R. Strong & Co.

THE American Seed Store

AND Capital Nurseries,

NO. 8 & 10 J STREET SACRAMENTO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Field and Garden Seeds of all kinds. Also Growers and Dealers in Trees, Plants, Shrubs, and all Nursery Stock, grown with care.

All orders for Seed, Trees and Plants will have special care and attention, and all orders will be packed and forwarded with promptness.

The undersigned are also large Dealers in Fruits, Oranges and Vegetables, all orders for them for shipment over the Railroad or to any part of the State will be daily attended to, and on the most reasonable terms.

Send for our Catalogue.

W. R. STRONG, & CO., 41.24 No. 8 and 10 J Street, Sacramento.

## EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

We have received the Acorns of the Edible Evergreen Oak from Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner at Yeddo, for the Emperor of Japan.

This NEW OAK is thus described by the Commissioner "in his valuable letter on Quercus Umpidatus." (Thunberg) The Japanese name is Eji Noki, the Chinese name, Ka. It is an Evergreen, growing to the height of thirty and forty feet and has a deep glossy foliage, it forms a beautiful hedge, and its acorns are edible, being highly esteemed by the Japanese. Its wood is strong and durable.

few of these Acorns can be had at the FARMER OFFICE.

\$5 to \$20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. H. BROWN, & Co., Portland, Maine, 41.24

The American Sardine Co., Bonanza Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines.

## OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN

FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it liberally, ONS pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of food produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oil Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 25 per cent. For live-stock feeding properties to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving, has no equal.

For MILK COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and giving it quality to be greater than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food, gradually mixed with the milk of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to such a degree that in a few hours the effect being increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR SHEEP CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other food, and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled cattle or sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price \$3.00 per ton, it is the cheapest feed market. It is now selling in New York at \$4.00 per ton, gold, at \$5.00 per ton in England, where it has been proven for long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed for stock of all kinds—acorns being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufacturing, King Street, near Taber. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS, NOS 8 AND 5 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

TREES AND SEEDS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE WORLD.

The attention of Nurserymen throughout the United States, is called to our immense Stock of

Magnolia Grandiflora Trees,

embracing all sizes, from 6 inches to 6 feet, grown from seed on dry upland, and therefore perfectly hardy. We offer in quantity at following rates:

1 Year Seedlings, healthy plants, 6 to 9 inches, \$8 per 100, \$25 per 500, \$30 per 1000

2 Years Seedlings, transplanted, fine stocky plants, 12 to 18 inches, \$10 per 100, \$30 per 500, \$80 per 1000.

Larger Trees, 2 to 6 feet, at Special Rates.

Also, SEED of the same, this season's growth, cleaned ready for planting—sent by mail, postpaid, at \$5.00 per single pound. Four pounds and upwards, at \$2 per pound.

Address, C. O. LANGDON & CO., 41.14ml LANGDON NURSERYMEN, near MOBILE, ALA.

CAMELLIA SEED—FRESH.

An Invoice of very Pure and Fresh Seed of the CAMELLIA JAPONICA just received by last Steamer direct from Japan.

Florists and Amateurs can secure this choice Seed in Packages of \$1 each:

Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to, and Seed sent by Mail free of Postage

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1873, will be ready by Jan. 1st for all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. In it will be found several valuable varieties of new vegetables introduced for the first time this season, having made new vegetables a specialty for many years. Growing over a hundred and fifty varieties on my several farms, I would particularly invite the patronage of market gardeners and all others who are especially desirous to have their seed pure and fresh, and of the very best strain. All seed sent out from my establishment are covered by three warranties as given in my catalogue.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY Marblehead, Mass.

W. R. STRONG, & CO., 41.24 No. 8 and 10 J Street, Sacramento.

EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.

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The American Sardine Co., Bonanza Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines.

Flower SEEDS.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

CHOICE EUCALYPTUS SEED.

We have received a small Invoice of Seed of the Rare Varieties of the Eucalyptus tree—a few ounces only of each will be offered for sale by us—designing to propagate these varieties as rare and highly valuable.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

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For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## COMMISSION SALES-ROOM

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. for the great mass of purchasers. We would therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent. together with the cost of packing, freight, draysage, etc. Orders should include a satisfactory reference or the Cash; or bill could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

We particularly call attention to the following real implements.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,

JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,

CHEESE CURD OUTER,

PATENT WEEDING HOE,

WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

Every kind of implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and the time of a visit to the city.

Tree SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS:

ALSO

TOBACCO SEED,

COTTON SEED

COFFEE SEED,

TEA SEED

WITH ALL RARE NEW SEEDS.

THE BEST KIND

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Each and all in their Season.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

All Orders for such Plants filled with dispatch.

Any one desirous of having their Gardening look gay throughout the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Very information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best system of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for the same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.

OFFICE 320 OLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Cranberry Roots.

A Lot of Fresh "Cranberry Roots" of the very Best Variety, received from the Barnstable (Mass.) Cranberry Meadows, and in very perfect order.

Just Received, and for Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

Fresh Paddy, or Rice Seed.

AN INVOICE OF "FRESH PADDY," or Seed of Rice—Fresh and Pure—just received by last Steamer from Japan.

Those who desire to experiment with Rice on our Tule or Swamp Lands now have an opportunity to procure good and reliable Seed.

The Rice Seed will be put up in cloth bags and sent by mail free of postage at \$1 per bag of one quart.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

TEA SEED—FRESH.

A VERY CHOICE LOT OF GENUINE

TEA SEED JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER in Macoadray & Co.'s Line—Imported to Order.

This Seed will be put up in Packages at 50 cents each. Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to—and Seed sent Free of Postage. For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.



## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

### SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING.....MARCH 25, 1876.

### THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

330 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

### FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiousities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, are TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half the first rate. This is believed to be the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

### SAMPLE COPIES.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with his paragraph marked, may understand it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

### POSTPAID PAPERS.

All Copies of the FARMER sent from this Office are Post Paid by us, consequently all who receive our Paper are relieved from all Postage at the Office where they are received.

We give this Special Notice so that our Patrons, and all our Subscribers, and those who receive our extras and complimentary copies, may know they are Free from all Postage.

### COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I hereby certify that the firm of Warren & Co., doing business in the City and County of San Francisco as Editors and Publishers of the California Farmer at 320 Clay street, is and has been for years composed of the undersigned alone, and only the undersigned.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.  
San Francisco, January 1st, 1876.

### Editor's Chair.

**HOME DEPARTMENT.**—We would most urgently call the attention of all young mothers—all who are rearing children—to the chapter on Home page, 38, "Baby Drunkards." We only ask them to read and reflect, and truth must have its perfect work.

We also ask all who are interested in Music to peruse carefully the article we publish, "Listening as a Fine Art," one of the very best Essays ever written on the subject. We recommend also, and very strongly, that music teachers and pupils go and subscribe to the *Vox Humana* at Mr. Badger's piano warehouse, only \$1 per year, monthly numbers, every number worth more than \$1 for the teachings it contains relative to Music.

**HORTICULTURE.**—A very interesting chapter on the Ohio Vineyards will be found on page 25.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Horsemen should read about the Pennsylvania Horse. This is a class of horses we need more generally—a class well adapted to our California climate—large, strong-jointed, and well put together, and a horse that will endure our climate better than any other for real hard work.

**MILK COWS.**—We give a most excellent article on this subject, given in a series of letters and discussions which we find in the *N. Y. Herald*, from which we only quote part.

**How to Drive** should receive special attention from all who keep and use that noblest of all animals, the Horse.

**FOREST CULTURE.**—We call special attention to the most excellent article on this subject, which we take from the *Scientific American* of New York. Here are some very important facts for California to learn; we have millions of acres that can be made of great value in tree culture that are now worthless.

We specially call attention to the fact of which we spoke in our number three, on trees along our Rail Road. Here is a suggestion we repeat—trees must be grown everywhere, so that we can preserve health of climate and prosperity also.

We have a reply to the Discourse of the Rev. Mr. Hemphill, on our Lord's Schools.

"Shall the Lord's Prayer be recited by them?" We shall review it.

**IMPORTANT SUBJECTS LAID OVER.**—We have received communications and inquiries upon several subjects, which will be given in our two next issues—The Chinese, The Use of Tobacco, and the Present Religious Demonstration. We have also many letters of inquiry from the incoming immigrants by the hundred. These will appear in our next number.

### THE SEASON AND THE PROSPECTS.

No rational being who will go into the country now to satisfy themselves about the present season, to learn what are the farmers' prospects, but what would feel like as the old Prophets described, and like in the physical creature, a joyful utterance of happiness, for "the mountains skip like rams, and the little hills like lambs," and the trees break forth into singing. There is a freshness and a beauty in all nature; the trees are literally sending forth songs from their blossoming branches, laden with song-birds and the bees. The mountains and hill-sides seem to move as the winds wave the rich blades of grain, and all the earth seems glowing and ready for Antithemes of praise.

To us it seems strange that so many newspapers are so ready to herald news that is but only inferior to our State, both at home and abroad, by utterances actually without foundation as to the injury to crops. They speak from hearsay and without reliable data.

Our crops never were so promising universally. There may be isolated cases where poor soil and poor management has caused a bad appearance but there are no poor crops amongst our good, wise farmers.

The grain fields never were looking better. Orchards and vineyards give great and good promise. Our Wool and Hop interests are as good as can be, and all seems like a halo of prosperity. We say to Croakers, go on croaking till you are tired of it. The God of nature works quietly but with power, and your croaking will do no good. Better reform such habits and look on the bright side of things, and then, thank God, your eyes have been opened to see the light.

### THE RAINS—MORE COMING.

The refreshing showers of yesterday were more general than was supposed, and the good done is beyond all calculation, it was not the refreshing that was given to vegetation only that was good, though this was great, but it was the confidence imparted to the community generally that the crops were saved; for strange as it may seem, many people in our cities talked as if the crops were all lost, and some newspapers croaked that way also, but to such tears and tirades, persons of good common sense should give no heed, for we repeat that

### OUR GRAIN CROPS ARE SAFE.

We make this assertion boldly, and if we should not have a drop more rain the great majority of our grain fields would go on successfully to a complete and prosperous harvest.

While we make this assertion we wish it understood that we except in all cases those grain fields where the ground was only half plowed and the work generally only half done—for all such nowise work in a climate like ours—there is no excuse, and if half a crop is made, the grower is lucky, to all such persons we refer them to the

### "PARABLE OF THE SOWER."

The newspapers from all sections speak of the good done and of the pleasurable feeling inspired by these genial showers, the good they have done is not all seen yet—they are the harbinger of more good coming, for we feel confident more rain will follow what has been so fortunately and providentially sent, and for this great good, let us all be thankful.

### OUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

We have received a courteous letter from President D. C. Gilman, expressive of thanks for copies of our Journal sent to him personally, and to the University Bulletin also.

President Gilman also informs us of his intended departure from the University and from the State. We certainly regret these frequent changes in this institution, and regret so distinguished a scholar should not have had a smooth and prosperous career, and thus caused this institution to have made such advances as it should have done with such abundant resources as it has had at command, and in a climate and a country like ours.

We received also from President Gilman the February number of the *University Bulletin*, with the announcement for the course of lectures managed by the Regents, with plans of their outdoor work the coming season. Of this work and of the course of lectures and lecturers we shall speak more in detail in our next issue, as we feel specially interested in them. We are glad to know that some considerable work is being laid out to be done. We fervently hope a new season done, so that the Sons and Daughters of California may receive some portion of the good intended for them by the beneficent gift of the nation.

The Bulletin gives us fixed time for the course of lectures, only says during the year. We hope to see the time announced so persons desiring to attend could calculate on being present.

### A GREAT POSTAL WANT.

Since the change that has recently been made in our postal rates, not one in ten have become familiar with these rates, and a vast amount of matter must accumulate in the offices over the country that will never reach its destination. Consequently, sold as waste, deforesting those who by ignorance of the new law, suffer great or less loss.

As an act of justice our Government should have large Special Posters put up at every Post Office outside and in the delivery rotunda, so that the great masses of the people may know how to act. Our postal information to the people is altogether too meagre—in Europe this information is wide-spread.

It is said that the Japanese law requires that when a person cuts down a tree he shall at once plant another in its place. In this way the supply of wood is kept up. [This should be the law everywhere.—Ed. F.]

### ADULTERATED MILK.

This is a subject our Authorities should attend to if they regard the well being of the children of our city, who are to become hereafter the men and women who are to Rule, Govern, and Control, the destinies of this great and rapidly growing Metropolis.

Of what use will it be to rear Stately Public Buildings, Splendid Mansions and costly Iron and Granite Warehouses and Merchant's Stores, if we are to have a pigmy or sickly race of men and women, for as the young children are reared for, fed, nurtured in their infancy and youth, so will be their health of body and mind when in adult years, and one of the greatest evils now endangering the health of the children of this city, is the really poisonous milk that is now scattered over our city in every direction.

If those parents that care for their children will go out among the *Stop-fed Dairies* outside the city and see the condition of the cows that give the milk to their children, they will never more use milk except from the cow to their own yard.

"There is Death in the Pot." Your children are slaughtered by scores, fed on poisonous swill milk, and parents wonder why their children are sick. Not one quarter of the milk distributed over our city is pure milk—let purchasers try it, they will soon have their eyes opened to the iniquities that is being practiced upon them. There is, we believe, a Law against adulterated food! Why not enforce it against adulterated milk-sellers? This milk is the slow poison that is swooping off the little "Loved Ones,"—where are the Mothers? When will they examine the question? Let them take their milk left in the morning and have it carefully analyzed, or even after it has stood till night and put it over a slow fire and they will soon see the condition of the food (poison) they were giving to their little ones, and also along themselves.

New York is waking up to this question of poisonous milk, and we hope our City will not put off this great duty. Where are our Physicians? Should they not act in this matter?

Professor Chandler of New York City, has been making examinations of the milk in that city, and here is what has been ascertained:

"It is stated that out of 500 samples of milk tested by Professor Chandler, of New York, 470 were diluted and then adulterated with something to make the article look like real milk. These samples were from middlemen. On these compounds, innocently purchased for pure milk, it is estimated that the middleman's profits were \$9,000,000 per year. In other words, the producers' sales of real milk in New York amount to \$9,000,000 per annum and that of the milk peddlers (middlemen), by their own 'extension' process, \$12,000,000. We shall have a reform some day."

We believe the showing of our city would be equally bad, our own experiments with milk has shown terrible mixtures.

### SPLENDID SHEEP—FINE WOOL.

The business of sheep raising and of wool growing is now one of immense importance to our State, an interest that is destined to be valued by the tens of millions of dollars annually in the next ten years.

We have in California now many flocks of fine wool sheep, as choice as any State can boast, and although nothing compared to Australia, yet we think we have a goodly number of sheep that any shepherd might be proud of. The exhibition of sheep the past year at our Bay District Fair, and the other District Fairs, also at the State Fair, was certainly creditable to the exhibitors and to our State.

We speak of sheep and wool now as we have just received at our office samples of very superior wool from Australia of remarkable fineness, samples from some splendid flocks now on the way from Australia, that will arrive and be on sale here in this city the next month.

We invite wool growers to call and see these samples, and those who desire very choice wools can learn the particulars of those to arrive.

### OASHMERE GOAT FLEECES.

We have received a dozen samples of the fleece of the Oashmere or Angora Goat, from the flocks of J. B. Stockton, Esq., of Hornellus. The samples sent are of extraordinary length, being 10 and 12 inches long, and of a fine, glossy character, equal to any yet exhibited.

These samples can be seen at our office.

We are glad to know that a prosperous day is coming to this interest. Nearly twenty years ago this Journal advocated the introduction of these goats into California, and we have worked for this interest ever since in faith that it will be a great and prosperous business.

Samples of the best Oashmere Goat fleeces from Georgia, Kentucky and other places, can be seen at our office.

### PLANT THE BEST ALWAYS.

**CHOICE FLOWERS FOR SALE.** We have always advocated the planting the best varieties of every tree, plant, shrub or vine. We give some items relative to floral pursuits in New York, and simply say it costs no more to grow a choice rose than a poor one, the contrast in their value is seen by the following facts:

"Rose buds during the party season, are articles of no little importance in the floral trade, and the high prices asked for 'rose-bud' bouquets may be better accounted for when the cost at wholesale of the raw material composing them is considered. In New York, from 8,000 to 10,000 buds have been daily sold at prices ranging from \$10 to \$30 per hundred. The most expensive variety of rose buds are the Marshall Nell, which commands \$50 per hundred at wholesale, or \$10 per dozen retail.

Bad used on a railroad signifies danger, and says stop. It is the same thing displayed on a man's nose.

### THE SUGAR BEET.

We would call especial attention of all who are growing the Sugar Beet for our sugar manufacturers, to the article on this subject in our columns inside on the agricultural page.

Sugar making from the Beet is only in its infancy in this State. The time is not far distant when California will have scores of "Beet Sugar Factories," all under very successful operation, even with the "Hawaiian Treaty" confirmed. We have no fear of *Fras Trade*. The most enterprising, most careful and industrious, those who understand their business, will succeed, tariff or no tariff.

### GROWING SUGAR BEET PROFITABLY.

Many persons labor under a great mistake in supposing that they cannot raise the Sugar Beet with profit unless they are near to the manufactory. This is a great mistake. They can be grown profitably even two hundred miles away, and we can prove this.

A person to make the growing of the Sugar Beet for sugar making profitable, should go into it understandingly and on a large scale. He must first have the right soil, and know how to manipulate it. Well done is twice done. Next, pure, fresh seed, and when planted on good soil, know how to grow and cultivate it well.

One of the great items of expense in this business is the cartage from the field to the manufactory. This we propose to save in a great degree. The Sugar Beet is composed so largely of liquid substances that by means of the "Alden Process" of preserving, the Sugar Beet can be so perfectly cured that in the dry state it could be transported over our railroads at one-eighth the cost of the natural beet, and thus make the growing of this Beet profitable at great distances from the manufactory. These suggestions we make now, as upon inquiry we are confident a great and profitable business can be built up in our State, not dreamed of at the present time.

We shall give some data soon on this subject, as Sugar Beet can be planted up to July on good land, and two crops a year raised.

### POOR PAY—POOR PREACH.

If our Farmers would remember the words of the old colored preacher—when rebuked for his preaching, and he said, *Poor pay, Poor preach*, they might take a hint how they might get their work done quicker and better, good farmers pay their men promptly and get good work, poor farmers have poor and indifferent men, and their work is like their pay, poor pay—poor work.

"SLOW PAY IS AN INCENTIVE TO DISHONESTY." So some one writes in a discussion of the treatment of the farm laborer. Yes, and slow pay is an incentive to slow and poor work. Prompt pay, with a certainty of it as soon as it is earned, promotes and stimulates good and faithful work; for men are not apt to ignore the advantages of such pay and will not be likely to risk losing such a place. We think every farmer who has experimented in this direction will indorse this, as a rule.

### MANUFACTURE OF GOAT FLEECES.

We are glad to know the beautiful fleece of the Angora or Oashmere Goat is now being utilized and sold profitably.

Messrs. Lewis & McCrackle, of San Jose, have succeeded in curing and coloring the skins of these goats in a most excellent manner all varieties of colors—crimson, yellow, pink, blue, and even a brilliant black, each color retaining its most brilliant gloss. This is highly creditable to this firm, as these skins, made into robes for carriages, parlor mats, etc., will now become quite the fashion.

### FARMERS' ACCOUNTS.

We have often urged our Farmers to keep full Records of all their farming operations—keep them in full detail in every department of their labor. The number of acres of their farm, when and how cultivated, the crops put in, their Stock of all grades, the cost of all purchases, the sales of Stock, produce of all kinds, Laborers accounts, Family and Farm expenses in all detail, the weather accounts with every detail, so as to know what is profitable and what is not. Such a Record would be of great value to every Farmer.

A new Book for such a Record can be seen at Farmer Office, which we shall be glad to explain and recommend to all—handsomely got up and finely bound. Price \$2.50, worth ten times the cost.

### LOW FREIGHT TO EUROPE.

Never have the freights ruled so low with so many ships seeking charter; instead of \$4-65, and \$5, it is now only \$2 @ \$2-65, and with these very low freight ships leave us for other ports, or go in ballast, or load on their own account. Such a state of things now, will we fear discourage ship owners so they will not come back to our port when most needed, and thus a scarcity will run up freight again to the old figure of \$4 to \$5.

**BIG EGGS.**—A correspondent of the *N. W. Poultry Journal* reports the weight of some large eggs, as given in the *Canadian Farmer*, which says: "It has been ascertained that the average weight of hen's eggs, the largest was twenty-two, and a half ounces per dozen, and the smallest fourteen and a half ounces." The writer, (E. W. S.) says, I have just tried a dozen from my Light Brahmas, they weighed thirty-two ounces, and he asks, can any one beat this? The largest egg was three ounces.

We hope some of our California Poultrymen will give us a report to beat the thirty-two ounce man; California must lead off.

aid George Sand, "is an internal transport,"—the precise definition of a canal boat.

### California Farmer Reading Room.

The Register of the CALIFORNIA FARMER Reading Room will be found of value especially to New Comers from abroad, as it will give the names of our Visitors and their locality.

We shall publish the names of persons from abroad and other prominent callers semi-monthly. The following are recently registered—large numbers call whose names are not registered, they visit our Reading Room often.

The recent arrivals are:

Clark Powers, St. Johnsbury, Vermont.  
N. Gilmore, Pioneer Goat Breeder, El Dorado.  
Geo. F. Martin, Pleasanton, Alameda County.  
Alfred P. Skovitt, Nebraska.  
Geo. Diels, Chambersburg, Penn.  
E. M. Hunter, Ocala, Meico.  
Mrs. O. R. Rogers, Battle Mountain, Nev.  
Wm. B. Alexander, Quincy, Ill.  
Olan. D. Rogers, Fort Collins, Colorado.  
H. H. Lincoln, Manager of the Headquarters for Farmers, H. C. Hawley & Co.'s, Sacramento City.  
Mrs. J. Welman, Benedict.  
Fred. P. Weinman and sister, ditto.  
Dr. J. Strenzel, Alhambra Gardens, Martinez.  
J. B. Parsons, Hoosick Falls, New York, from Wood's Mower and Reaper Works.  
Wm. J. Kolthman, New York City.  
M. Splitter, Rose Bay, Sydney.

**MADAME COHEN'S CONCERT.**—We learn that Madame Waidow Cohen will have a concert at Platt's Hall very soon, the first, we believe, given by this lady. It is to be hoped one so meritorious as this lady is, who has been for twenty years a faithful and very able teacher of Piano-forte Music will receive a crowning benefit concert as a just tribute to merit.

### ADVERTISING GRATIS.

**SEED EXCHANGES.**—All offers on the part of any of our readers to exchange seed with other of our readers, should come in the shape of advertisements accompanied with the money to pay therefor at our advertising rates. It is just as good sense to ask us to publish the advertisements of seed dealers offering to exchange seed for cash, or of stock growers offering the same thing, as to ask us to advertise an exchange of seeds gratuitously.

[The above notice we clip from an exchange and say amen to it. This system of advertising without paying for it is quite fashionable.—Ed. F.]

### ADVERTISING—"GO YOU HALVES."

We are constantly receiving Letters containing Offers of large Advertisements on the principle of Halves. They will advertise, if we will pay one-half price of the article advertised in cash. This we must decline to do as a general rule, for much that is offered us is entirely worthless to us, besides we can often buy the article at the amount they ask in cash, or even less. Articles that we are purchasing, and are of real value, we will pay cash for as a purchaser, and advertise if they desire at our regular Cash terms.

### A GLORIOUS COUNSELLOR.

PASSANT PORTER, of Yale College, recently gave this following laconic advice to the students in the course of an extended address: "Don't drink. Don't chew. Don't smoke. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advance your business. Make money, and do good with it. Love God and your fellow-men."

**LOOK TO YOUR CARRIAGES.**—Varnished carriages should not be kept in a stable or building where vegetables liable to decay are stored, or where the steam from manure will reach them. Ammonia is always present in the air, especially whenever organic decay is going on, as in barnyards and stables. If a varnished carriage is exposed to this gaseous ammonia, the alkali combines with the oil of the varnish and destroys its polish.

They have a good deal of wind in Holland, and the people make a good use of it. There are 12,000 windmills in operation, each doing a six or ten horse power service through the twenty-four hours. These mills are kept up at an annual cost of \$4,000,000, and they perform all the service required of steam engines at one-twentieth the cost.

Dutchmen are proverbially wise and shrewd.

The Connecticut State fish commissioners have 450,000 Penobscot salmon eggs on their way to the hatching houses of the State; These eggs are so far developed as to show the eye distinctly. They will be hatched out and distributed among the Tributaries of the Connecticut river about the first of May next.

At a restaurant at Fulton, Ill., there was recently found an egg inside the yolk of which was a perfectly shaped egg about as large as a walnut. It was covered with an outer shell, and lacked none of the requisites of its species. Within the second egg was still another.

**MAGAZINES RECEIVED.**—We have been favored with a large number of valuable magazines from every quarter. The press of our duties has caused us to postpone the notice we desired before now. We will commence our series with No. 6, our next issue.

The American Newspaper Advertising Agency of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York, is undoubtedly the largest establishment of the kind in the United States. This Advertising house has been known for long years over the whole union to the people by advertising in newspapers. They evidently receive their reward, for we have it from a reliable source that advertising orders issued by them for their customers have exceeded three thousand dollars a day since the commencement of the year, and this is not a very good year for advertising either.

We give this notice as a tribute to this old Pioneer Advertising House.



## LINFORTH, KELLOGG &amp; CO.,

3 and 5 Front Street.

**PLOWS! PLOWS!!**  
**HARROWS! AND CULTIVATORS**

WE HAVE TO OFFER THIS YEAR TO THE FARMERS OUR

**IMPROVED NAPA GANG.**



WHICH HAS ESTABLISHED ITS REPUTATION AS ONE OF THE EASIEST, BEST WORKING PLOWS EVER OFFERED. IT IS MADE THIS YEAR MUCH STRONGER, AND DIFFERENT STYLES OF MOULD BOARDS, IS SUITABLE FOR

**FREE SOIL OR ADOBE LAND.**

**The Garden City Cast Steel Clipper Plows**



ARE RAPIDLY GAINING WITH ALL THE FARMERS. THEY ONLY NEED TRIAL TO ESTABLISH THEIR WORTH, AND AS THEY ARE THE ONLY CAST STEEL PLOWS MADE THEY MUST OUTLAST ALL OTHERS

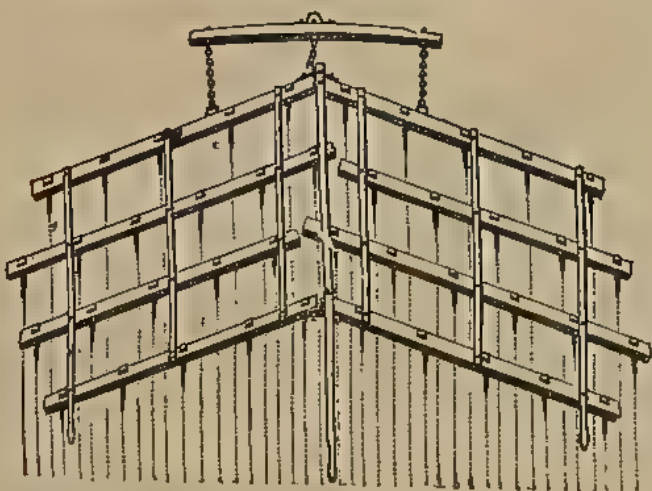
We have also the **Double Shin Iron Beam**, SO PROFITABLY USED ON SHERMAN AND OTHER ISLANDS. ALSO THE **GARDEN CITY SULKY PLOW**.

Just coming into use as a Plow to do more work than any other single Plow.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

**FRIEDEMANN HARROW,**

WHICH FOR PRICE HAS NO COMPETITOR.



**Scotch Harrows,**  
**Square Harrows,**  
**Harrows with woods only,**  
 OF ALL SIZES FROM 25 TO 100 TEETH.

CHISEL CULTIVATORS, 7, 9, AND 11 TEETH,

DIAMOND CULTIVATORS, 5 AND 7 TEETH WITH WHEELS,

HARROW TEETH ALL SIZES,

SEED SOWERS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

AND A FULL LINE OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS.

Please send for Circular and Prices.

**LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.,**

3 and 5 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## New Advertisements.

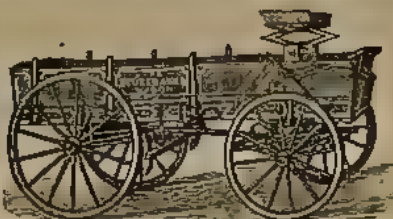
E. E. AMES,

GENERAL AGENT

FOR THE

"STANDARD"

Stubenaker Wagons.



We offer these celebrated Wagons at greatly reduced prices. We not only offer them at reduced prices, but have greatly improved them, in having been made more nearly to conform to our California styles, making them with higher wheels and wider tires—better tread and finished. We keep a greater variety and more complete stock of Wagons than any other dealer on the Pacific Coast, consisting in part of

Iron Axle Farm Wagons,  
 Iron Axle Team Wagons,  
 Iron Axle Header Wagons,  
 Thimble Skein Farm Wagons,  
 Thimble Skein Team Wagons,  
 Thimble Skein Header Wagons,  
 San Joaquin Valley Wagons,  
 Two and Three Elliptic Spring Wagons,  
 Side and End Spring Wagons,  
 Side Spring Business Wagons,  
 Grocery or Delivery Wagons,  
 Buggies, Carriages, Etc., Etc.

The attention of Dealers and the Trade is respectfully called to our Stock, Prices, etc.  
 All Wagons Warranted.

Your attention is particularly called to the *Saracen Patent Wheel*, for which we are Manufacturer's Agent. They are by far the best, most durable and neatest wheel made.

We are Agents

FOR MANY LEADING  
**Agricultural Implements,**  
 INCLUDING

PITT'S THRESHERS,  
 HAINES' HEADERS,  
 (Single and Double Geared).  
 WOODS' MOWERS,  
 RUSSELL'S MOWERS AND REAPERS,  
 SULKY HAY RAKES,  
 GARDEN CITY CLIPPER, SINGLE AND  
 GANG PLOWS,  
 FRIEDMAN'S AND SCOTCH HARROWS,  
 SHAW'S STOCKTON GANG PLOWS AND  
 CULTIVATORS.

E. E. AMES,

Stubenaker Wagon Agency,  
 40 Second and 48 and 51 J Street,  
 Depot and Shops, 317 and 319 K Street,  
 Send for Catalogue and Price List, 1875. 421

**PloWS! PloWS! PloWS!!**

THE

**AMERICAN CHIEF**  
**IMPROVED**

LEADS THE VAN.

The American Chief Plow, like successfully in hard soil, as in soft soil, and so perfect in its workings, so excellent has this Plow proved, that we claim it to be the Best and most Valuable Gang Plow on this Coast.

This Plow shows its power and strength in a striking manner, for when working in the field, the driver in his seat can see the earth move before the plow points to the distance of three to four feet while it is breaking up the hard soil with an Eight Aisle Team, the animal weighing 1800 to 2400 lbs. each—their united strain on the Plow being equal to 18,000 or 20,000 pounds—a strain of Ten Teams, this, we think is a proof of the superior strength and value of our Plow.

We sold of the American Chief the past season nearly 150, and our orders are now largely in advance, so large, that we shall reach over 200 the present year.

Send us orders early, so that you may get your Plows in Season and not be disappointed.

MATTESON & WILLIAMSON,  
 Pioneer Plow Makers,  
 San Joaquin County, at STOCKTON.

E. T. ANTHONY &amp; CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

TOBACCO

—FOR—

**SHEEP WASH**  
**PURPOSES.**

NOS. 321 & 323 SACRAMENTO STREET,  
 SAN FRANCISCO

41173m

**The Great Potatoe Planter.**

We have Two PATENT MACHINES for Planting Potatoes, one of the best Inventions to save labor ever yet seen.

A Man, Boy, and one Horse will do the work of Twelve men.

This Machine opens the Furrow, Cuts, Drops, and Covers the Potatoes, and does the work well.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

INFORMATION, of great value to every family sent FREE. Address, for Circular, F. W. BROWN, 177 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati. It.

## WALTER A. WOOD

Mowing and Reaping Machines,

NEW IRON FRAME MOWER.

IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER.



Over 20,000 Sold in 1874.

PRIOR TO 1874

THESE MACHINES HAVE RECEIVED MORE THAN  
 550

FIRST-CLASS

COUNTY, DISTRICT AND STATE PRIZES,

Establishing their great superiority over all other Machines.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

**FRANK BROS & CO., General Agents.**

ALSO DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

206 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

41 26

1874. PIONEER 1875.  
**Agricultural Warehouse**  
 AND HARDWARE STORE.

**L. M. CUTTING & CO.,**

ARE SELLING

Baxter Gang PloWS—Two to Seven in Gang, with  
 Reversible Molds, or with Molds and Points.

Sulky Gang PloWS, Cast Iron PloWS, Single  
 PloWS, Steel and Cast, Harrows, Seed  
 Sowers, Cider Mills, Fan Mills,  
 Grain Mills, Wagons.

Extras for Baxter Gang PloWS and Single PloWS,  
 Harrow Teeth.

CHOICE ALFALFA AND GARDEN SEEDS.

A Full Assortment of HARDWARE, etc. Our facilities  
 for Manufacturing and Importing are First Class, and our  
 Customers reap the benefit.

Send orders to

**L. M. CUTTING & CO., Stockton.**

4115

J. F. FARNSWORTH.

H. T. DEWEY

**M. T. BREWER & CO.,**

Commission Merchants

AND

**Wholesale Dealers**

IN

**Foreign and Domestic Green and  
 Dried Fruits,**

PRODUCE, HONEY, NUTS, ETC

GARDEN AND FLOUR SEEDS.

30 and 32 J Street, " " " Sacramento, Cal.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

**EPILPSEY OR FITS.**

A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint  
 is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on  
 Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by  
 Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered  
 by him in such a providential manner that he cannot  
 conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has  
 cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having  
 failed in a single case. The ingredients may be ob-  
 tained from any druggist. A copy sent free by mail.  
 Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand Street,  
 Jersey City, N. J. 21.

**A Young Man from the Country.**

A Young Man from the Country, of good Edu-  
 cation and correct habits, can find a good situa-  
 tion, and a permanent one, by addressing a note  
 to this Office. Age 14 to 18 years.

He must be free from the common vice of To-  
 bacco, Strong Drink and Bad Language. Appli-  
 cation to be made by Letter as a good writer and  
 quick at figures is important in the qualifications.  
 No one need apply that cannot fill this requisition.

**Choice Eggs for Hatching.**

Fresh Laid Eggs of all the very Best Breeds of  
 Poultry of every class, can be supplied at the  
 shortest notice, carefully packed to go to any dis-  
 tance, and Guaranteed True to the kind.

Send Orders to the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

**CONVENTION  
 OF THE TEXAS**

**Editorial and Press Association.**

By order of the Executive Committee, the third an-  
 nual session of the Texas Editorial and Press Asso-  
 ciation will be held at Houston, on Tuesday, May 11, 1875.

All Editors and Publishers in the State are invited to  
 attend and unite with the Association.

B. B. PADDOCK, President.

O. G. Yeaman, Secretary.

**50,000**

**EUCALYPTUS**

**TREES.**

Eucalyptus Trees 8 to 10 feet high

Trees 6 to 8 feet high,

Medium Trees 4 to 5 feet high,

second size 2 to 3 feet high,

Third size 3 to 5 feet high,

The Mass size 1 to 2 feet high.

These Trees are of a good Healthy growth,  
 and can be pecked to go any distance safely  
 and will be sold low in large lots.

Address, or call at the

40.12 **FARMER OFFICE.**

**G. MAYES,**  
 DEALER IN  
**OYSTERS, CLAMS,**  
 AND ALL KINDS OF  
**SHELL FISH,**

Stalls Nos. 40, 41, and 42 California Market

Entrance on California Street.

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels and Restaurants  
 supplied at short notice. Oysters Cooked and  
 Served from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M. every day.

339

**A NOTICE—SPECIAL.**

Catalogues by the Gross.—We are receiving from  
 all parts of creation Catalogues of every form  
 and kind, and of every business that man is en-  
 gaged in to make money; the number we receive is  
 legion, and it is evident plainly that some desire  
 notice for their own benefit exclusively, we therefore  
 give the following notice.

To all our advertisers and subscribers and to  
 all whose business tends to the development of  
 the true interest of our State and Country, we  
 are glad of such information as their Catalogues  
 convey, and we shall cheerfully recognize and no-  
 tice all such as early as our time and space will al-  
 low—but those who expect us to advertise them  
 free, and do for them indirectly what they should  
 pay for directly and promptly, we must most respec-  
 tfully decline, we desire to aid in building up  
 our State, in all its best and highest interests  
 but, we cannot "make brick without straw" neither  
 can we make brick wholly of straw, it is not quite  
 as substantial as Justice requires—therefore  
 on our entering upon our TWENTY-SECOND  
 Year of the Old Pioneer Farmer we hope we  
 shall be fully understood—we will cheerfully aid  
 all good enterprises with our best energies, but  
 there is a point where duty stops, and those who  
 wish their business widely known, should take  
 the true and wise course, and Advertise with us in  
 the legitimate way.





## Home Miscellany.

### ONWARDS.

Let me go on!  
I know the way behind me seems fair,  
I know the sun shines brightly, warmly there,  
And on before lies a broad, dim meadow;  
And what awaits me there is draped in shadow,  
And yet I would press on.

Not back, but on!  
I know the past was full of pleasant things,  
The song of birds, the rustle of their wings,  
I know the future holds no sounds of sighs,  
No sounds of laughter or of glad tones ringing,  
And yet I would press on.

Steadily on!  
What though the past was a smooth, even road;  
What though the present holds no heavy load,  
And all the future way is rough and hilly,  
Whose snows are endless and whose winds are chilly,  
But yet I would keep on.

Away, and on!  
I hate this even, uneventful life;  
Give me the scenes of labor and of strife,  
My path is rugged, but it is ascending,  
And I shall stand exalted at the ending,  
And so I will press on.

### SPARROWS.

#### BY MRS. WHITNEY.

Little birds sit on the telegraph wire,  
And chatter and flitter and fond their wings;  
Maybe they think that for them and their elms  
Stretching always, on purpose, those beautiful strings;  
And perhaps the thought that the world is inspired  
Did plan for birds among other things.

Little birds on the slender lines,  
And the news of the world runs under their feet;  
How value rises and how declines,  
How kings with their armies in battle meet  
And all the while, 'mid the soundless signs,  
They chirp their small gossipings, foolish-sweet.

Little things light on the lines of our lives—  
Hopes and joys and acts of to-day;  
And we think that for those the Lord contrives;  
Nor catch what the birds' lightnings say,  
Yet from end to end his meaning arrives,  
And his word runs underneath all the way.

Is life only wires and lightnings then,  
Apart from that which about it clings?  
Are the thoughts and the words and the prayers of men  
Only sparrows that light on God's telegraph strings,  
Holding a moment and gone again?  
Nay; he planned for the birds, with the larger things!

—New England Farmer.

### THE NISKAYUNE SHAKERS.

It was a gentle Shaker,  
Just in from Niskayune,  
Five miles beyond the turnpike gate  
One pleasant afternoon.

Aloft upon the wagon box  
And set in virgin fates;  
The spirit moved me to draw near  
And help with her debate.

I asked of her the price of eggs;  
She raised her eyes, and then—  
"If brother Jesse were but here,"  
Then she looked down again.

She raised her eyes once more, at length,  
"You seem a modest youth,"  
"Too much so for my good," I said;  
"My greatest fault, in truth."

"Oh, say not so," she made reply,  
"The fault becomes thee well;  
The heart that harbors such a fault  
Is virtue's citadel."

"Oh, heed," said she, "the earnest call  
That comes to such as these;  
And be a bright and shining light  
To our community."

Before my eyes a vision passed;  
I stood as in a swoon,  
And saw myself in Shaker garb  
At peaceful Niskayune.

My hair cut short upon my brow,  
In long, straight locks behind;  
A broad-brimmed hat upon my head,  
And nothing on my mind.

I saw the barn-like meeting house—  
It was the Sabbath day—  
A crowd from Albany and Troy,  
But I had come to stay.

I saw myself upon the floor,  
A leader in the dance;  
First on the heel, then on the toe,  
I saw myself advance.

Then Brother Jesse spoke awhile,  
And when he reached the close  
I sang an edifying strain—  
I sang it through my nose.

The vision passed, and then I stood  
Once more upon Broadway,  
"Will you?" inquired the Shakeress:  
"Will you?" I faltered "Nay!"

A tear-drop trickled down my cheek,  
And fell upon my hand;  
A sudden hope shot through my soul;  
Almost I commanded

"Oh, will you go with me!" I cried;  
"Fair virgin—let us be  
In holy bonds, by solemn rites,  
Our own community."

"My life, my fortune, all I have  
I tender now to you;  
I live in a three-story house,  
And I am well-to-do."

"Will you go with me?"—you hesitate!  
A brown stone front, you know—  
Down came she from the wagon box,  
And answered me, "I go!"

—Providence Press.

### BABY DRUNKARDS.

In his recent lecture on Temperance to the ladies of New York, Dr. James Edmunds, of London, made a horrible, and, we suspect, a perfectly truthful statement, respecting the manner in which the teachings and prescriptions of medical men are filling the nation of the earth with imbeciles and drunkards. We fear the statements of Dr. Edmunds are as applicable to New York and other American cities as to London.

A very large majority of the ladies of my own acquaintance on the other side, who are a fair sample, perhaps, of the ladies living in London society, having acquired the habit of using wine, table-beer, stout and frequently whisky and brandy to a large extent, I think, owing to the mistakes on the part of my own profession in the advice which they have given. The result is that the babies of the present generation are never sober from the earliest period of their existence until they have been weaned. This is a shocking statement for me to make, but I should not be doing my duty here unless I were to make it as broadly and strongly as that. It is a simple fact. The mother's blood, practically, is entirely in common with that of the child. You know perfectly that, if a mother takes even an ordinary dose of such medicine as castor oil, it will very often affect the baby more than it affects the mother; that one has to be exceedingly careful in prescribing for mothers simply on that ground. Now, what does that simple fact, which all you mothers are familiar with, show? Why, it shows this: that the so-called condition of the body after the mother has taken half a pint of beer, is really the first stage of drunkenness in that child. When I hear a mother telling me that whoever she takes a little whisky and water or brandy and water, because the child is fractious, and she finds that her milk agrees with it better, I am obliged to ask her if she knows what she is doing—if she knows that she is simply making herself the medium for distilling into her baby's system almost the whole of that spirit which she takes into her own, and whether she is aware that that so-called condition of the child is really the first stage of drunkenness? The fact is, the baby is only the infinitely more sensitive extension of the mother's system; and it is more likely than any other part of the mother's system to receive the things that are injurious that are taken through the medium of the mother's diet. Well, now, ladies, bear that in mind when you are told to take wine, or beer, or brandy; understand that you are merely distilling that wine, spirit and beer into your child's frame; that the very mould which that child is to preserve for the rest of his life is being constructed out of blood that is alcoholized—out of a condition of the system in which intoxication is the real substantial element for the first twelve months of its growth. I ask those of you who may have thought it your duty to recommend young women who do not know better than to take those things, whether that is not a grave and important fact for you to think of? And who is there among us whose duty is less than that of woman? It is said that the man is the head of the household; but all women who are worth anything practically, stand at the helm and guide their husbands by a silent influence which always asserts its sway, if she is a wise and good woman. Look at the influence which a woman can exert over her husband, who is often weaker than herself in those matters, for he has to come in contact with men of the grossest and lowest natures in trade and out in the world. Just ask yourselves if it is not the duty of women always to refine and etherealize man, and she does so if she be a good, true, and noble woman. Look, again, at the influence which woman is to have upon the next generation. Who is it that is to make the next generation? Is it the men? No, it is the women. It is the everyday life of the mother that forms the mind of her son, and that forms the very instincts of her daughter, up from eight, nine, yes, go almost any age, while she has unalloyed influence for the first ten years in forming the constitutions and in moulding the minds of those children, though, perhaps, we do not always realize this truth so fully as we might.—*Science of Health.*

How to BREATHE.—Civilized man is the only being that breathes through the mouth, which at once shows that it is an unnatural and acquired habit. The wild Indian would as soon think of eating with the nose as of breathing thus. The habit is usually acquired in childhood, and is generally the result of breathing impure air. It is then that the fond mother should guard her offspring with watchful care against his insidious and deadly enemy of her child. Let her follow the example of the wild Indian mother, and give her child the pure air of heaven to breathe, and if per chance it opens its little mouth during sleep, let her gently press its lips together, until the habit of keeping them closed becomes fixed for life.—*Science of Health.*

Questions put to his sweetheart by a bashful lad, during their first *tele-a-tele*: How's your father? How's your mother? How are your parents? How are your father and mother? How are they both?  
"COLUMARIUM" is the Swiss crematorium put some for a set of funeral "pigeon holes" now in course of construction at Zurich to hold the ashes of the departed. Over 800 persons have enrolled themselves for post mortem combustion.

For pure grit and long continued patience, you ought to go to Toledo. A young lady in that town has sent 116 pieces of poetry to a newspaper, and though all have been rejected, she is struggling with another.

"The happiest women, like the happiest nations, have no history."  
"A woman offender fascinates a man by what she overlooks in him, than by what she sees."

### INTERESTING MUSICAL HISTORY.

All lovers of music will find very interesting sketches of the most eminent Musical Composers in valuable publications sent out by Messrs. Geo. W. W. & Co., of Cambridgeport, Mass., to W. G. Badger Esq., Agent of their celebrated Organs, for sale by Mr. Badger. The work alluded to, is the *For Humana*, a monthly publication of Music and Musical History. The numbers before us received, contains valuable sketches of "Beethoven," "Paganini," "Wagner," "Bergmuller" and others. This publication is issued monthly, and contains four or more pieces of the choicest music with much also of musical matters. To teachers, learners and others, these sketches are worth many times the cost of this Monthly which should be in every teachers and learners library.

The following most excellent article we copy from the March number, as it contains great truths:

#### LISTENING AS A FINE ART.

The best way to learn to listen is—to listen. It is said that persons who are deaf can hear the beating of a drum and can keep perfect step with it while utterly unable to hear a single sound. They say they hear the drum, but they do not. They feel it. A man in an asylum for the deaf and dumb on being asked how he kept such perfect time when marching with a drum replied that he felt the drum on his chest. A very slight experiment with a drum or by marching near a military band will convince any one that the pulsations of the air started by the drum can be felt upon the chest and even in the head. We who may hear with our ears are so used by the sound that we seldom, or never, notice the faint, but perceptible pulsations upon the body caused by the beat of a drum. Many people who go to the opera, or who attend a symphony concert, hear with their chests, at least one would suppose so for they go away with as little idea of the music as a deaf man in a procession. They hear with their ears and hear not. Listening is a fine art. One must just as much learn to listen as learn to see. Open the picture gallery to the general public and those who go through it how many see the pictures? Some see frames, some see colors and drawing, and a very few see pictures.

Every sense must be cultivated to be worth anything. Nature in a rude way does cultivate the eye, the ear, the feeling, the taste and so on, but it is a precious rude way and unless the individual takes hold of his own senses, and gives them a reasonable education he misses the half of life. If you care for music you must learn to hear it. The best way to learn to hear well is to learn music. Make up your mind what you want to hear and then concentrate your attention upon that point. For instance, you may be more pleased with form and rhythm than with color or expression. The ear will instinctively seek rhythmic expression or time. To learn to hear—hear, that is all there is to it. If you have the sense of musical form watch for form and study rhythm. If you prefer sentiment, expression, and the picturing of passion or emotion by music listen for that. If you are interested in the capacity of the instruments, the blending of voices, the contrasting of chord against chord, the mingling of pure harmony with picturesque discord, listen to that. Pick out at first some special feature, like one of these, and listen for that and let the rest go by. It will only take a few concerts, or, at least, a few months to show that the ear, or sense of hearing, may be rapidly improved by simply practicing, by simply trying to listen. The effort to discover the rhythmic construction of involved contrapuntal pieces of music is, of itself, the best school for hearing. Studying the orchestral arrangement of a symphony will of itself cultivate the ear. This is the whole secret of this matter. Try it on. Practice will make perfect.

The art of hearing may be divided into two parts. In other words, there are two kinds of listening. One may be called emotional the other intellectual. Intellectual listening is the studying, as has been suggested, of the harmonic or rhythmic expression of the music. To listen intellectually is simply to listen thoughtfully. The greatest aid to this kind of listening is to follow the score. Take a music book with you and read it while the music is going on. Then you, as it were, have it pictured before the eye, and the eye becomes an aid to the ear. Emotional listening implies almost the absence of thought. It means to listen with the heart. Think nothing about the music, pay no attention to its construction or orchestral character, simply hear it with the heart ready to receive any impression it may convey. Take no book, do not try to think, do simply give yourself up to the inspiration the music brings. Pay attention and keep the mind free from matters that do not concern the music and leave the fancy and imagination perfectly free to be led where they will by the spirit of the music. This is emotional—the highest listening.

The same rule that "practice makes perfect" applies here as in intellectual listening. Practice the imagination and the imagination becomes vivid. Give the emotions a chance, give them poetical and beautiful ideas to feed upon, allow them to be freely influenced by the music and of their own accord they will improve themselves. "To learn to love—love." This is the whole of the art of listening. Listen.

A man out west who married a widow has invented a device to cure her of "eternally" preferring her former husband. Whenever she begins to delect on his noble qualities, this ingenious No. 2 merely says: "Poor dear man! How I wish he had not died!"

An Irish peasant being asked why he permitted his pig to take up his quarters with his family made an answer, abounding with satirical naïveté: "Why not? Don't the place afford every convenience that a pig can require?"

### BLESSED INFLUENCE OF TRUE RELIGION.

Man, to whatever state he may be considered, as well as in every period and vicissitude of life, experiences in religion an efficacious antidote against the ills which oppress him, a shield that blunts the darts of his enemies, and an asylum into which he can enter. In every event of fortune it exalts in his soul a sublimity of ideas by pointing out to him the best judge, who, as an attentive spectator of his conflicts, is about to reward him with his inestimable approbation. Religion, also, in the darkest period appears to man as the iris of peace, and dissipating the dark and angry storm, restores the wished for calm, and brings him to the port of safety.

#### SELECTIONS.

A man cannot leave a better legacy to the world than a well educated family.

True merit, like the pearl inside an oyster, is content to remain quiet till it finds an opening.

When the great man is laid in his grave, lies of malice are apt to give way to lies of adulation. Men feel his genius more, and his faults less.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.—*Pope.*

If a man will only start with a fixed and honorable purpose in life, and persistently attempt to carry it out to the best of his ability, undismayed by failure or delay, the time may be long in coming, but come it will, when that purpose will be achieved.

#### TREASON AND PRACTICE.

It is not difficult to conceive, that, for many reasons a man writes much better than he lives. For, without entering into refined speculation, it may be shown much easier to design than to perform. A man proposes his schemes of life in a state of abstraction and disengagement, exempt from the enticements of hope, the solicitations of affection, the importunities of appetite, or the depressions of fear, and is in the same state with him that touches upon land the art of navigation, to whom the sea is always smooth, and the wind always prosperous.

#### THE OYSTER GROTO.

We have in our City many very excellent places where lovers of "Bivalves" can find a good repast. The large increase in the sale and use of this Epicurean food has induced the establishment of many fine "Oyster Saloons" in our City, their number having quadrupled in the last four years, while the sale has been increased enormously.

Among the most largely patronized, we name "Manning's Oyster Grotto" on Pine Street, next to Bowen Bros. Mr. Manning is the originator of the famous Pan Roast, one of the very choicest styles in which the Oyster can be prepared—it is the "No Plus Ultra" of oysters—the "Pan Roast" and a dish of "Creole Coffee" enjoyed in the very elegant Rooms at Manning's Oyster Grotto is one of the most pleasant and gratifying repasts that can be had in our city.

This place has very elegant saloons for Ladies and for Families where other choice dishes can be found.

A Danbury statistician estimates that coast-ships average three tons of coal each.

"The pen is mightier than the sword" but an editor's scissors are mightier than both, in fact the proper definition of *scissors* should be "scissors."

"Then you won't lead me that dime novel, eh?" inquired one boy of another in the Postoffice, Saturday. "No I won't." "All right, then; next time our chimney burns out, you shan't come into our yard and whoop and boiler!"

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## Miscellany.

## THE BOBOLINK.

Oats, upon a golden afternoon,  
With radiant faces and hearts in tune,  
Two fond lovers, in dreamlike mood,  
Thro' a rural solitude.  
Wholly happy, they only knew  
That the earth was bright and the sky was blue,  
That light, and beauty, and joy and song  
Charmed the way as they passed along.  
The air was fragrant with wood and meads—  
The squirrel frisked on the roadside fence—  
And hovering near them, "Clear, clear, chirp!"  
Quivered the curious bobolink.  
Peering and peering with sidelong head,  
As saucily questioning all they said;  
While the one eye danced on its slender stem,  
And all glad nature rejoiced with them.

Over the odorous fields were strewn  
Winding wharves of grass new mown,  
And rosy billows of clover bloom  
Surged in the sunshine and breath'd perfume,  
Swelling low on a slender limb,  
The sparrow warbled his wedding hymn,  
And balancing on a blackberry brier,  
The bobolink sang with his heart on fire—  
"Chirp! If you wish to kiss her, do!  
Do it! do it! You coward, you!  
Kiss her! kiss her! Who will see?  
Only, we three! we three! we three!"  
Under guard of drooping vines,  
Through dim vistas of sweet-breathed pines,  
Fast were meadow-dolids, lately mowed,  
Wandered the idyllic country road.

The lovers followed it, listening still,  
And, listening slowly, as lovers will,  
Entered a gray-roofed bridge that lay  
Dark and cool, in their pleasant way.  
Under its arch a smooth, brown stream,  
Slightly gilded with glint and gleam,  
Shaded by graceful elms, which spread,  
Their verdurous canopy overhead—  
The stream so narrow, the banks so wide,  
They met and mingled across the tide,  
Alders loved it, and seemed to keep  
Patient watch as it lay asleep,  
Mirroring clearly the trees and sky,  
And the fitting form of the dragon-fly—  
Save where the swift-winged swallows played  
In and out in the sun and shade,  
And darning and stitching in merry chase,  
Dipped and dived its clear, dark face.

Flattering lightly from brink to brink,  
Followed the gaudy bobolink,  
Rallying loudly with colorful din  
The pair who lingered unseen within,  
And when from the bloody bridge at last  
Into the road beyond they passed,  
Again beside them the tempter went,  
Keeping the thread of his argument—  
"Kiss her! kiss her! Kiss her! kiss her!  
I'll not wonder if! Don't resist me!  
I'll be satisfied—I can see  
All around from this tall perch here!  
But what they noted—nor deemed it strange—  
In his retreating—was a change—  
"Do it! do it!" with might and main  
Whirled the tell-tale—"Do it again!"  
—Aldine.

THE CALIFORNIA SILVER STOCK  
EXCITEMENT.

California is now the center of a wild stock-speculating excitement. Like everything else of California origin, it far exceeds anything of a similar character ever known in other parts of the world. The land that produces giant trees to which the cedars of Lebanon are but as currant-bushes, the country where onions are raised that the stranger mistakes for cabbages, and plums are cultivated that might pass in Eastern markets for egg-plants, now that it has started in the race for distinction as a center for stock speculation, keeps up its reputation for wonderful and gigantic growth, and gives indication of producing an excitement that will completely dwarf the South Sea bubble or our own oil or gold fevers.

In October last it was announced that workmen in the Consolidated Virginia silver mine, in Nevada, had struck a dirt of surpassing richness. Examinations made by experts revealed the fact that this ledge of ore, or "bonanza," as it is called at the mines, extended at least 1,700 feet in length, and had a depth of not less than 800 feet. It is supposed to extend through adjacent mines, and the stories told of the wealth of the find are almost fabulous. A mining engineer of large experience estimates that the "bonanza" contains not less than \$1,500,000,000 worth of bullion. The news caused the wildest excitement in San Francisco, and the stock of all mining companies on the Comstock front became the subject of speculation. Stocks advanced from \$50 to \$100 a day, and stocks that a few months ago were selling below \$50 reached \$500. Millions were made by fortunate speculators, and almost incredible stories are told of the immense amounts realized by some. A recent California paper publishes a list of some thirty firms and individuals who have during the excitement made from a quarter of a million to a million and a half each. Some of the principal favorites of fortune are John Sikes, William Sharon, Senator Jones, Flood & O'Brien, John Mackay, James O. Fair and William O. Ralston. According to the last rate of stock, the property sold for \$54,000 per foot.

The Consolidated Virginia and California mines are controlled by four men, who are in partnership. They own 60,000 shares of each mine. They could sell out to day and realize \$80,000,000, and if they hold on, and the yield meets their expectations, they will each in a few years be worth hundreds of millions.—Enterprise, Virginia City.

## THE (X) SIGNATURE.

In looking over an old book which contains much curious information, I find the following about the custom of substituting a cross (X) for a signature: "Because Withered, King of Kent, first adopted the sign of the cross for his mark to his grants, he being incapable to write his name, the majority of Barons who signed Magna Charta made their marks, being ignorant of the science of writing."—N. Y. Eccl. Post.

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Having been engaged many years in the importation and breeding of this class of animals we are always prepared to offer to Purchasers the very first-class of Goats, with a GUARANTEE of their being Thoroughbreds, and from the very highest type of these beautiful animals.

It is now evident that the Raising and Breeding of Cashmere Goats will be a profitable enterprise, as the fleece now finds a ready market in New York and Europe at a good paying price.

Our experience shows us we can raise Goats at less expense than Sheep, while they are more prolific, and their fleece brings a higher price.

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Address us at Hollister.

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N. B. Purchasers can learn all particulars of our Goats, quality, price, &c., at FARMER'S Office where Orders will be received.  
40-33

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## Patent Lift Pump.

The Underigned desires to call the special attention of Farmers, Stockmen, and all others to their valuable

## Lift Pump,

to be used by Windmills, Horse Power, Steam Power, or Hand Power.

These Pumps have now been before the Public for the last 15 years, and have been most highly approved in all parts of this State where they worked with perfect satisfaction.

These Pumps have a remarkable power of lifting water from a great depth, even raising it from 150 to 170 feet in depth with great ease and success. This Pump works easier, will last longer, and do more work than any Pump known.

For deep wells it is the cheapest, most durable, and most economical Pump now before the public. There are now Pumps of this kind from this manufactory that have been in use for ten years, without costing one dollar for repairs.

The Patent Right of this Pump has just been renewed for seven years.

This Pump need only to be seen and examined to please every purchaser, and for this proof it is the excellence the public are invited to call and see it at the Manufactory,

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## San Francisco to Calistoga

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8 00 A.M. Leave SAN FRANCISCO	Arrive 8 55 P. M.
10 00 " " " " " "	Vallejo 6 40 "
10 55 " " " " " "	Weta 6 50 "
12 02 P. M. " " " "	St. Helena 6 47 "
12 30 P. M. Arrive CALISTOGA	Leave 4 20 P. M.

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A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Supt.  
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until further notice, Trains will run as follows, daily except Sundays:

Leave Sacramento and Polson and Shingle Springs	6:00 A. M.
Leave Shingle Springs for Polson and Sacramento, at	6:40 P. M.
Leave Shingle Springs for Polson and Sacramento, at	10:05 A. M.
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Have on hand the finest and best Assortment of  
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SADDLE TREES, ROBES,  
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THE PALMER binds the width most desirable and smoothly over seams in all materials.

THE PALMER binds, with braid and with cut binding, and binds scallops or points, on all the machines, better than any other binder.

THE PALMER does plain gathering.

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## Raise Bees and Make Money.

This opportunity is a rare one, as the man can have the use of the 160 acres of land on cultivation, and have the crop for his own at a nominal sum, save the Honey business, that to be a joint concern, the owner will put in equal capital for the Bee Business.

Dwelling on the premises, never failing water plenty of wood, a delightful climate, with the best soil. This is a chance rarely found.

Apply to EDITOR FARMER.

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FARMER OFFICE.

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CALIFORNIA  
FARMER.

THE TWENTY SECOND YEAR of the FARMER commences with this issue and we invite our friends to send us their names and Four Dollars and we will send them the FARMER with a Complimentary Package of Seeds for one year. This is the Best and Cheapest Journal on this Coast. We trust we shall have a liberal addition to our Subscription List, for our New VOLUME as a cheering stimulus in our long continued labors for Agriculture, now the Twenty Second Year.

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COL. WARREN, Sole Editor.

## Dime Savings Bank,

648 MONTGOMERY STREET.

## REPORT FOR MARCH, 1874—NUMBER OF

Depositors from July, 1873, to February 28th, 1874, 710; in March, 1874. Total in nine months, 847.  
Cash surplus, 30 per cent, over all liabilities.  
Deposits in gold, silver or currency, from One Dime to \$10,000, payable on demand (without notice) drawables per cent interest. Term deposits, 12 per cent.

No entry fee or charge for bank book.

W. S. THOMPSON, President.

J. J. CROCKER, Secretary.

40.22

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## TO GARDENERS AND SEED PLANTERS.

Having been for years extensively engaged in both Market Gardening and Seed Growing for the most critical market garden trade, I now offer my seeds directly to planters, confident they are equal in quality and purity to any. Price List sent free.

My Garden Manual omitting common place descriptions and directions, is entirely devoted to topics of interest to the gardener. Sent free on receipt of two stamps.

J. B. ROOT, Seed Grower,

ROCKFORD, ILL.

In its 13th Year.

## KANSAS FARMER,

THE







# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XLIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1875.

NUMBER 6.

The California Farmer.

Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

BY WARREN & CO.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.

All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to WARREN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

VALUABLE BOTANICAL RESEARCHES, AND REPORTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN REGION.

We herewith commence the very interesting and valuable Report of Baron Fred. Von Mueller, the Government Botanist of the Royal Gardens at Melbourne, Australia, made to both Houses of Parliament by the express command of his Excellency.

We propose to give this Report entire, as it will convey to our readers on this coast the condition of the great Australian country, with which we are now brought in close connection by the new Australian steamer line, and we believe also, great good will accrue to our coast by the valuable information this Report contains. We would further remark that this is the kind of Reports that we hope will some day be made by our Agricultural Colleges and our State Agricultural Societies by order of our Chief Magistrate, if we shall ever get these institutions into a line working order.

This report is very highly creditable to Professor Mueller, as showing his great services and his faithful researches, all of which tend to distinguish Australia and that Government.

REPORT.

The Honorable Robert Remond, etc., etc., etc.

MELBOURNE, August, 1874.

Sir: In compliance with your communication of the 6th instant, I have now the honor of submitting to you a record of the progress of my departmental labors during the last financial year. Though like in all former years of my administration, so also in this, my time, far beyond the ordinary office hours allotted to official engagements, has been given to the public service, yet with all unobtrusive efforts I have been compelled to draw the line of my operations during the last twelve months into far more narrow limits than I could have wished for the current requirements and for the anticipated necessities of my departmental obligations. Such labors as still could be carried out may be classed as—

(1.) The routine work of the office, with its daily calls for information, either orally or in correspondence.

(2.) The photographic engagements for descriptive works.

(3.) The industrial researches in connection with indigenous and foreign plants.

(4.) The travels for the continuation of the field studies, concerning the Victorian vegetation.

(5.) The issue of educational collections.

In referring successively to these series of engagements, I shall consider it my duty to explain also the future requirements of each; and I shall simultaneously place before you statements on those branches of the service which, after the temporary withdrawal of most of the working votes of the department, and also of nearly all the buildings, came to a standstill. I shall do this with all the more freedom as it is expected that in a professional department, of which in this instance I am the founder, the head of the establishment is to afford to the honorable the Ministerial chief every advice; and inasmuch as my institution was encouraged for many years by enlightened legislative approval, I do entertain the hope that my explanations will lead to such a reorganization of my department as will enable me to do, honorably, justice to the branch of public service entrusted to my responsible care.

The routine work, then, of the department from

the 1st of July, 1873, till the 30th June, 1874, consisted of issuing about 2,000 letters, or communications equivalent to letters, irrespective of such collateral correspondence as may not be strictly official, like that on geographic exploration, but which, nevertheless, remains intimately connected with my researches on Australian plants, and which largely tends to add to our collections and other means of phytothetic study. That the ordinary correspondence should be so extensive cannot be surprising when it is considered that the vegetation merely of Australia consists of about 11,000 species of plants (the minutest fungi, Desmidiaceae and Diatomaceae uncounted), that not only on any of these the most varied inquiry arises, but that in like manner information is also expected at any time on any extra-Australian plants, numbering already about 120,000 species (their varieties not even considered). It is also easily understood how increasing demand here for information manifests itself on these almost numberless indigenous and foreign plants, all of which, in the great household of nature, have their assigned uses, though as yet their value may be largely buried in obscurity, and can be rendered only more fully known by the progressive strides of science. But, with the augmented calls for information arising in an increasing community, enlarged means for extended research and wider diffusion of knowledge become needful. It is almost unnecessary to add that, so far as the absence of any kind of office accommodation admitted of it, daily advice and explanations have been afforded.

To the second category of the service belongs the issue (during the year) of the sixth volume of the *Flora of Australia*, in the elaboration of which I am engaged with Mr. Bentham in London, who is the principal author of the work, but whose main material is obtained from our museum collections and from the notes which accompany them. These collections were commenced by me in Australia already in 1847, and their augmentation has continued uninterruptedly ever since. The supply of copies of the new volume alluded to has been duly received from the Agent-General so far as the Victorian Government is entitled, and a number of the copies have been distributed to public institutions. During the year my own preliminary labors for the seventh volume have been continued, comprising connected researches on the Grasses of Australia, of which we possess, according to our collections, about 250 species; further, on Rushes, Sedges and silted plants (the difficult order of Restiaceae, numbering alone about 70 species), on Najadeae and cognate groups, on Palms and various other monocotyledonous plants, the Cyperaceae alone remaining yet to be finally examined here for the seventh volume, since the Liliaceae and cognate plants, as well as all the Ferns, have undergone already previously my local scrutiny. The vast material accumulated under my hands for arrangement has enabled me to assign to numerous genera, species and varieties now at last a settled systematic position, involving unavoidable and extensive changes in previous appellations, as reference to my recent writings on grasses and some other orders of plants will amply testify. Nor should be lost sight of the fact, in estimating the task involved, that the grasses of Victoria, or indeed any other of our plants, could only be systematically elaborated in conjunction with those of any other part of Australia, and that then the Australian species, as a whole, could not be properly and permanently defined except in comparison with those of all other parts of the globe. Most likely the seventh volume of the *Australian Flora* will appear in 1875; but it requires to be followed by a supplemental volume on the sylvan plants, for which my manuscripts and notes are largely prepared; then, subsequently, will also be due two volumes on Mosses, Lichens, Algae and Fungi, for the elaboration of which, however, even the continued sacrifice of a considerable share of my yearly official income would not provide all the needful books, journals and instruments.

It fell also to my share during the year to furnish a botanical appendix to the creditable works of Mr. P. A. Campbell, of Geelong, on the New Hebrides and Loyalty Islands, from collections there formed on my suggestions, by the author, during his visit to those groups. By such means we have obtained the first connected records of the insular vegetation of those spots of the globe, after the lapse of more than a century since their discovery. Such opportunities for research should also be seized on by other travelers, and especially by educated settlers residing on these islands, as thereby will be gained not merely an advancement for phytothetic sciences, but also a closer acquaintance with the natural productions of any of the Pacific islands, to the advantage also of Australian industries and commerce.

(To be Continued.)

The Farmer who is too poor to take a paper devoted to his interests, will always be poor, in purse and management.

### BEAUTIFUL LILIES.



### Eastern Correspondence.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

THE FISH INTEREST IN NEW YORK.

THE MARKETS OF NEW YORK. (No 3.)

NEW YORK, March 24th, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: As Easter Sunday draws near, fish commence to sell more readily, and as the prices to a great extent have declined all who observe them, buy more of fish than any other substantial food. The California salmon are here and all who have seen them pronounced them finer this year, than at any other time. They sell here fast at 40 cents per pound, whole fish, and 50 cts. cut—how they do go—the first ones that came was sent by express, and arrived in fine condition. Live Cod are plenty at 7 and 8 cts. per pound. Bass at 20 cts., Smelt at 10 cts., White at 15 cts., Flounders at 10 cts., Shad (Southern) from 25 to 35 cts. each, Turbot 15 cts., King fish 15 cts., Blue fish 15 cts., Sole 18 cts., Salmon Trout 20 cts., and in fact a fine assortment of all reasonable fish at reasonable prices. We saw the finest display of Brook Trout on the stand of Mr. E. G. Blackford on Monday the 16th instant, that was ever made in New York. We had a fountain full of live Trout from New Jersey, fresh Trout from New York, Mass., Conn., New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Vermont at one dollar per pound, and wild Trout from Canada and Maine at 50 cts. per pound. Lobsters are scarce at 18 cts. per pound, Prawn \$2.00 per gallon, Hard Crabs 2 1/2 cts. each, Soft Crabs 75 cts. per dozen, Halibut 15 cts. per pound, Red Snapper 15 cts. and Grouper at 10 cts. per pound. In my next I will try and write a description and list of different California vegetables that are in market, also the prices to compare with yours in the West, the three papers came today and they are the first that have been received. Please address as before.

Yours, Truly, O. W. B.

### INTERESTING ITEMS.

The very best character of Fine Stock is coming to our State from all sections of our country and from Europe also. Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, etc.

Messrs. McCord and Malope of this city have twelve Blood Horses of the highest character that will be here this week. Several of our Stock men are now catching a fever for improving their Stock. This is right. Pure Blood, and of the best quality in every class of stock is the cheapest.

Mr. J. G. Pearson of Newburyport has had 76 doz. eggs from 33 hens since November 1, 1874, and Mr. Colby of the same city has five hens, the first of which began laying on Christmas day, 1873, the other four within three or four weeks after, and the five together in ten months laid seven hundred eggs.

### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The season of BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS is with us again, and although the air may be chilly and cold, even if we have frosts, snow and ice, still, California has no equal within the charmed circle of three United States.

"May Day" is near to us—almost at our doors. Our people will celebrate it with all due honor, and strive to make all around them happy as is possible.

The "Beautiful Lilies" illustrated above are the most noted of all the Lilies that are grown.

We present four varieties of this class of rare plants.

"Lilium Candidum."—This variety is the common Garden Lily, so universally grown.

"Lilium Lancifolium."—This is one of the finest Lilies known, very beautiful and a most superb shaped Lily, a mottled rose-colored flower.

"Lilium Longiflorum."—This is the longest flower of all the Lily tribe. It is a pure white flower, too sweet to fade.

"Lilium Auratum," or the "Golden Banded Lily."—A most superb and showy flower, the *Ne Plus Ultra* of all flowers of this kind.

It is to be hoped that this class of plants will receive more attention by another spring season for they are truly among the most superb and showy garden plants grown.

These choice plants are known as the Japan Lilies.

### A MOTHER'S TASK.

It is said that a certain celebrated artist had already spent two whole years in painting a scene; but being dissatisfied, destroyed the labor of so many months and was making another attempt, when a friend interrogated him as to the cause of his thus spending so much of his time. His reply was,

"I paint for immortality."

Every individual now living, is doing work for enterprise; but a mother, to whom is committed the training a mortal immortal, is emphatically painting for immortality.

Here is the hand that is delineating features on a canvas that will retain its characters "far into the other world." It is the consideration that gives its momentous importance to that question, so often asked with such solicitude, by the anxious mother, "what influences among those I can bring to bear upon my child, will be the most lasting and productive of the greatest good?"

Will mothers pause and reflect upon these truths? Will they illuminate their canvas with each skill and devotion as to have it show in Heaven?

It is said that the Japanese law requires that when a person cuts down a tree he shall at once plant another in its place. In this way the supply of wood is kept up. [This should be the law everywhere.—Ed. F.]

### HAD THE ANCIENTS ANY HOTELS?

Persons who are fond of tracing all modern institutions to ancient types, and insist, like Solomon when he had worn out all the enjoyments of life, that "there is nothing new under the sun," will please overhaul their classics for a type of the hotel or tavern of the present day, and when found, turn down the leaf and notify the world of the discovery. The Greek and Roman historians, philosophers, and satirists say nothing about inns or groggeries, we believe; in fact, they could not have been any groggeries in their days, because the devil had not then invented alcoholic liquors. Wine, however, was plenty, and no doubt cheap. But where did the Young Greeks about town sip their Falernian? At what place of public resort did fast Young Romans imbibe their vinous tipple? Anacreon, staggering bacchanal as he was, must have known where to get the best brands, but he mentions no popular public houses where they were sold, and we do not even know whether retributive justice in the shape of a grape seed in his gullet, overtook him in a porter house or a palace. Perhaps the public baths of antiquity, like some of those of our own day, were furnished with bare where the togged and sandalled "hard customers" of Greece and Rome "fired and fell back" after the American fashion. No trace of any arrangements for this sort of thing is to be found, however, in Herodotus or Pausanias, and except in the villas of the patricians, no provisions appear to have been made for the indulgence of symposiac propensities. Were the young collegians and law students of Athens and the "seven billed city" all pledged to Temperance? Not so, we think—that cynical Father Matthew of the olden time, Diogenes, would not so have reproved the luxurious indulgences of his age, nor would the lash of Juvenal have fallen so justly and remorselessly upon Roman dissipation. Indeed, it is certain that Young Rome had a weakness for wine—otherwise the Roman Fathers would not have resorted to the highly moral expedient of making their slaves blind drunk in order to disgust their sons with the beastliness of ebriety. But as to where and how the secesses of that ilk took their "smiles," conjecture is at fault. It is not likely they made routes of themselves at home, for the slave device is sufficient evidence that their "governors" forbade them to amuse, and it was not safe to invoke paternal wrath in those days. Perhaps they carried pocket pistols, and held bibulous picnics in the woods around Tivoli, or went on a train to Ostia, under the pretence of bathing and taking the sea air. Be this as it may, we are compelled to the conclusion that in that "elder world" there were no hotels, where cushioned on velvet, served on marble, and moiled-red to by men skilled in the art of making composite drinks, the Latin lads could get tipsy at their ease. Drinking shops there must have been, we think, in the coolest cities, but probably they were either moveable tents or wooden shanties, and hence no vestige of them remains.

We don't see, however, that it militates against the glory of the former mistress of the world that none of her citizens knew how to keep a hotel. They were none the less "good men" for that. In fact, the absence of the institution is an implied compliment to Roman hospitality. The people in travelling probably "put up" at each other's houses—a convenient and economical plan for the travelling public of any country, though rather hard upon the stationary portion of the community.

Nevertheless, there is much to be said in favor of the hotel system—and particularly of the American hotel system, the most perfect in the world. The *beau ideal* of personal comfort and independence is comprised in a sojourn at a first-class hotel. Upon the whole we pity the Greeks and Romans.

The above bit of history we gather from an old paper, it shows the great contrast between Imperial Rome in her palmy days—that mighty "seven billed city" and our own "seven billed city" San Francisco, which would have been an Imperial City, had not those seven hills been ruthlessly destroyed by political demagogues of early days, San Francisco by nature was intended to be the finest city on Earth. A City set on seven hills, whose light and influence was to have been a pattern of Beauty and Might—but alas! the ruthless despoiler has marred nature's glorious work—and we must submit—but the genius, taste, and wealth of our mighty men have reared here in this modern age Hotels unequalled the world over, for elegance, comfort and real enjoyment, and of these Hotels, our PARADISE HOTEL is indeed an Imperial Hotel, eclipsing the glory of any Public Edifice even in Imperial Rome. We only wish it could have stood upon one of our seven hills, truly typical of our Imperial City—declined in twenty five years to surpass any city in the world for power and influence.

"A woman oftener fascinates a man by what she overlooks in him, than by what she sees."





## Agriculture.

## THE REASON.

[A valuable lesson for all who find fault with dame fortune, when the fault is alone with the complainer. "We make or mar our own fortune."—Ed. F.]

Two reapers toiled, their task half done,  
Had reached a tree whose shade had run  
Full twice its length;  
With falling strength  
Both cast themselves beneath:  
Both grasped their teeth  
And cursed their lot  
"We toil and sweat, we sweat and toil,  
And while the owner of this soil  
Is blessed with plenty, through our sweat  
We scarcely have enough to eat!"  
Thus reasoning, one reached forth his hand  
To grasp a pot.  
Both took a draught. Oh, what disgrace!  
The very stuff soon flushed their face,  
And temper too.  
Says one: "This world is all a chance!  
I'll not believe in Providence;  
Through rain or shine, through cold or hot,  
We toil and labor all for naught!"  
A sycophant passed, his voice was heard,  
With tenderness his heart was stirred,  
And bending low, to make him hear,  
He whispered softly in his ear:  
"God is to you a partial Father.  
While you drink rum, this farmer water!"  
Wm. Howells.

## DREYER'S IMPROVED LIMA BEAN.

This bean is the product of the green wrinkled variety obtained from Mr. H. Kimber, of Kimberberton, Chester County, Pa., about thirty years ago. Selections of the best specimens were annually made for seed until the bean has increased in early maturity and size, and established the present standard character.

The distinctive features of this sort are early maturity, prolificness and extra quality of bean; containing more saccharine matter and producing one-third more shelled beans to the pod than the Large Lima, while the shelling becomes an easy matter, from the fact of the pods being entirely full of beans, forming one against the other like peas in a pod.

The American Agriculturist of November, 1874, says: "In these beans the pods are not only full, with no spaces between, but are as full as they can stick, the seeds so crowding one another that the ends of the central beans are square; the bean is so much thicker than the ordinary kind. A vine of this kind bearing the same number of pods as one of the ordinary variety would, we should judge, yield nearly if not twice as much in shelled beans. The pod being so completely filled, the shelling becomes an easy matter, and the beans when cooked are much superior to the ordinary ones, as the amount of skins is much smaller in proportion to the enclosed nutriment."

[From Dreyer's new Seed Catalogue and Guide, an excellent book kindly sent us.—Ed. F.]

## FRUIT ITEMS FROM NEBRASKA.

PEACHES are reported killed in Michigan, Wisconsin and in Illinois, while in Nebraska there are plenty of fruit buds yet unopened.

APPLES, pears and cherries, promise a large yield in the river counties of this State.

PLANT the Concord Grape Vine if you wish to raise a good crop of that luscious fruit.

HOGSTON'S Seedling Gooseberry is the only profitable variety of that fruit to plant.

THE Ohio Convey Horticultural Society holds its regular meeting the first Saturday in each month. This society has a library worth three hundred dollars.

TAM State Horticultural Society will probably hold its Summer Meetings at Nebraska City.

AT this writing the prospect of a good fruit crop in this State is very flattering.

HON. J. STEARNS MORROW, the pioneer fruit grower, says there is more profit in growing apples in Nebraska at one dollar per bushel than corn fifty cents.

FRANCO, as you may be surprised to hear, is the greatest wheat producing country in the world. She produces 332,209,000 bushels in 1873. The United States ranks second in this respect, and Russia third.

BLOOD, to be eminently prepotent in cattle, requires to approximate to that purity found in the blood of the thoroughbred race horse; and when we use the term thoroughbred, we mean tracing to the original source from whence our thoroughbreds spring on both sides.

CRASSWOLD conducted experiments have demonstrated the fact that seasoned wood, well saturated with oil when put together will not shrink in the dryest weather. Wheels have been known to run many years, even to the wearing out of the tires. Balled linseed oil is the best for general use, although it is now known that crude petroleum on even old wheels is of great benefit.

THERE is a gentlemanly idiot in New Haven, Conn., who stamps all letters detained at the Post Office in that city for lack of stamps, and sends them on their way. In 1874 he stamped 3,088, expending \$50.52, of which sum he received \$19.68.

A corn-extractor that has never been patented.—The crow.

## MELBOURNE WOOL MARKET—AUSTRALIA.

We give herewith the condition of the Wool Market as reported in *Goldborough's* excellent *Monthly Circular* for February, which we copy from our excellent contemporary, *The Town and Country*, published at Sydney.

We also give the markets of Hides, Tallow, Skins, and Preserved meats.

During the month a fair business has been transacted, 19,738 bales have been catalogued, and about 14,500 bales sold. These quantities show a considerable diminution on those of the previous month, and it is evident the season is nearly over, the sales for the past ten days having been comparatively unimportant. Washed fleeces has in some instances been sold at a shade steeper rates, whilst on the other hand greasy wool has been selling in most cases at easier prices, the absence of the American demand having to a certain extent affected the market. On the whole, however, there is no great alteration, and we may quote about the same rates as we did last month. The lots offered have generally been in ordinary to average condition, nearly all the best clips having been disposed of earlier in the season. A larger proportion than usual has consisted of small lots from farmers, and these have been bought principally by the fellmongers to scour and place in proper order before shipment, the cleansing and skirting being in many cases defective. An unusually large quantity has been sold during the season now nearly terminated, 139,636 bales have been catalogued at the auction sales in Melbourne and Geelong, and 99,803 bales sold. At the corresponding period of last year 112,783 bales had been offered, and 67,056 bales sold, thus showing an increase of 26,853 bales in the quantity offered, and 32,527 bales—or nearly fifty per cent—in the quantity sold as compared with last season. A considerable proportion of this increase is due to the spirited operations of the American buyers, they having bought 19,000 bales in this market for direct shipment to the United States, as against 7500 bales in the previous season. Apart, however, from this increased business on American account there is abundant evidence of the growing importance of Melbourne as a great wool mart, as shown by the augmented quantities submitted to public competition each year. This has become so generally recognized that we now have buyers from the chief manufacturing centres of Great Britain, Europe, and America. We have telegraphic communication with all the great markets, and the different steam routes at present in operation via Suez, America, and the Cape of Good Hope, have practically placed us in close proximity to Europe and the United States. The voyage can be made in a little over six weeks, and under very favorable circumstances, first-class steamers and a choice of routes being available, consequently it is comparatively easy for manufacturers to send their representatives here to secure the class of wool specially adapted for their requirements. Considerable orders are sent by telegram to brokers and merchants, the bulk of the purchases being in fact made by experienced buying brokers, of whom there are now a number located in Melbourne. Taking these facts into consideration we can scarcely auger otherwise than favorably for the future of the Victorian wool trade; and we believe that each year it will attain greater development. Over 260,000 bales, being more than one half the entire export of the Australian colonies were shipped from Melbourne and Geelong last season; and this proportion will probably be increased in the current year. But it is not alone in quantity, but in quality also that this market excels, the merino clips of Victorian and Riverina growth being admittedly unsurpassed for the manufacture of fine goods. The warehouse accommodation and general facilities for business now available will bear favorable comparison with the best markets; and with the continuous extension of railways into the interior increasing quantities will, no doubt, be diverted here for disposal. We can only hope that the manufacturing interest will continue prosperous, and thus admit of a continuance of the present satisfactory prices for the raw material. The shipments to date show a considerable increase when compared with those of the corresponding period of last year; but this is due to a great extent to the wool having come forward much earlier, the favorable weather, and improved railway communication, having facilitated its transit to the sea-board. Freight continues at 3d for greasy and 3d per lb. for washed, delivered in London. Prices current:—Greasy, inferior, 7 1/2 to 8d; ordinary to average, 10d to 11d; good to superior, 1s to 1s 3d; fleece washed—inferior, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; ordinary to average, 1s 7d to 1s 9d; average to good, 1s 9d to 2s; superior, 2s to 2s 4d; scoured—inferior, 1s 4d to 1s 6d; ordinary, 1s 6d to 1s 8d; middling to good, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; superior, 1s 11d to 2s 2d.

[We have beautiful samples of Australian Wool at our office, just received.

The value of the wool can easily be seen, by estimating the shilling at 25 cts., thus the price of the wool is from 15 cts. to 55 cts.—Ed. F.]

HIDES.—This market remains stationary, a moderate supply of town and country slaughtered being sold at auction to the local tanners at late quotations, viz: Ox-hides, 22s to 32s 8d each; Cow hides, 15 to 22s each; Victorian salted, 4d to 5d per lb; New Zealand, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per lb; and calf skins up to 7 1/2 per lb.

TALLOW.—Since our last circular we have sold by auction and private contract 1107 casks, the bulk of which was taken for shipment to London at the following prices: Motion £31 10s to £35; beef, £30 to £31 10s; and mixed, £27 to £31 per ton.

SHEEPSKINS.—The salesrooms have been well supported by the fellmongers, and the shipping trade, all the skins sent forward being disposed of at about the same rates as those ruling last month. We quote butcher skins from 1s 3d to 3s

each; full grown skins, 4s to 7s each, and dry station skins 5d to 8d per lb.

KANGAROO SKINS.—Large skins in good condition are in great demand, and realize from 12d to 13d per lb., but small and inferior skins are much neglected, and are almost unsaleable, even at the low prices of 5d to 8d per lb.

PREPARED MEATS.—The returns received from shipments have for some time past been of a more or less unsatisfactory character; consequently the operations of the few companies still in working order have been on a limited scale. Although fat stock is now selling at comparatively low prices, still the margin for profitable results is apparently not considered sufficient to encourage active operations.

## THE CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

We give the annexed report of this famous market, from the *Chicago Live Stock and Produce Reporter* of March 19. A very lively little Journal in its reports on these matters.

## BEEF CATTLE.

The following are the receipts and shipments of beef cattle at the Union Stock Yards during the week ending to-day, also last week, and for the three corresponding weeks of the present and four preceding years, together with the extreme range of prices paid at each period:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Saturday, Mar. 13.....	639	1,777
Monday, " 15.....	3,148	1,336
Tuesday, " 16.....	2,725	1,709
Wednesday, " 17.....	2,903	2,218
Thursday, " 18.....	2,865	3,283
Friday, " 19 (to 3 o'clock).....	1,978	1,806

Total this week.....	14,948	12,126
Total last week.....	17,037	12,631
Corresponding week last year.....	15,345	12,730

## Receipts, Shipments, and Prices for Five Years.

Three weeks end'g.	Range of Prices.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Mar. 19, 1873.....	\$1.25 a 7 1/2 cts	41,351	35,156
" " 1874.....	1.27 a 6 1/2 cts	41,577	37,769
" " 1875.....	1.25 a 7 1/2 cts	41,777	39,090
" " 1876.....	1.20 a 6 7/8 cts	34,533	37,107
" " 1877.....	1.35 a 7 1/2 cts	25,971	23,263

The supply of cattle in this market during the current week has been somewhat below the anticipations of some who quite calculated that in addition to the two thousand head of burnt-out distillery cattle from Starling, there would be a full run of ordinary grades.

THE following are the receipts and shipments of hogs at the Union Stock Yards during the week ending to-day, also for the three corresponding weeks of the present and four preceding years, together with the extreme range of prices paid at each period:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Saturday, March 13.....	2,948	2,948
Monday, " 15.....	5,359	5,412
Tuesday, " 16.....	7,799	3,413
Wednesday, " 17.....	5,279	4,163
Thursday, " 18.....	7,475	4,425
Friday, " 19 (to 3 o'clock).....	7,639	3,976

Total this week.....	39,256	21,255
Total last week.....	34,971	29,578
Corresponding week last year.....	62,363	49,207

## Receipts, Shipments and Prices for Five Years.

Three weeks end'g.	Range of Prices.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Mar. 19, 1873.....	\$1.87 a 8 7/8 cts	149,063	91,905
" " 1874.....	1.49 a 6 1/2 cts	134,781	119,832
" " 1875.....	1.37 a 5 1/2 cts	191,416	150,448
" " 1876.....	1.00 a 4 1/2 cts	1,17,773	101,530
" " 1877.....	6.00 a 7 1/2 cts	61,658	51,203

The supply of hogs in this market during the past week has been again small and within the demand. The continued severity of the weather and the unfavorable condition of the country roads have undoubtedly tended to lessen our receipts, but the steady decline which appears to be going on in the general quality as well as in the average weights, indicate but too plainly that the end of the winter's crop has been reached, and that feeders have, and probably prematurely, been compelled to commence on their spring stock.

A COW WITH A WOODEN LEG.—An English country paper records the following fact: "A young cow on the farm of Mr. Wilton, in Barrowdale, Cumberland, recently broke her leg. It was amputated, and a wooden leg supplied, and she is now walking about and doing well."

## NEVILLE &amp; CO.,

## Bag, Tent, and Hose Factory,

113 Clay & 114 Commercial Streets,  
San Francisco,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

Bags, Burlaps, Duck,  
Canvas and Cottons.

## ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

J. M. NEVILLE. G. H. BRYANT.  
39.20

## Gypsum, or Land Plaster.

This is one of the best fertilizers known for Grass Lands, and especially for Clover.

Gypsum is the well-known fertilizer of which Liebig speaks so highly. Those who are cultivating Alfalfa would do well to try Gypsum when they establish their new fields to secure a strong and sure stand at once.

Gypsum prepared in good strong barrels can be had at very reasonable rates, large or small quantities.

Orders should be addressed to  
CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE,  
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

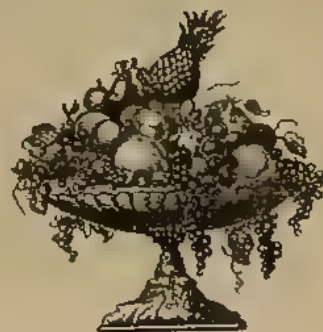
## BERNARD S. FO

ESTABLISHED 1853.

## WHOLESALE NURSERY.

## STOCKS FOR

## NURSERYMEN.



Plum Seedlings, Mirabelle, Best French Stock,

does not Sucker, \$50.00 per 1000

Apples Seedlings, 10.00 " 1000

Pear Seedlings, 10.00 " 1000

Cherry, Massard Seedlings, 12.00 " 1000

" Mameloe Seedlings, 20.00 " 1000

Walnuts English, 4 to 6 feet, 15.00 " 100

Cork Elm, best Elm, 4 to 6 feet, 15.00 " 100

Bine Gum, or Eucalyptus in

variety, from 5.00 to 10.00 " 100

## Rare and Valuable Trees.

A Large Stock of the Following:

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA,  
" ACOUMINATA,

" TRIPETALA,

GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ,

HEATH LEAVED ARBORVITÆ,

ORATEGUS ARBORIA,

SWEDISH JUNIPER,

IRISH JUNIPER,

MEDITERRANEAN HEATHS, \$1.50 per dozen,

LAURUSTINUS, from 6 to 12 in. 2.50 "

## ORANGES AND LEMONS.

Making the growth of Oranges and Lemons a specialty I have imported from all sources the Best known Varieties, and now offer Five Thousand Grafted Trees properly worked and twice transplanted, \$18.00 per dozen.

## GRAFTED ORANGES

By the Hundred and Thousand at Prices on Application.

To Amateurs in want of large PALMS, large AVICARIAS, large CAMELLIAS, and large TREES FRUIT, we have a good Stock on hand.

We offer also the usual Large Stock of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES.

BERNARD S. FOX,  
SAN JOSE.

THOS. MEHERIN, Agent,  
510 BATTERY STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

41.10.



C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

DECEMBER 29, 1874.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

## LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7:00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7:00 A. M. Sundays excepted. Valjejo Steamer, (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Valjejo with Trains for California, Knight's Landing and Sacramento making close connections at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

8:00 A. M. Sundays only. Valjejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Valjejo and Trains for California and Sacramento.

12:00 M. Sundays excepted. Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Valjejo, Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3:00 P. M. Daily. San Jose Passenger Trains, via Oakland, stopping at all Way Stations.

4:00 P. M. Sundays excepted. Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Delano and Los Angeles.

4:00 P. M. Sundays excepted. Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Valjejo with Trains for California, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4:00 P. M. Sundays excepted. Sacramento Steamer, (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6:30 P. M. Sundays excepted. Overland Emigrant Train, via Oakland—Through Freight and Accommodation.

## OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND.

"Daily"—7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, and 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 and 10:30 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—11:45 A. M.

"Sundays only"—10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 12:30 and 1:00 P. M.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.

"Daily"—7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 and 10:30 P. M.

"Sundays only"—11:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO FRUIT VALE.

"Daily, except Sundays"—7:00, 9:00 and 10:00 A. M.; 5:00 and 10:30 P. M.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BROOKLYN.

"Daily"—7:30, 8:30 and 9:30 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00 and 10:30 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—11:00 A. M. and 11:45 P. M.

"Sundays only"—10:30 and 11:30 P. M.

## FROM BROOKLYN TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily"—6:10, 7:10, 8:10 and 10:10 A. M.; 12:40, 2:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:00 and 10:10 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5:35 A. M.

## FROM ALAMEDA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily"—7:00, 8:00 and 9:00 A. M.; 3:00, 3:50, 5:00, 6:00 and 7:00 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—11:00, 11:30, 12:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

## FROM FRUIT VALE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily, except Sundays"—6:45, 8:30 and 11:05 A. M.; 3:20 and 9:05 P. M.

## FROM OAKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily"—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30 and 1:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

"Sundays only"—10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 12:30 and 1:30 P. M.

T. H. GOODMAN,  
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE,  
General Superintendent.

## REMOVAL OF DEPOT.

## Southern Pacific Railroad.

## Change of Time.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1874.

Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco

TOWNSEND ST., BETW THIRD AND FOURTH STS.

AS FOLLOWS:

8:30 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, El Estero, San

Francisco, Fresno, Redding and Way Station,

making Stage connections at Gilroy for El Estero, at San Jose for

San Jose, at Fresno for Watsonville and Santa Cruz, at

Salinas for Monterey, and at Redding for Paso Robles, La

Grande, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Francisco

and Los Angeles.

3:20 P. M. Daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted)





## Horticulture.

## THE FLOWERS OF CALIFORNIA.

[We make the following extract from No. 2, of *Vick's Floral Guide*, for 1875. A most interesting number, and this kind and courteous compilation to our Flowers and to our Citizens, make it doubly valuable.—Ed. F.]

We have written a good many pages about our travels in California, and have had a dozen or more engravings made illustrating its scenery and flowers, but these we are compelled to reserve for our next number, for the truth is, when we are at work on the *Guide* we get so interested and enthusiastic, that we feel like getting out a number every week or day, or all the time, and can hardly wait the proper season. There are flowers, however, that we must describe in this number, because we have seen or heard of them, gathered, or had collected for us, that perhaps some of our readers will like to obtain.

Never did any one meet with kinder friends than it was our exceeding good fortune to fall in with in California. If we wanted to say over so bad things about the country we couldn't do it, if we thought it would hurt the feelings of these friends, even for a moment. Fortunately, we have nothing bad to say, and therefore no temptation to conceal the truth. There was our good friend, Professor Carr, and his active, wonderful wife, who scales the highest summits of the Sierra Mountains on botanical excursions, and practically asserts woman's rights by carrying her portion of tent and provisions over heights that only the feet of Indians have trod. And Dr. Kellogg, one of the most enthusiastic botanists we have ever known, and one of the noblest of men. When in the Bank of California, surrounded with tons of the precious metals, one of the officers remarked, pointing to a bag of gold, "If Kellogg was after a new flower and that bag of gold should be in his pocket, he would not see it, or if he did, would jump right over it; gold is dross to him. Another choice spirit, and enthusiastic botanist, was our kind friend Bloomer. His attentions were so delicate that we could bear any amount, without feeling it at all oppressive. Every day, almost, he furnished our breakfast table with a choice bouquet, and every evening button-hole flowers for ourselves and friends. With what delightful anticipations have we been looking forward to a month's rest life among the mountains and canyons, with Bloomer, and Kellogg and Mrs. Carr as guides and companions—a half-planned excursion for another summer. Alas! in such company we shall never tread the snow-capped summits, or search the wild-flowers in the shady canyons, for a heart-broken widow and sorrowing children are watering with tears the flowers that blossom on the grave of the kind-hearted Bloomer.

Very many and very pleasant friendships we formed, and to many we are indebted for attentions that made our journey pleasant and profitable. To these we shall allude in the sketch of our travels. We only designed to say in this, that having seen and heard of some things new, and others not yet in general cultivation, we engaged Dr. Kellogg to spend the summer and autumn in collecting for us, and have received from him almost every week both bulbs and seeds. Most of these we have placed in our grounds for trial, but a few we feel prepared to offer our customers.

## BEAUTIFUL PLANTS.

It is impossible to have a more magnificent genus of bulbous plants than these. Under the simplest conditions of culture they throw up spikes from one to four feet high surmounted by immense trumpet shaped blooms, some nearly a foot wide when fully expanded, and varying from four to ten inches in length. The colours are at once diverse and striking—pure whites lined and flushed with yellow, light rose, vermilion, dark red and purple. Rich yellows, faded and spotted. Even purple and blue tints are at last to be had. Added to this are the fine salts, nearly pure, of whites, yellow, rose, vermilion, maroon, and dark purple. The genus is truly astounding in its immense blooms, wealth of coloring and regal habit. Of most accommodating habits and easy culture, suitable for either stove, greenhouse, or conservatory. To be potted in good fibrous loam, with about one-fourth leaf mold, and some well decomposed manure and silver sand added; then started in heat, and have attention after flowering to ripen off, discontinuing water as the foliage shows signs of going off, but avoid shrivelling the leaves. When at rest they require very little space, and may be stowed away in any dry cool place. With a moderate collection of these bulbs, a succession of these beautiful flowers may be had all the year round.

## DWARF (INDIAN SHOT).

These are at once the most useful and the most effective plants in the sub-tropical movement; grand foliage masses, and some of them are very fine and free bloomers. Make well furnished and distinct specimens also for the greenhouse and conservatory, especially the variegated sorts. Immense strides have lately been made in improving the size and color of the flowers, which are now nearly as large as the *Gleditsia*, and of the richest tints of crimson, scarlet, orange, and yellow.

low. If taken up and potted in the autumn they will continue blooming onwards till Christmas. Like most florist's favorites they do not reproduce themselves true from seed. "Possess every quality the most fastidious could desire, and present a useful and charming variety. Another good quality of these most useful subjects is their power of withstanding the storms of autumn; they do better than many of our hardy shrubs and herbaceous plants. Canes protected by a coating of litter have been left out in Battersea Park through the most severe winters, and during the unfavorable summer of 1867, attained a height of nearly twelve feet. These noble plants would also adorn the conservatory, which is often as devoid of any dignified vegetation as the unhappy flower gardens which are seen all over the country.

*Adiantum gracillimum*.—Plants of this most charming novelty have recently been introduced to the notice of English florists, no less a price than \$5 being charged for it. It is described as being of surpassing elegance for decorative purposes, and a beautiful contrast to the now well known *A. Farleyense*. The extreme minuteness and durability of its fronds will make it popular with bouquet makers, and it is said to retain its beauty, when out for a much longer period than the old *A. cuneatum*. Thomas Moore says of it: "The genus *Adiantum* has probably contributed more beautiful plants to our fern-houses than any other belonging to the order, and the species now offered for the first time is a sufficient proof that its stores are not yet exhausted. In the well known *A. Farleyense* we have a massive grandeur, found in no other species, and in *A. gracillimum* we have the most elegant and graceful form yet introduced, so that wherever these plants are grown, these two extreme forms will assuredly become great favorites. The fronds are about a foot long, and from eight to nine inches across. The texture of the frond is very thin and fragile, and its color is the very pale yellowish-tinted olive green. Its light and graceful fronds will render it simply invaluable to the bouquetist, while its hardness will commend it to all fern-growers for decorative purposes."—*The Horticulturist*

A *gracillimum*.—In a florist's garden at Nice, France, there was gathered this year a flower of *Glaire de Dijon* rose, which measured 5½ inches in diameter and 16½ inches in circumference.

## COCKROACHES IN PLANT-HOUSES.

A very simple and effectual remedy is given in the *Revue Horticole*, communicated by M. Loary, chief propagator at the Jardin Fleuri, Paris. It is as follows: Dissolve the heads of a box of phosphor matches in a pint of water, then mix with it about one pound of flour and about one half of sugar, of which these insects are very fond. The mixture may then be distributed in various parts of the house over night, on pieces of board, slate, etc. and when examined in the morning, numbers of dead cockroaches will be found close where the poison has been laid.



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.—January Number just issued, and contains over 100 Pages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more than 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plates, etc. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.



Always Fresh and Reliable.

DREER'S GARDEN CALENDAR, 1875, contains descriptive and priced lists of Vegetable, Flower and Grass Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Novelties and every Garden Requirement. Beautifully Illustrated. Mailed free. Addres HENRY A. DREER, Philadelphia, Pa.

## SPLENDID WEEPING TREES.

The various kinds of Weeping Trees which have been illustrated in our Journal for some time past, and which are now being cultivated largely in other States in Parks and Gardens, are now being introduced into California successfully.

Persons desirous of securing these splendid Ornamental Trees can see illustrations of all the different varieties known, and learn their character, beauty and cost, and also secure these trees by calling at the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

## SEED WAREHOUSE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

409 & 411 Davis street, cor. Washington.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,

Seedsman & Florists,

Dealer in all kinds of

FARM GARDEN, VEGETABLE

AND

FLOWER SEEDS,

ALSO

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES,

GARDEN SHRUBS, AND

FLOWERING PLANTS.

We intend to be prepared for the largely increasing trade in Seeds which the increased population and extended culture now demands, and for this reason we have secured an unusually large stock for early trade, which by reason of our early sales must begin early.

Having been constantly engaged in the SEED TRADE for Twenty Years, we claim to know the wants of the Farmer, Gardener and Florist, and it is our aim to always have the most complete, extensive and reliable Stock of Seeds to be found in the State, and such as we can always

GUARANTEE TO OUR PATRONS.

We offer them at the lowest and desirable kinds in large and small lots as they desire, and our prices are terms shall always be satisfactory.

## OUR SPECIALTY.

A complete assortment of our Native Tree Seeds, both Evergreen and Deciduous, with all desirable kinds of Tree Seeds.

## PURE

California Alfalfa.

Our Sales of this Famed Clover was very large in 1873.

## CHOICEST GRASS SEEDS.

Kentucky Blue Grass,  
Timothy, or Herds Grass,  
Orchard Grass, Rye Grass,  
Red and White Clover.  
Rat Tail.

Our Collection of Garden Seeds cannot be surpassed, it is complete in every department.

We invite all Seed Buyers, whether Wholesale or Retail to call and see our establishment, and we feel assured we can supply and please them.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,

409 and 411 Davis Street,  
San Francisco.



1875.

1875.

W. R. Strong & Co.

THE

American Seed Store

AND

Capital Nurseries,

NO. 8 & 10 J STREET SACRAMENTO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Field and Garden Seeds of all kinds. Also Growers and Dealers in Trees, Plants, Shrubs, and all Nursery Stock, grown with care.

All orders for Seed, Trees and Plants will have special care and attention, and all orders will be packed and forwarded with promptness.

The undersigned are also large Dealers in Fruits, Grains and Vegetables, all orders for these for shipment over the Railroad or to any part of the State will be duly attended to, and on the most reasonable terms.

Send for our Catalogue.

W. R. STRONG, & CO.,

41.24 No. 8 and 10 J Street, Sacramento.

EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

We have received the Acorns of the Edible Evergreen Oak from Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner at Yeddo, for the Emperor of Japan.

This NEW OAK is thus described by the Commissioner in his valuable letter on *Quercus cuspidata*. "Thunberg" The Japanese name is *Shi Koki*, the Chinese name, *Ka*. It is an Evergreen, growing to the height of thirty and forty feet and has a deep glossy foliage, it forms a beautiful hedge, and its acorns are edible, being highly esteemed by the Japanese. Its wood is strong and durable.

Few of these Acorns can be had at the FARMER OFFICE.

\$5 to \$20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address W. R. STRONG, & Co., Portland, Maine, 4121 yf

The American Seedling Co., Boneless Seedlings, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Seedlings.

## OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN

FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, feeding and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of the best Corn Meal, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1863, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of food produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 16 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22-100 per cent. For Horses and Cattle it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and giving it a quality to a great extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally utilized with the milk of cows, sheep, or goats, or of any kind. It improves the milk, and it is for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase the bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BREED OATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other food and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Struckwind, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to Chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality. At present price \$30 per ton in New York at \$40 per ton, gold, at \$50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as small as one barrel by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, Kingston, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS.

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

TREES AND SEEDS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE WORLD.

The attention of Nurserymen throughout the United States, is called to our immense Stock of

Magnolia Grandiflora Trees,

embracing all sizes, from 6 inches to 8 feet, grown from Seed on dry upland, and therefore perfectly hardy. We offer in quantity at following rates:

1 Year Seedlings, healthy plants, 6 to 9 inches, \$5 per 100, \$25 per 500, \$40 per 1000

2 Years Seedlings, transplanted, fine stocky plants, 12 to 18 inches, \$10 per 100, \$40 per 500, \$80 per 1000.

Larger Trees, 2 to 6 feet, at Special Rates.

Also, SEED of the same, this season's growth, cleaned ready for planting—sent by mail, postpaid, at \$2.50 per single pound. Four pounds and upwards, at \$2 per pound.

Address, C. C. LANGDON & CO.,

41.14ml LARGESIDE, near MOBILE, ALA.

CAMELLIA SEED—FRESH.

An Invoice of very Pure and Fresh Seed of the CAMELLIA JAPONICA just received by last Steamer direct from Japan.

Florists and Amateurs can secure this choice Seed in Packets of \$1 each.

Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to, and Seed sent by Mail free of Postage.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1875, will be ready by Jan. 1st for all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. In it will be found several valuable varieties of new vegetables introduced for the first time this season, having made new vegetable a specialty for many years. Growing over a hundred and fifty varieties on several farms, I would particularly invite the purchase of market gardeners and all others who are especially desirous to have their seed pure and fresh, and of the very best strains. All seed sent out from my establishment are covered by three years' warranty as given in my catalogue.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY Marblehead, Mass.

FLOWER

SEEDS.

VEGETABLE

SEEDS.

41.21.00p

W. H. SPOONER,

Boston, Mass.

CHOICE

EUCALYPTUS SEED.

We have received a small Invoice of Seed of the Rare Varieties of the Eucalyptus tree—a few ounces only of each will be offered for sale by us—designing to propagate these varieties as rare and highly valuable.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## COMMISSION

SALES-ROOM

—AND—

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. for the great mass of purchasers. We would therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent. together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include a satisfactory reference or the Cash; or bill could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the following val implements.

THE POTATO PLANTER,

JERRE'S PATENT CHURN,

OSBORN'S CURD CUTTER,

PATENT WEEDING HOB,

WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and the time of a visit to the city.

## TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS:

ALSO

TOBACCO SEED,

COTTON SEED

COFFEE SEED,

TEA SEED

WITH ALL RARE NEW SEEDS.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD. GARDEN. FLOWER.

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Each and all in their Season.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS,

All Orders for such Plants filled with dispatch.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay throughout the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best system of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article introduced for the same.

A large Library of Rural Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.

OFFICE 320 CLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Cranberry Roots.

A Lot of Fresh "Cranberry Roots" of the very Best Variety, received from the Barnstable (Mass.) Cranberry Meadows, and in very perfect order.

Just Received, and for Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

Fresh Paddy, or Rice Seed.

AN INVOICE OF "FRESH PADDY," or Seed of Rice—Fresh and Pure—just received by last Steamer from Japan.

Those who desire to experiment with Rice on our Tule or Swamp Lands now have an opportunity to procure good and reliable Seed.

The Rice Seed will be put up in cloth bags and sent by mail free of postage at \$1 per bag of one quart.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

TEA SEED—FRESH.

A VERY CHOICE LOT OF GENUINE TEA SEED JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER in Macdonald & Co.'s Line—Imported to Order.

This Seed will be put up in Packages at 50 cents each. Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to—and Seed sent Free of Postage. For Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

WHERE WAS THE ADVERTISEMENT?

Purchasers who read the Advertisements in our Columns, and make their purchases thereby, will do us a kindness by stating to those of whom they purchase, where they obtained the information of their wants.



## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1875

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND  
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

330 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

## FARMER'S READING ROOM

Farmers and mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Students are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Cori-olites of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, in TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Newspaper type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any later space. Each subsequent insertion half the first rate. This is believed to be the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

## SAMPLE COPIES.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with his pamphlet marked, may understand it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER,  
San Francisco, Cal.

## POSTPAID PAPERS.

All Copies of the FARMER sent from this Office are Post Paid by us, consequently all who receive our Paper are relieved from all Postage at the Office where they are received.

We give this Special Notice so that our Patrons, and all our Subscribers, and those who receive our extra and complimentary copies, may know they are Free from all Postage.

## GOPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I hereby certify that the firm of Warren & Co., doing business in the City and County of San Francisco as Editors and Publishers of the California Farmer at 330 Clay street, is and has been for years composed of the undersigned alone, and only the undersigned.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

San Francisco, January 1st, 1875.

## Editor's Chair.

**Home Department.**—We invite a special attention to the important articles on the 4th page, as they relate immediately to the highest interest and the best welfare of women.

**Agriculture.**—We commend the very interesting Report from Australia, the wool market of that region conveying important facts.

We also give on our front page another report, from the director of the Royal Gardens to which we call special attention.

**Horticulture.**—We give a chapter on Choice Plants on page 43 worthy note.

**The Scottish Steam Boat Poetry** we think will afford interest to many, especially to the sons of "Bonnie Scotland."

**New Postage Law.**—The New Laws on the postage of Seeds are placed in our column to guide all purchasers.

**Fish Market of New York.**—We place on our front page a very full report of the Fish market of New York, from our special correspondent, by this will be seen how California Salmon is appreciated in the City of Gotham. Our next letter will be of special interest to our market gardeners also.

**The "Gilder" Concerts.**—These most happy and really delightful concerts are indeed a most fortunate thing for our city. Mr. Gilder has struck a happy vein in thus establishing his series of concerts, which have been given to the number of about forty, and all most excellent—with the best talent and crowded houses—a splendid concert, at only twenty-five cents. Mr. Gilder is one of the most accomplished pianists that has visited our State, and he is always fortunate in having all good artists with him. We have enjoyed them much.

## Seeds and Plants by Mail.

At the closing hours of the last Session of Congress a most strange change was made in the laws relative to MAIL MATTER, doubling up all reading matter, and most particularly and seriously affecting the Agricultural Literature, by doubling the cost of the transmission of all "Seeds" and "Plants" by mail. Such measure is most highly injurious to the best interests of our country, as it is most certainly a "backward march" in civilization.

We give the new rates that must be paid now, as follows:

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

For Packages of Four Ounces,	4 cents.
" " " " " " " "	8 "
" " " " " " " "	16 "
" " " " " " " "	32 "

It must always be borne in mind by all who send Seeds or Plants by mail, that every package must be done up secure, and every package of Seeds or Plants must be prepaid, to go to the Newspaper Mail.

## THE SEASON, PROSPECTS, ETC.

The repeated showers we have been blessed with in greater or less degree in all parts of our State, has given universal relief and permanent satisfaction, so that our farmers everywhere are jubilant.

There is one feature in the farming interest this year very interesting to us especially, but the cause of common remark relative to the crops, and that is, the great excellence of all Summer FALLOWED CROPS. This plan we advanced seventeen years ago, and have advocated it ever since, prophesying that this system of farming would in the then coming future be the rule and not the exception, and that causes us now to rejoice, seeing our suggestions and advice so generally carried out.

From every quarter of our State we have good news. Crops of grain never were more promising—never indicated so grand a harvest as this year. The orchard and vineyard interests are very promising. It is true the cool, dry, cold weather and chilling north winds retard all growth; and while we have had some frosts, we do not think, even if the frost is more severe, it will do more than thin out the extra crop that can well be spared, for the orchardists are too apt to over-crop their trees. Now, nature will do it for them, the result will be a better crop and better fruit. The clip of wool promises to be the largest ever made, and will be better too. The market also looks better for it.

All the other principal products of our State give a goodly promise that this year will be one of more than usual prosperity.

Manufactures of all kinds are increasing. The interest on money decreases, while capital increases, and this sets the wheels of industry in full motion.

Labor is in good demand, and laborers in all trades are well paid—probably better than in any State in this Union, and thus the families of the working classes are well cared for.

California may with truth be called the Golden State in every sense of the word.

Her hills and mountains are full of "Gold and Silver."

Her valleys and plains were every year with "Golden Grains."

Her orchards are loaded with luscious "Golden Fruit."

The mountains, hills, valleys and plains, are all gleaming with "Golden Flowers."

The Currency of our State is Gold, and our people send to the people of all other lands Golden Wishes, and invite them to come to our "Golden Land," truly the Land of Promises.

## A CHANCE FOR CROAKERS.

The "north winds" that have prevailed so much of late will give croakers a chance to raise the usual howl of poor crops, the late showers washed out the first croaking, and now comes a chance for croak No. 2. But they forget that while they have been croaking the grain has been growing and has so covered the ground, that the winds cannot dry the surface so much as in former years at this date, besides, these northerly are cool and only checks the upward growth while the roots are growing stronger under ground. It is those hot northerly we fear—these cool breezes are but as trifles compared to those of former years; there are only breezes from the snow-banks and must come.

## BEAUTIFUL FLOWERING PLANTS.

We have given brief sketches of several choice flowering plants on the 43d page, to which we call special attention. The "Amaryllis," the "Ganna India," and the "Adiantum," these are all worthy cultivation more than ever, as there are many new and very beautiful varieties coming into notice.

The "Adiantum" are especially beautiful, and we think some of the most charming kinds to cultivate are our own California varieties. We know some rare kinds are found in the Yosemite Valley, at Lake Tahoe and Donner, and "Fallen Leaf Lake." We found rare kinds the last summer there, and have them growing.

The *Calladium*, of which we briefly sketch below, are a rare and exquisite plant. Handsome groups were on exhibition at the last Mechanics' Fair in the "Horticultural Department," and attracted great attention. Nothing can be more beautiful in a conservatory or a collection of plants.

We give the nomenclature, a brief sketch of these choice plants, of which there are now under cultivation by florists over fifty distinct named kinds. "This is a class of beautiful variegated foliage plants, margined and delicately traced with various rich colors, and elegantly spotted and mottled with rich shades of green, crimson, violet, rose and white, are exceedingly handsome when alone, or intermingled with other plants. As a decorative plant they are unequalled, and far planting out in partly shaded places they have succeeded admirably, for which purpose plant out June 1st, in shady positions, in well-enriched and deeply dug ground; a mixture of finely decomposed manure or leaf mold and sand should be employed. They require a moist, warm temperature; great care must be taken in their earliest stages of growth to prevent decay of the tubers from damping off. The tubers can be best preserved during the winter in charcoal dust, in a warm room."

## THE SEMI TROPICAL FARMER.

We have the announcement of Messrs. Glancy & Paynter, of Los Angeles, that they will issue a New Journal from that sunny city about the first of May, their paper to be devoted to the wants of Southern California. We are truly glad to have all such helps in the development of our State, and wish them unbounded success.

It is reported that the construction of the Panama Railroad cost 2,600 human lives from death by malaria.

## OUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

We place in our columns the announcement of the work laid out for the University this coming year, and it is to be hoped all this work will be done, and well done. It is certainly time our State should have some proof that the National Gift which was made to all Agricultural Colleges will be long show some of its fruits.

Our Agricultural College has now been in operation for many years, and how many of our Farmer's sons has been sent forth skilled in agricultural lore as aids to their own science and to labor for its advancement?

We feel a deep interest in this cause, but we cannot shut out from our mind this Great Truth, that our Nation made a Gift directly to the cause of Agriculture, for the special benefit of the Sons and Daughters of the Farmer, and this "Princely Gift" has been diverted from its true and legitimate purpose. Against this great wrong we have ever entered our protest. We rejoice in the establishment of every University, College and Seminary of learning, but we have labored for the Agricultural cause, and we know this cause has been wronged, and the means intended to build up an Agricultural College has passed into other hands. We hope, however, to live to see a Genuine Agricultural College reared in this State, where the Working Man's interest shall have its first claim.

The words of the "Hon. David Broderick," in his great maiden speech in the Senate must be fulfilled—"The day is coming, yes, will come, when the Working Men shall Rule this Nation."

The course of Five Lectures by very distinguished Scientists from abroad, will do good. We hope, however, to see the sons of our California Farmers, so educated in our own College as to be able to give us Home Professions in the great sciences.

The Second course we are glad to note will be given by the citizens of our State, who, we trust, will give us such Lectures as will fire up the hearts of the people to work for our Agricultural College. The courses announced embrace valuable branches of Natural History, Culture, etc.

There is one Theme announced, so important, that we feel more than we can express, it is THE DUTY OF AGRICULTURISTS.

To do full justice to this great subject requires a mind of vast comprehension.

It required a "Macaulay" to write the History of England—a "Gibbon" for Rome—a "Milton" for Greece—and a "Rollin" for ancient history; but who can do justice to the wonderful History of California Agriculture?

Where lives the mortal that can go back and gather up the early seed planted for this great interest? Who can truthfully tell of the corner stones, the frame work, and all the vast labor that has been given to awake to life the slumbering germs of Agriculture, that were buried here in past years, only to be brought to life by the magic touch of living souls, and soul work; for work has been done. Great Work—but to give its History, age—and to give it truthfully, so that it shall stand as History. Alas! to our mind, it would require the genius of a Webster, to lay the foundation, the eloquence of an Everett, to speak of its glorious wonders, and the mind of Washington Irving, to paint the glowing imagery that truth demands to do it justice.

The History of California Agriculture cannot now be written. It is comparatively but so infant in its swaddling clothes, but it is the form of a young Hercules that shall, in coming years hold the world in its power.

We sometimes have dared to dream upon this theme, but its greatness eludes our grasp. As we look at it with our soul's lens, it rises up before us like a vision, and we hear voices telling us that in a few years a thousand mighty ships shall pass our Golden Gate annually, bearing away our "Golden Grain" by sea, and ten thousand carloads annually also shall be borne off by the electric flash, and this Dream will be but a part of the Reality—then who can write the History of Agriculture?

Long, long years ago, we felt the spirit of that enthusiasm that still burns within our heart. Then we thought of Agriculture I—aye, and of its Future, and in the autumn of 1853, when we saw the then realities of what California had done and what she could do.

We gave utterance to the following belief that was in our heart as a Picture of what we have been permitted to see realized, and for this great blessing we gratefully acknowledge the goodness of Divine Providence that has spared our life to see these things.

These were our Prophecies of the Future of California more than twenty one years ago, and published in this Journal. We only ask, how have these visions been realized?

At this moment there is many a broad and fertile valley, that in coming years shall gladden us by fields of waving grain and orchards of luscious fruit—many a bright hill side that soon shall be covered by the vine and fig tree—many a mountain upon whose lofty summit now stand, in all their pride and glory, those Giants of the forests that, like that wonder of the age, "the Mammoth Tree," the woodmen will no longer spare, these too must give place to that onward march of the Anglo-Saxon race, over mountains, hills and valleys, and marking its progress onward along the Pacific by civilization, cultivation and christianization, even till it reaches and penetrates China, Japan, and the entire Asiatic region, and winding its way back again through "New England," our mother country, to our Fatherland. This is its great destiny—and thus shall the prophecy be fulfilled.

Our Liturgies.—We are under great obligations to James Vick, Esq., the distinguished Florist and Seedman, of Rochester, N. Y., for the fine cuts illustrated in this number.

"Knowledge and timber should not be much used until they are seasoned."

## EDUCATION.

It will not be the fault of our authorities if our children and youth are not well educated, for we have well endowed Colleges, Seminaries and excellent Public Schools all over the land, so that all may learn, both rich and poor, for we have colleges where the doors are open wide, where the pupils can enter in and drink, if they will, at the "Fountain of Knowledge," without "money and without price."

We have received from the Bureau of Education at Washington an interesting pamphlet, "The National Bureau of Education; its History, Work and Limitations," containing valuable reports, memorial and statistics.

This valuable pamphlet is prepared under the direction of the Commission by Alex. S. Hays, D.D. We have also another pamphlet from the same source, being "A Statement of the Theory of Education" in the United States, as approved by many leading educators. This pamphlet contains valuable information for the cause of education, to which we shall refer. We express our thanks for these valuable favors.

CALIFORNIA NORMAL SCHOOL.—We have been favored with the Report of this Institution from the Principal, Othas. H. Allen, Esq. In addition to the report of the condition of this important feeder of educators, the pamphlet contains all the details of the school, officers, pupils, classes, conditions, and rules and regulations of the school. We return thanks for the report, and shall make good use of the information therein.

## EARLY HAYMAKING.

The appearance of the country everywhere indicates an early "Haymakers' season;" it is therefore the duty of our "Haymakers" to be looking to their Mowers, Hay-rakers and all needed implements.

Haymaking has usually begun in earnest the last of May. This year we shall see Haymakers busy at "MAY DAY," and as the happy May Day comes and our people go after their May flowers and hold their "Picnics," they will enjoy the fragrance of the new mown hay everywhere about.

Haymakers should look to our ADVERTISING Columns to learn who has the BEST HAYMAKING IMPLEMENTS.

## A MOST BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

## THE LITTLE ORPHAN'S DREAM.

We enrolled a parcel that came to this office, and for many minutes we stood enraptured with the beautiful vision before us, for it was indeed a Dream of the Beautiful, and yet the Picture was in our hands a Reality.

This splendid work of Art is a most happy conception of the Author—a sweet child in "Dream-land"—and although an "Orphan," its Loving Mother has come to it in its happy dream, once again standing beside its little bed with a cluster of flowers in her hand, emblematic of her love. "Forget me not," and there lays the sweet "Orphan" happy in her dream.

It is but rarely we look upon a more beautiful conception for a Picture than this now before us. "THE LITTLE ORPHAN'S DREAM."

We could almost believe that sweet child on waking, would say in the words of the Poet.

"When sleep's calm wing is on my brow,  
And dreams of peace my spirit fill,  
Before me, like a misty star,  
That form floats dim, and beautiful."

"But ah! 'tis gone, 'tis gone and never  
Mine such waking bliss can be:  
Oh! I would sleep, would sleep forever  
Could I thus but dream of thee?"

We commend it most earnestly to all "lovers of the beautiful." Tale and work is from Messrs. George Shinn & Co., Art Publishers, Portland, Maine—it can undoubtedly be found at our Picture Stores.

## ELAINE.

This famed picture of our young California artist, Toby E. Rosenthal, who has won to himself so much honor both abroad and at home, is now on exhibition at Messrs. Snow & May's Art Gallery, 21 Kearny street. Elaine was purchased by Mrs. R. O. Johnson, of this city, and by her exhibited to the public in the noble cause of charity. The admission is placed at only twenty-five cents, that all may enjoy it, and all should, for it is truly a most remarkable picture.

## HOW TO KEEP WARM.

In a changeable climate like San Francisco where the temperature varies from 80° down to 40° in a short time, in a single day, there should be some special attention given to the physical nature both inwardly and outwardly.

The Science of Health one of the best journals in the land gives the following excellent advice: "One way not to keep warm, is to drink freely of hot drinks; to keep the pores of the skin closed; to eat more than can be digested; to sit over a hot-air furnace; to lace tightly; wear tight garters, tight shoes, tight gloves, and bundle up with 'heaps' of warm clothing; wear mufflers around the neck, and avoid a breath of cool fresh air; take wine or hitters before meals, and pile to aid digestion after eating. Do this daily, a month or more, and you will be as tender as a tropical house-plant, and will take 'dreadful colds' on the slightest exposure. Hot drinks just before going out are especially favorable to induce chills; and this is about the way many are trying to cheat nature and to prolong a miserable existence."

"Twins, warm, 'ack I, twice I'" once wrote the famous Artemus Ward. So chronicle we a similar case on King street last Thursday, which makes four such events in Danbury within six weeks. But the last twins were calves.—Danburian.

[That Editor must have been "BORN AGAIN."

Ed. F.]

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

## COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF LECTURES.

The Regents of the University have arranged for the delivery of Courses of Lectures on Agriculture during the current year of instruction (1874-5), in addition to the courses on Geology, Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, Chemistry, etc., which are regularly given by the permanent professors of the University. The persons below named have been invited to lecture on the following subjects.

These subjects are given before the College of Agriculture, but are open to all persons who desire to attend them, whether members of the University or not. At a future time, other courses of lectures will be announced: among them, a course by W. S. Clark, LL.D., President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, and a course by Prof. H. S. Morse, A. M., of the Peabody Institute, Salem, Mass.

I. On the Analysis of Soils.—By Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard, Ph. D., of the University of Michigan.

II. On the Chemistry of Household Life.—By Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard Ph. D., of the University of Michigan.

III. On Economic Botany: or the Plants which are Useful and Harmful to Human Industry.—By Prof. C. E. Bessey, M. S., of the Iowa Agricultural College.

IV. On the Improvement of Varieties in Plants and Animals.—By Prof. C. E. Bessey, M. S., of the Iowa Agricultural College.

V. On Stock Breeding.—By Prof. W. H. Brower, A. M., Botanist of the California Geological Survey, and Professor of Agriculture in the Sheffield Scientific School.

VI. A miscellaneous course of subjects pertaining to Agriculture.

The following Gentlemen have been invited to Lecture: On Insects Injurious to Vegetation.—By Henry Edwards, Esq., San Francisco.

On Forestry.—By Professor H. N. Bolander, Sacramento.

On Orange Culture.—By Dr. J. S. Stroness, Marin.

On Wheat.—By Horace Davis, Esq., San Francisco.

On Local Field Botany.—By Dr. W. P. Gibbons, Alameda, and Dr. A. Kellogg, San Francisco.

On Cotton Culture.—By J. W. A. Wright, M. A.

On the History of California Agriculture, By W. B. Swar, M. A., San Francisco.

On Lower Forms of Vegetable Life.—By Dr. H. W. Harkness, San Francisco.

On the Encyclopaedia Tree.—By Mr. R. E. O. Siskara, Berkeley.

## RECEIVED AT THE READING-ROOM

## ON THE

## CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

We acknowledge the reception of the following Books, Pamphlets, Catalogues and Papers recently which we report—special notices will be given according to their several merits.

We are in receipt of the regular monthly reports from the "Agricultural Bureau" at Washington, for which we return thanks.

We acknowledge the valuable documents sent us from the Bureau of Statistics, with thanks for the courtesy.

Catalogues Received.—We have received the extensive catalogue of Saloons, Books, Terrestrial Globes, Gemmae Plants and Miscellaneous Choice Books ( seldom found in American catalogues), from Messrs. A. L. Rouse & Son, Nurserymen and Florists, at Over-veeu, near Haarlem, Holland (successors to the late Baron Van Pallant. This catalogue contains many very rare Bulbs and Plants. It can be seen at our office for reference.

We have Good Catalogue and Descriptive Catalogue of the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store of Wm. Egan, Esq., of Toronto, Canada. A large and full Catalogue, indicative of a large and prosperous business.

Musical—Musical.—We have more new music to announce from "Gray's Music Store."

"I Heard a Voice," a sacred quartette, composed by John P. Morgan. Also,

"Prayer to the Stars," by Richard Mulder, and dedicated to his pupils. Both these pieces are of a high order of music.

Vox Humana for April, the excellent Musical Monthly sent out from the piano warehouse of W. G. Badger, Esq., agent of the Hallet & Davis Pianos. This musical monthly is truly a most excellent publication for all who are interested in music.

THANKS FOR COURTESIES RECEIVED.—We acknowledge receiving complimentary cards to visit Snow & May's Gallery on several occasions. This we enjoyed, and recommend to all persons who love beautiful Paintings and other works of art to "go and see" and enjoy, as we have done.

Courteous invitations have been received to the Popular "Gilder Concerts," which gave us great pleasure and satisfaction, and we promise all who go a real pleasure.

We return our thanks to the Constitutional Lodge 130, I. O. G. T. for a card of invitation to the social reunion on the 24th March, and regret that absence prevented our acceptance of their courtesy. Our thanks are due them for their kind intentions.

BEAUTIFUL RARE PLANTS.—We received through the mail a package of the tubers of the New Calladium, variegated foliage, from that popular florist, Peter Henderson, Esq., of New York. We shall cultivate them with care, and shall report their success. We gratefully acknowledge this favor, for we do prize such courtesies.

THAT ASPENAGUE.—We have received from our very kind friend, A. P. Smith, Esq., of "Smith's Gardens," a very liberal box of delicious asparagus, and have lived upon it, grown fat, and now return many thanks. May his asparagus beds yield like the Sugar Beet—forty tons per acre.

One of the girls at Vassar keeps up her studies, keeps track of eight love stories in weekly papers, writes twice a week to five young men, sews for a charitable society, and finds time to ride and skate and practice for a concert.



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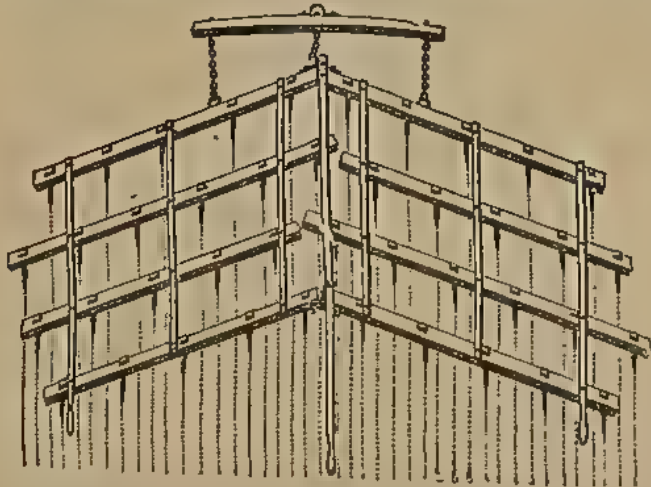
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## New Advertisements.

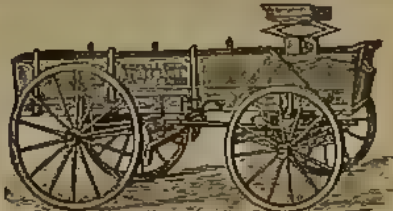
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We sold of the American Chief the past season nearly 150, and our orders are now largely in advance, so large, that we shall reach over 250 the present year.

Send us orders early, so that you may get your Plows in season and not be disappointed.

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He must be free from the common vice of Tobacco, Strong Drink and Bad Language. Application to be made by Letter as a good writer and quick at figures is important in the qualifications. No one need apply that cannot fill this requisition.

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**CONVENTION**  
**OF THE TEXAS**

**Editorial and Press Association.**

By order of the Executive Committee, the third annual session of the Texas Editorial and Press Association will be held at Houston, on Tuesday, May 11, 1875. All Editors and Publishers in the State are invited to attend and advise with the Association.

B. B. PADDOCK, President.

C. G. VOON, Secretary.

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329

**A NOTICE—SPECIAL.**

Catalogues by the Gross.—We are receiving from all parts of creation Catalogues of every form and kind, and of every business that man is engaged in to make money; the number we receive is Legion, and it is evident plainly that some desire notice for their own benefit exclusively, we therefore give the following notice.

To all our advertisers and subscribers and to all whose business leads to the development of the true interest of our State and Country, we are glad of such information as their Catalogues convey, and we shall cheerfully recognize and notice all such as early as our time and space will allow—but those who expect us to advertise them free, and do for them indirectly what they should pay for directly and promptly, we must most respectfully decline, we desire to aid in building up our State, in all its best and highest interests but, we cannot "make brick without straw" neither can we make brick wholly of straw, it is not quite as substantial as Justice requires—therefore on our entering upon our Twenty-second Year of the Old Pioneer Farmer we hope we shall be fully understood—we will cheerfully aid all good enterprises with our best energies, but there is a point where duty stops, and those who wish their business widely known, should take the true and wise course, and Advertise with us in the legitimate way





## Home Miscellany.

### SUPPOSE.

[A grand lesson for boys and girls—yes men and women too. There is much wisdom in the little song, we wish some of our music copyers would set it to music.—Ed. F.]

Suppose, my little lady,  
Your doll should break her head;  
Could you make it whole by crying  
Till your nose and eyes were red?  
And wouldn't it be pleasant  
To treat it as a joke;  
And say you're glad 'twas dolly's  
And not your head that broke?

Suppose you're dressed for walking,  
And the rain comes pouring down;  
Will it clear off any sooner  
Because you cold and frown?  
And wouldn't it be nicer  
For you to smile than pout,  
And so make sunshine in the house  
When there is none without?

Suppose your task, my little man,  
Is very hard to get;  
Will it make it any easier  
For you to sit and fret?  
And wouldn't it be wiser  
Than waiting like a dunce,  
To go to work in earnest  
And learn the thing at once?

Suppose that some boys have a horse,  
And some a coach and pair;  
Will it tire you less while walking  
To say "It isn't fair?"  
And wouldn't it be nobler  
To keep your temper sweet,  
And in your heart be thankful  
You can walk upon your feet?

Suppose the world did n't please you,  
Nor the way some people do;  
Do you think the whole creation  
Will be altered just for you?  
And isn't it, my boy or girl,  
The wisest, bravest plan,  
Whatever comes, or doesn't come,  
To do the best you can.

### SONG OF THE IRISH-AMERICAN.

BY WILLIAM COLLINS.

I prize Columbia's peerless land  
All other lands above  
But 'tis my bliss that I have known  
An Irish mother's love.  
And ever 'twas my fondest wish,  
My prayer to Heaven that I  
Might help to aid my Motherland,  
Where Tone and Emmet lie.

I've seen my country's starry flag  
Breathe high the battle's tide,  
And proudly there, in danger's front,  
The green waved, side by side.  
I've heard stern Meghera's maddened cry,  
And saw his raven frown.  
When on the heights of Fredericksburg  
The sister flags went down.

And oft beside the camp-fire's light,  
As closed the bloody day,  
When warred by the dreadful fight  
My soldier comrades lay;  
I've heard them pray, with flashing eye  
And hearts lit up with pride,  
That yet their old Green Flag would fly  
And flash by Shannon's side.

And then I've felt the fierce red blood  
Come madly through my veins,  
And thought I heard upon the breeze  
The clank of Erin's chains;  
And deeply prayed to Freedom's God  
That I might strike a blow  
To help to right poor Ireland's wrong,  
And smite her cruel foe.

Old land! I feel your banner green  
Leap up to greet the sun,  
If e'er its folds in battle gleam  
'Mid flash and blast of gun,  
There's one who in the breach shall stand  
Beneath that banner fair,  
And in the strife for Motherland  
Shall win or perish there.

—Irish World.

### (SELECTIONS.)

As you cannot avoid your own company, make it as good as you possibly can.

Isaac's motto.—It is said that when a female child is born in Indiana the unhappy father begins to save money to buy a piano.

"Your son died rather suddenly, yesterday, of throat disease," is what an Idaho sheriff wrote to a fond mother in Indiana the other day.

The more secrets you divulge, even to your best friend, the less he will think of you, and the more he will think of himself.

A little girl being asked, "Can you tell me what bearing false witness against thy neighbor is?" replied, "It is when nobody did anything, and somebody went and told of it."

In the Roundout Methodist Church on a recent Sunday morning, the usual dozing of coats was proceeding amid considerable confusion, had not been completed when the pastor, the Rev. J. J. Dean, arose to pronounce the benediction. He paused a few moments and said, "Brethren, I guess I will put on my overcoat hereafter during the benediction so as not to lose any time."

### WHY OUR WOMEN FADE SO QUICKLY.

By RICHARD TAYLOR CHURCHILL.

Many times we have vague impressions of a certain truth, which will never be brought to our minds with all its force unless brought out by external circumstances. It is a sad and deplorable fact that we cannot fully appreciate a blessing until it is lost to us. A girl comes to woman's estate fair, free, beautiful as a vernal rose sparkling with crystals of dew in the first blush of a summer morning. One, to look at her, would hardly be reminded that the lovely structure is composed of hot soda-biscuits, strong coffee, cakes, sweetmeats, etc. But such is the tendency of nature, that one may arrive at this age on such fare and appear wholesome. But how transient this beauty when its consistency is tested by the stern experience of life! Under the sober cares of womanhood it fades as the morning-glory in the hot sunshine. From three to five years from maturity we see evidence of decay in proportion to the meagreness of the foundations. The rich nut-brown hair becomes thin and asragy; the pearly teeth become decayed and unsightly, so that when the mouth is opened you are reminded of the opening of a long-closed sepulchre. "Fall of dead bones and necromancers." Next you perceive that the skin has lost its fresh and rosy hue. The rose and the lily have vanished and given place to something that reminds one strongly of the parchment used for drum-heads. The face that was so peachy and fresh is now sallow, lumpy, and wrinkled. Is it necessary that this beauty should be so short-lived, instead of a joy that is commensurate with life? No! A thousand times No! As a rule, look at a man at the age of thirty-five, and a woman at thirty. Let them stand side by side. What a picture! The man broad-shouldered, straight, stout, rosy, smooth-skinned, healthy-looking. The woman thin, shallow, wrinkled.

But the early degeneracy in health of the women of our land cannot be chiefly attributed to bad dietetic habits, for if such were the case it would include the men also. It is, however, due to fashion. How can they be healthy wrapped in such swaddling bands? See them dragging about heavy, trailing, clinging skirts loaded like coats of mail, making it a heavy task for them to be even parlor ornaments. Such clothing hinders activity, and activity is necessary to prevent stagnation of blood. Most of us know that a bounding circulation is essential to beauty, and that a bad circulation gives a person a blue pinched look, like a quail divested of its plumage.

Another great enemy to beauty is foul air. Men, as a rule, are exposed to the best air that the market affords the greater part of the time. Hence it is that their food, although it may not be of best quality, is better digested and assimilated. How is it commonly with women? Without sufficient bodily exercise to produce a good circulation, they also increase the difficulty by staying in close rooms heated by coal, and breathing the gases pent up therein. One cannot breathe impure air and long retain the beauty God has given her.

Another great source of premature decay in woman is want of mental stimulus. Men go forth and buy and sell and get gain. Boys, even at an early age, are taught to take their places in the busy world of trade. And by the time they are twenty-one they may be thoroughly versed in all the ways and means by which they may become useful members of society, and secure to themselves and others dependent upon them a "local habitation and a name." They have something to look forward to; something to warm their hearts, fire the brain, and nerve the muscles.

On the other hand, how is it with our girls and women? In the lower classes as soon as the girl is old enough she is expected to go out to sew or do housework, and in these occupations there is only one road to general promotion, if it may be called such—that of marriage. The girl soon finds that her lot is that of a needle alane or a drudge, until some man about as ignorant as herself asks her to share his fortunes. Looking towards a speedy marriage, her scanty earnings go for gaudy apparel to decorate herself. She has no time for culture; by inheritance, no taste for it. This class, however, best retain their primitive health. But alas! it is a hurried, useless health and beauty, because there is a dearth of the culture that makes "gods of common mortals."

In the middle classes society permits the young woman to rise (if) in the scale of being. They can sew, take clerkships, or teach. And in each case it is tacitly understood by all that her occupation is but a make-shift until her natural lord comes to claim her as his property. Is there not in this system a fearful lack of noble incentives? The sewing-girl is poorly paid, and her health is so quickly undermined by this occupation that she is also compelled to accept the first offer of marriage to save her self from pauperism.

The saleswoman is obliged to spend all her energies to make herself sufficiently attractive to suit the high notions of her employer. But such an occupation necessitates such a detrimental mode of life that she soon fades, and must also seek other employment or take refuge in marriage. The teacher has a wider scope, as usually accompanies a higher intelligence. She is more independent. She cares less to please in mere matters of adornment, and she is usually less severely sown by the men.

Among the rich the young girl enters society at the age of eighteen. She has a few brief months of butterfly existence before she settles down for life. Having attained her object, and, like Alexander having no more worlds to conquer, and not rightly appreciating the high and glorious office of motherhood, she becomes in a few years a thoroughly withered and disheveled

and woman, while her husband is yet in the height of his prime.

The remedy is obvious. First, dress healthfully. Dress so that the precious life-current can have free course from the now stultified brain to those numb hands and feet. Dress so that the delicate machinery within can maintain its natural position. Dress so that locomotion, work, play, fun, or frolic will become a pleasure. Breathe. Take long, deep draughts of pure, vitalizing air, the purest you can get. Breathe until your purple cheeks become carmine. Breathe until your yellow skin—which no cosmetic can altogether hide—becomes fresh as a little child's. Breathe until your heart and tongue break forth into song, as in the joyous days of sweet sixteen. Breathe, and let the sun every day bestow on your shrunken cheek a lingering kiss. And every day let the winds play hide-and-seek among your flowing locks until you acquire a school-girl's freshness and vivacity. And let no care press too heavily.

Work. Work of languor and low spirits. Have a heart in it. Work is necessary to health and beauty. Have an eye single to some glory. In other words, seek an object in life worthy of your noble nature. Do not seek a dozen objects, and work a little at each one. But seek one only, and bend all your energies to its accomplishment. Decide early in life upon the course you intend to pursue. Decide if by finding out what you like best—by what you are most inclined to do. That will be the calling whereunto God has called you. Do not look upon marriage as the goal—unless you decide it is your heavenly calling—but only a side issue in human existence. As long as one-half of the human family is so fearfully dependent upon the other half, it is the height of folly to talk about equality.

### CLOTHING OUR CHILDREN.

Some people seem to think that the smaller the child is the less clothing it needs. The majority of the people dress their infants in calico and muslin (with an occasional flannel petticoat) in the coldest weather. When the children grow older they are dressed a little warmer in the winter time, and if they have the good fortune to be boys, they soon step out of scanty petticoats and into warm, thick clothes. But if the poor child happens to be a girl, then, instead of any sensible covering for the lower limbs they are protected from winter's chilly winds by thin stockings and light shoes. For every day, little country girls generally wear woolen- yarn stockings and heavy shoes; but on Sunday or an occasional holiday, off comes the yarn stockings and calf-skin shoes, to be replaced by cotton stockings and cloth garters. This is done because the last named are supposed to look more genteel. Perhaps they are, sometimes. Home-knit yarn stockings are generally clumsy, ill shaped things, and calf skin shoes, for girls, are mostly ill-fitting and ugly. Men's and boys' boots are made with care, after a good pattern, and from the best leather; they are also made right and left. But women's and girls' shoes are generally made from poor pieces and scraps after making boots, out carelessly and made either flimsily or clumsily. When shoemakers learn to make neat, well-fitting calf skin shoes (as good as boots of the same material) then will girls and women be saved from lives of usefulness, when now they are cut down continually by the fell destroyer. Of course, such shoes would cost a little more than human lives are of more value than money, and the world will find that out after a while. With a little care, yarn stockings can be made to fit a great deal better than they usually do, and will wear longer. The common garter should never be worn. It is nothing but a tight ligature around the blood vessels of the leg, and can only be productive of injury to the health of the wearer. Stocking suspenders can be made by having a narrow band to pass around the waist with straps to go over the shoulders, and a long strap of elastic buttoned to each side and carried down and fastened to each stocking. The same band will do to fasten the other clothing to, in order that the entire weight of the clothes may rest upon the shoulders and not on the hips.

The old-fashioned, quilted skirt, I am happy to say, is fast passing into the oblivion it deserves. The skirts should be as warm as possible without being heavy. I wish that women could realize that a much more elegant and graceful form is secured by having the clothes loose enough to be comfortable and suspended from the shoulders. Two warm, light gored skirts (not too long), suspended as I have just mentioned, look infinitely better than a quantity of cumbersome, long petticoats, banded tightly around the waist and impeding every motion. No wonder women and girls are weak and helpless when they dress in such a barbarous fashion. I mistake when I say barbarous. Boston women cannot be accused any such brutal practice.

Flannel drawers should be made long and buttoned around the ankle. If fashionable mammae think that this would not "look pretty," let me tell them that the stockings and muslin drawers will entirely conceal them from view; while the tender limbs will be kept warm and comfortable, which is of greater importance than looks. The practice of habitually putting growing girls into tight corsets is as fatal to good looks as it is to health. Little girls so treated have pale, worn faces and projecting shoulders. The breast bone is pressed out into the shape of a bird's. The eyes look heavy and listless, and the general appearance is that of an old young woman. Is such a child as attractive as one with light, springing step and rosy cheeks and merry laugh? One who never knew the tyranny of a corset? Those ill treated martyrs are not found in the country; but in towns and cities there are plenty of just such suffering innocents. When we learn to dress our children rightly and feed them properly and train them as befits the dwellers in a Christian land, then will the millennium come. EUGENIA.—In Science of Health.

### A WOMAN'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

The Detroit Free Press says, Miss Mattie Briley, daughter of Mrs. William Briley, of Battle Creek, was out riding on the Marshall road with a lady friend, she saw a farmer who had got stuck on the Michigan Central Railroad crossing in front of the Roberts farm. The farmer was in a critical situation, as the day express train from the east was then due, and the rumbling of the train was already heard to the distance. He urged his horses to the utmost, but they failed to even start the load. Every minute was growing more perilous. Miss Briley seeing that something must be done quickly, gave the reins to her friend and jumped out of her cutter. She was wearing a bright red cloak over her shoulders, and taking that in her hand she hurried to the railroad track and waving it front of the locomotive as it came thundering along, the whistle sounded down breaks and the engineer reversed his engine. The train came to a standstill and passengers and railroad men came pouring out to see what the matter was. They all lent a helping hand and pushed the sleigh of the farmer off the track, relieving from his perilous situation the excited and frightened farmer, who expected to see his sleigh and wood made into kindling and his horses probably killed.

### "PUTTING THINGS AWAY."

Do women ever think how much time they spend in picking up and putting away? Of course we do not mean to intimate that it is women have a vast amount of such work to perform, and a few realize its extent, or its necessity until some accident or circumstance brings it wasted, or all this labor is done unnecessarily, home to them.

A married man said once, that he never realized the amount of work done in bringing things out and putting them away, until he happened to sit idly, watching the operation of setting the table—"getting tea," as it was called, at a neighbor's house, washing the dishes and clearing them away. It struck him, for the first time, how much real labor had to be done in lifting and carrying between table and pantry, and he determined to lessen such labor in his house, as much as possible, by constructing a kitchen with every facility and convenience. He thought with a sort of consternation, if one "tea" requires that amount of labor, what must the work in a life time amount to? A pretty problem which we would like to have answered.—Household Journal.

### HE SMOKES FOUR TONS OF TOBACCO AND DIED.

Mr. Kales, who was known among his acquaintance by the name of the king of smokers, has just died near Rotterdam. He had created a mansion, one portion of which was devoted to the arrangements of a collection of pipes, according to their nationality and chronological order. A few days before his death he summoned his lawyer and made his will, in which he directed that all the smokers of the country should be invited to his funeral, and that each should be presented with ten pounds of tobacco, and two Dutch pipes of the newest fashion, on which should be engraved the name, arms and date of the deceased, of the testator. He requested all his relatives, friends and funeral guests to be careful to keep their pipes alight during the funeral ceremonies, after which they should empty the ashes from their pipes on the coffin. The poor of the neighborhood who attended to his last wishes, were to receive annually, on the anniversary of his death, ten pounds of tobacco and a small oak of good beer. He desired that his oak coffin should be lined with cedar of his old Havana cigars boxes and that a box of French caporal and a packet of old Dutch tobacco should be placed at the foot of his coffin. His favorite pipe was to be placed by his side, along with a box of matches, a flint and steel and some tinder, as he said there was no knowing what might happen. A correct calculator has made out that Mr. Kales had, during his eight years of life, smoked more than four tons of tobacco, and had drank about 500,000 quarts of beer.—[Troy Times.]

There are but few people here who, that have braces enough to amaze themselves.

After toiling for more than forty years to have money, I have finally come to the conclusion to split the difference.

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We shall mail the CALIFORNIA FARMER Free of Postage to all our Subscribers after the first of JANUARY.

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Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

Represents the prices paid by the Dealer to the Producer on the wharf or landing places.

CORRECTED BY EDITOR FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1, 1875.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE TABLE.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Exchange on England New Style long & short, Price of Gold, Value of Greenbacks, Value of Wheat in Liverpool, etc.

Money at the Bank of England, is now at 3 1/2 and 4 per cent. with signs of abundance.

The Banks are doing business in New York more liberally so of all the Eastern States, money is close, money at interest 8 to 10 per cent. California 4 and 6 per cent.

Money in San Francisco, good demand, interest continues at high rates. At Bank 1 and 1 1/2 per cent. Large and long loans are 8 and 10 per cent, large contracts require large loans.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

Our Grain market, though firm in price, shows but little trade, even among our millers, who take all choice parcels at full figures, but which is not choice sells at low rates, no ships at Long Wharf to load with grain, a rare thing, and even with the lowest freight ever known no shipments of cereals, save in flour, of this quality an active trade, although our exports of wheat and flour for this year has been about three million dollars in value from last year, since July 1.

The timely refreshing rains and the general good news has lifted the spirits of growers who were beginning to write their usual history, "No crops in the Livermore Valley", so often has this famous valley been quoted in the newspapers as having no crops, that people in the other States, think our State's crops come from "Livermore Valley."

The question of our "Grain Crop" we consider as settled now by common consent, the general growers have already washed out the chance of numerous paragraphs written to make money over the failure of our crops, for as the saying is: Our country is safe.

The Flour Market remains the same in price with large exports. Oregon sends down quite freely her flour, yet sales are large.

The market for Barley is dull, no sales of any amount, since the Kansas and Nebraska road shipment, that was 570 tons. The value of our Barley has advanced in New York, yet, no large sales here to note—some 12,000 sacks in all this past week.

The market for Oats is still replenished from Oregon, some 14,000 sacks, and thus our market keeps loaded, with small demand here.

The demand for other grain is not large. Corn is in small supply, demand trifling. Corn meal same. Rye, small arrivals demand little. Buckwheat little to be had, except for Buckwheat cakes, yet little in market, price high.

The arrivals of Hay is large and prices easier. Bran and Middlings, about the same.

Oil Cake Meal same as usual. Trade good, demand large.

The demand for Hides is also good, the high price of gold affects this trade, and prices shade off in New York and stops thrashers, and drops the value.

Leather also is affected by the price of gold.

The Tallow market is declining, and large lots accumulating on the market.

The Wool market looks much better, better in the East and better here. Sales have been large and good in this market recently at advanced rates, and as quick as gold goes down, wool will go up, as the manufacturers' fears of another panic will be over.

The market for Honey and Beeswax remains as the last quotation.

The Stock of Hops is about gone, sales small, price same.

The trade in Beans is small, and prices lower on all kinds.

The Potatoes market is now the talk among produce dealers. They say there has been a "corner" made in the "potato patch" and prices has risen—the fact is, they are bought up and price paid well up—all right at the borders say.

The Onions come in so plentifully as to make the holders cry—hold on. Oregon sends down her onions also—to help our market.

The Seed trade is not as lively as usual—prices shade down, demand small.

The excellence of feed in the country has given us a good supply of Fat Cattle, Horses, Lambs and Veal, and our markets are well supplied with stock for the shambles. Beef cattle do better in price than other stock, yet a grand market for all.

WHOLESALE GRAIN REPORT.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Wheat California, do do do, do do do, Barley, do do do, Rye, do do do, Oats, do do do, Corn, do do do, etc.

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Our Fruit market now appears to have caught the electric touch of coming spring, and comes to us with its first bluish of Ripe Red Strawberries. This fruit this early has not its crimson hue yet, as the grower is apt to bring his fruit into market early, before fully ripe, to secure a "Bazaar" price. The very cool weather keeps this fruit back, but we shall soon have a plenty; the price has come down from \$1 per lb. to 80 cents per lb. or two, and 50 cents, will be the price.

The supply of Oranges, Lemons and Limes is more abundant, yet, California Oranges are higher at retail. No lemons, dried figs and other dried and preserved fruits in quite plenty.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Apples, do do do, Pears, do do do, Strawberries, do do do, etc.

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Our Vegetable supply is fast increasing. More new Potatoes.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Asparagus, white, do do do, Artichokes, do do do, Beans, do do do, etc.

THE SUPPLY OF FISH IS VERY GOOD.

All the leading kinds are plenty, prices of some a bit low, those more of the epicurean choice kinds, Pompano, etc., are not in the market.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Salmon, do do do, do do do, do do do, etc.

SHRIMP FISH.

GEO. HAYES, 40, 42, California Market.

The increase in the Shrimp trade is quite noticeable. Oysters every day must be had by many people.

The clam trade has shown a new ebullition forced in our Bay, a large splendid lot clam, far larger and better than Eastern clams, and these are now gathered in large quantities and sold low.

Craw fish of large size, equal to Eastern Lobsters, and equal in quality, some think better.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Oysters, do do do, do do do, do do do, etc.

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvas, do do do, etc.

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DAIRY, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

The Dairy market is not overstocked. Enough for local demands—the price of butter has fallen so low that the dairy men prefer to begin to salt down or pack in rolls, believing it will pay to keep awhile, and not overstock the market—this is true.

The amount of Eggs now contained is very large, the supply also is very large, with large quantities from Oregon, yet, the price is firm, but low down—Bee our rates.

California Cheeses come in freely and of superior quality, rather more than the market needs.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Butter, California, do do do, do do do, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes strained, do do do, Vermont Maple Syrup, do do do, etc.

Wool, Tallow, Hides ETC.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Wool, Spring Clip, do do do, do do do, etc.

HOME PRODUCTS.

The display of our New Home Products are increasing, and large quantities are coming to market from all sources.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Flax Seed, do do do, do do do, do do do, etc.

CALIFORNIA LEATHER, HIDES, &c.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes California Sole Leather, do do do, do do do, etc.

GRAIN, WOOL, POTATO BAGS, &c.

The Bag and Bagging market is unusually quiet. No sales except the large lots to arrive, with some contracts on hand.

The Bag Factories are doing a fair trade in Flour Bags for our mills and home use, and for export trade in Flour.

Used Sewed Bags, Standard, 22x30, 110 1/2 cts.

Second Hand, No. 1, 7 1/2 @ 10 1/2

" " for Barley, 7 1/2 @ 10 1/2

Machines Sewed, 22x30, 11 1/2

" " 20x30, 10 1/2

Potato Gunter, Double Sewed, 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

" " 2d hand, 10 @ 11 1/2

Flour Bags 1 1/2, 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2

" " 1 1/2, 6 quantities 9 1/2 @ 11 1/2

AMERICAN SLAUGHTERHOUSE PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Beef—American, 1st quality, do do do, etc.

HOTEL.

International Hotel.

Nos. 824 & 826 Kerney Street,

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The International has just removed to this large, new and beautiful Hotel on Kerney Street, and is newly furnished with first class accommodations.

COACHES, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will convey Passengers to the Hotel FREE.

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H. C. PATRICK, Proprietor.

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COR. MAIN AND FIRST STREETS,

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Plants of this beautiful flower can now be furnished in large or small quantities. Send for descriptive priced circular, and notices of the press. One plant \$1; ten small plants \$5, free by mail.

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GOLD MEDAL SEPARATORS, GAAR, SCOTT & CO'S PORTABLE ENGINE. We introduced these Separators and Engines in California during the season of 1871, and met with Unparalleled Success. In every case they gave the best satisfaction, and were shown to be FAR SUPERIOR to the machines before used—doing better work, cleaning the grain better, and saving more than even the so-called "standard" machines of the Coast. The Engines were shown to possess GREAT POWER, and to be much easier to handle, and better in every way. For 1873 we offer them, with all the recent improvements to fully adapt them to the Coast as MACHINES SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER. They took the Premium at the Stockton Fair last Fall over PITTS & RUSSELL for doing the Best Work to actual thrashing on the ground of the Fair.

SELF FEEDERS DERRICK FORKS AND TABLES. PITTS' AND CAREY HORSE POWER VIBRATOR, SEPARATOR AND HORSE POWERS. THE "TRADE ENGINE."

THE MOLINE WIND-MILL. The Best in the World. Its compact form, simple mechanism, strength, durability, not liable to get out of order, and self-regulating properties place it ahead of all competitors.

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## Agriculture.

### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

[We ask the careful reading of the following very sensible and excellent article, which we take from the New Orleans Times of April 4. We say Amen to it heartily!—Ed. F.]

It is much to be regretted that the system of education generally adopted at agricultural schools in this country results in the rearing of young men for the learned professions rather than for that of the husbandman. They are never trained into the physical development which takes from labor its terrors, but are simply taught theories without an effort being made toward instructing them into the art of practically demonstrating them. Of course young men, so educated, will never think of embarking in agricultural enterprises as a matter of choice, except on a large scale, and as the paid subordinates of a capitalist. They will expatiate by the hour upon theories, but will be as innocent of an acquaintance with a plow or hoe-handle as was ever a student of law or medicine.

The country has little or no need for such men. What it wants is practical people. Men whose thumbs and fingers have been hardened by toil, and who have been taught by a regular training to have no fears of the hardships, exposures and self-depote of a farmer's life. The calling most not have been lowered in their estimation by their course of education, but elevated; and prizes won by successes in its pursuit must be made to overtop all others in their desires. This ought to be the aim of an agricultural school, and it would doubtless be if that school was conducted in the proper manner.

An agricultural school should in reality be a model farm, with the additional advantages to the student of having professors of certain sciences, a knowledge of which is most important to the farmer. Everything to be done on a farm should be done there; and everything which a farmer should do, to form a part in the course of instruction. Certain hours should be set apart for study and others for labor, and nothing calculated to elevate the tone and dignity of the calling should be neglected.

Such an establishment ought not to receive students younger than sixteen, yet should be open to any young man of good character under thirty years of age. The prices of board and tuition should be fixed at just sufficient to pay the expenses of the institution, with a moderate interest upon the capital invested, all students being placed upon exactly the same footing and a rigid obedience to the rules exacted from them.

As the farm would be cultivated by the united labor of the scholars, there would of course be products of all kinds made. These should be sold to the best advantage and the proceeds placed to the credit of the students, according to their labor. And if there should happen to be an excess over and above their expenses for board and tuition, they should be paid interest upon this excess; the whole should be handed them, with their diploma, when they graduated, so that they could have the proud satisfaction of knowing that not only had they achieved for themselves an education, but a sum in cash to begin life with.

The same principle might be applied to schools for girls. There could be taught the necessary sciences as well as all the duties of the housewife; to spin and weave, cut out and make up clothing, butter and cheese making, bee culture, poultry raising, and, in a word, all that a woman should know to be in reality a helpmeet for a farmer.

By a wise system, an emulation and a love for the calling could be stimulated, until from being the least considered, to be a farmer would become the object of the ambition of our youth, and to be a farmer's wife the highest prize matrimonial in the minds of our daughters.

Such a course of training would elevate the young people in their own estimation, and enable them to take the lead in every neighborhood into which they went. They could work with the workers, talk with the talkers, and think with the thinkers, always evincing a cultivated mind and showing well skilled hands. There would then be no sneers from the ignorant at their college airs; and their parents would never have cause to repent having spent money in the education of children, who came home to be ashamed of their unsophisticated habits and rough manners.

And they would make our country bloom before their generation passed away.

**Free Trade!**—This is the plain duty and the plain interest of the human race. To level all barriers to free exchange, to cut up the system of restriction, root and branch, to open every port on earth to every product,—this is the office of an enlightened humanity. To this a free nation should especially pledge itself. Freedom of the seas, freedom of harbors, an intercourse of nations free as the winds,—this is not a dream of philanthropists. We are tending towards it, and let us hasten it. Under a wiser and more enlightened civilization we shall look back on our present restrictions as we do on the swaddling band by which, in darker times, the human body was compressed.

### BRITISH FARMS AND FARMERS.

The English agricultural returns for 1873 show that the average area under crops, fallow and grass in each holding or separate tenure was: in England and Scotland, 68 acres, and in Ireland, 26. A comparison of the census of 1861 with that of 1871 shows a diminution in the number of small and a corresponding increase in the number of large farms. There are at present 80 farms of 2,000 acres and upward, 582 of 1,000 acres and upward, and 3,104 of 500 acres and upward. These large estates are not, as a rule, so thoroughly and effectively cultivated as the small ones, and the gradual absorption of the latter is by no means an encouraging symptom. Another interesting fact brought out by the English census statistics is the decline in the numbers of the tillers of the soil. From 1861 to 1871 the number of farm laborers fell off 17 per cent. in England and 12 per cent. in Scotland. Improved means of tillage and a superabundance of rural population, which is being rapidly absorbed by the towns, are the chief reasons for this difference; and the fact promises a better rate of wages and a more civilized style of living among the farm laborers.

### TO DESTROY THE WEEVIL.

We call special attention to the following important information from an old experienced Seedman of Europe.

Very often in the spring I have noticed that the pea beans etc., for sale in the stores for seed were worm eaten. In many cases the seeds were so eaten as to be useless for seed. The worm, and even the egg, may be easily destroyed by the bluish powder of carbon, a colorless, volatile liquid, having an odor like that of rotten eggs. If the barrel containing the seed is not quite full, moisten a piece of cloth with the liquor, lay it on the seeds and cover the barrel with an old horse blanket. The fumes of the bluish powder will sink down among the seed and destroy all animal life. The seeds themselves will not be injured. Two or three ounces will be enough for a half dozen barrels. The liquor is used in Europe to destroy the weevil in wheat.

**SLAUGHTER OF HORSES AT BENICIA.**—The veterinary surgeon, who lately arrived in Benicia from the East, has examined the horses at the barracks and separated the diseased from the well ones.

Eighty of those affected with distemper be condemned to be shot, and to-day was the time set for execution. These eighty animals comprise more than half the whole number owned by the Government at the Benicia military station. But the work of dissection does not stop with killing the horses. All the stables, saddles and other trappings which have become infected with the dread disorder by contact with the horses are to be burned. We are informed that the disease is probably glanders, though that does not appear to be certain. It is a most dangerous thing, by whatever name it is called, to both man and beast. One person has already died at the barracks of the contagion. None of the horses belonging to the citizens of Benicia have been affected so far, although constant fears have been entertained, and great care generally taken to avoid danger. The Government horses have been kept in stables at night and in an adjoining pasture by day.—*Vallejo Independent.*

### STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES REPORT.

Being desirous of obtaining the full statistics of each State Agricultural Society in the United States, and as we are in an Exchange with such we shall esteem it a special favor if each Society will have their ANNUAL REPORT forwarded to our Office as we are very desirous of obtaining all information of the condition, prospects and plans of each Society for reference as our Reading Rooms, while the statistics relating to their Fairs, Premiums, Government and their success we desire for publication.

We shall at all times be glad to reciprocate any favors, Documentary, or in the exchange of Seeds, Plants, or Outlings, so as to mutually advantage each section of our country.

Address CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE,  
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

### Information Wanted.

Information is wanted by anxious relatives of TWO BROTHERS, somewhere in California, who bear the names of Wm. P. Watson, and Jesse Watson, Sons of Josiah and Rhoda Watson. These Brothers came to California from Jackson County, Iowa, in the year of 1854.

If these Brothers, or any person knowing of them will communicate with the Editor of THE FARMER, the Brothers will hear of their kindred, and greatly to their relief and their own benefit. Those Newspapers desirous of doing a good act will please copy the above notice.

### Gypsum, or Land Plaster.

This is one of the best fertilizers known for Grass Lands, and especially for Clover.

Gypsum is the well-known fertilizer of which Libbig speaks so highly. Those who are cultivating Alfalfa would do well to try Gypsum when they establish their new fields to secure a strong and sure stand at once.

Gypsum prepared in good strong barrels can be had at very reasonable rates, large or small quantities.

Orders should be addressed to

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE,  
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

### UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

#### COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

##### ANNOUNCEMENT OF LECTURES.

The Regents of the University have arranged for the delivery of Course of Lectures on Agriculture during the current year of instruction (1874-5). In addition to the courses on Geology, Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, Chemistry, etc., which are regularly given by the permanent professors of the University. The persons below named have been invited to lecture on the following subjects.

These subjects are given before the College of Agriculture, but are open to all persons who desire to attend them, whether members of the University or not.

At a future time, other courses of lectures will be announced; among them, a course by W. S. Clark, LL.D. President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Amherst, and a course by Prof. H. S. Morse, A. M. of the Peabody Institute, Salem, Mass.

I. On the Analysis of Soils—By Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard, Ph. D., of the University of Michigan.

II. On the Chemistry of Household Life—By Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard Ph. D., of the University of Michigan.

III. On Economic Botany: or the Plants which are Useful and Harmful in Human Industry—By Prof. O. E. Bessey, M. S., of the Iowa Agricultural College.

IV. On the Improvement of Varieties in Plants and Animals—By Prof. C. E. Bessey, M. S., of the Iowa Agricultural College.

V. On Stock Breeding—By Prof. W. H. Brewer, A. M., Botanist of the California Geological Survey, and Professor of Agriculture in the Sheffield Scientific School.

VI. A miscellaneous course of subjects pertaining to Agriculture.

The following Gentlemen have been invited to Lectures:

On Insects Injurious to Vegetation—By Henry Edwards, Esq., San Francisco.

On Forestry—By Professor H. N. Bolander, Sacramento.

On Orange Culture—By Dr. J. S. Strenzel, Martinez.

On Wheat—By Horace Davis, Esq., San Francisco.

On Local Field Botany—By Dr. W. P. Gibbons, Alameda, and Dr. A. Kellogg, San Francisco.

On Cotton Culture—By J. W. A. Wright, M. A.

On the History of California Agriculture, By W. B. Egan, M. A., San Francisco.

On Lower Forms of Vegetable Life—By Dr. H. W. Harkness, San Francisco.

On the Eucalyptus Tree—By Mr. R. E. C. Stearns, Berkeley.

1870. PIONEER 1873.

### Agricultural Warehouse

#### AND HARDWARE STORE.

### L. M. CUTTING & CO.,

#### ARE SELLING

Baxter Gang Plows—Two to Seven in Gang, with Reversible Molds, or with Molds and Points.

Hulky Gang Plows, Cast Iron Plows, Single Plows, Steel and Cast, Harrows, Seed Sowers, Cider Mills, Fan Mills, Grain Mills, Wagons.

Extras for Baxter Gang Plows and Single Plows, Harrow Teeth

CHOICE ALFALFA AND GARDEN SEEDS.

A Full Assortment of HARDWARE, etc. Our facilities for Manufacturing and Importing are First Class, and our Customers reap the benefit.

Send orders to

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AMERICAN CHIEF

IMPROVED

LEADS THE VAN.

The American Chief Plow, unlike "successfully in hard soil, as in soft soil, and so perfect in its workings, so excellent has this Plow proved, that we claim it to be the Best and most Valuable Gang Plow on this Coast.

This Plow shows its power and strength in a striking manner, for when working in the field the driver in his seat can see the earth move before the plow points to the distance of three to four feet while it is breaking up the hard soil with its Right Side Team, the animals weighing 1800 to 2400 lbs. each—their united strain on the Plow being equal to 18,000 or 30,000 pounds—a strain of Ten Teams, this, we think is a proof of the superior strength and value of OUR Plow.

We sold of the American Chief the past season nearly 150, and our orders are now largely in advance, so large, that we shall reach over 200 the present year.

Send us orders early, so that you may get your Plows in season and not be disappointed.

MATTHESON & WILLIAMSON,

Plow Makers,

San Joaquin County, at STOCKTON.

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NEVILLE & CO.,

Bag, Tent, and Hose

Factory,

113 Clay & 114 Commercial Streets,

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Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all

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### WHOLESALE NURSERY.

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Flum Seedlings, Mirabalan, Best French Stock,

does not Sucker, \$60.00 per 1000

Apple Seedlings, 10.00 " 1000

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Cherry, Mazzard Seedlings, 13.00 " 1000

" Mahaleb Seedlings, 20.00 " 1000

Walnut English, 4 to 6 feet, 15.00 " 100

Cork Elm, best Elm, 4 to 6 feet, 15.00 " 100

Blue Gums, or, Eucalyptus in

variety, from 5.00 to 10.00 " 100



### C. P. R. R.

#### COMMENCING

DECEMBER 25, 1874.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

### LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7:00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7:00 A. M., Sundays excepted, Vallejo Steamer, (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Callista, Knight's Landing and Sacramento making close connections at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

8:00 A. M., Sundays only, Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway wharf), touching at Vallejo and Trains for Callista and Sacramento.

12:00 M., Sundays excepted, Stockton Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Lodi on the San Joaquin River.

3:00 P. M., Daily, San Jose Passenger Train, via Oakland, stopping at all Way Stations.

4:00 P. M., Sundays excepted, Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Orelano and Los Angeles.

4:00 P. M., Sundays excepted, Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Callista, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4:00 P. M., Sundays excepted, Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Lodi on the Sacramento River.

6:30 P. M., Sundays excepted, Overland Emigrant Train, via Oakland—Through Freight and Accommodation.

### OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND.

" Daily"—7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, and 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, and 11:00 P. M.

" Daily, except Sundays"—11:00 A. M., and 11:45 P. M.

" Sundays only"—10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 12:30 and 1:30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.

" Daily"—7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 and 10:30 P. M.

" Sundays only"—11:00 A. M., and 1:30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO FRUIT VALE.

" Daily, except Sundays"—7:00, 9:00 and 10:00 A. M.; 5:00 and 10:30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BROOKLYN.

" Daily"—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 A. M.; 1:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 7:00, 8:10 and 9:30 P. M.

" Daily, except Sundays"—11:00 A. M., and 11:45 P. M.

" Sundays only"—10:30, 11:30 A. M., and 12:30 P. M.

FROM BROOKLYN TO SAN FRANCISCO.

" Daily"—7:40, 7:45, 8:40, 9:40 and 10:40 A. M.; 12:40, 2:40, 4:40, 5:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 and 10:40 P. M.

" Daily, except Sundays"—5:35 A. M.

" Sundays only"—11:40 A. M., and 1:25 P. M.

FROM ALAMEDA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

" Daily"—7:00, 8:00 and 9:00 A. M.; 3:00, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 and 7:00 P. M.

" Daily, except Sundays"—5:25, 11:30 A. M., and 1:30 P. M.

" Sundays only"—10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 and 1:00 P. M.

FROM FRUIT VALE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

" Daily, except Sundays"—6:55, 8:00 and 11:05 A. M.; 3:35 and 6:05 P. M.

FROM OAKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO.

" Daily"—6:50, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 and 12:30 P. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7





## Horticulture.

## WHAT JAMES VICK SAYS OF CALIFORNIA.

We take great pleasure in copying entire, the very interesting and instructive sketch of James Vick, Esq., the well known Seedman and Florist of Rochester, N. Y., as published in his *Floral Guide*, No. 8, just issued, the sketches will be found valuable to travelers also, and we publish it to send abroad, that all may read what Mr. Vick thinks of California and its resources—it may require three or four numbers, but it will pay the reader well.

## A TRIP TO THE PACIFIC.

For several years we had anticipated, in fact longed for a trip to the Pacific. Our friends had gone—little delightful parties of congenial spirits, lovers of fruits and flowers—and we had partially promised to make one of the number, in several instances; but when the time for departure came, circumstances seemed to be unfavorable—our work was not all done; some inquiring correspondents might fail to receive a satisfactory answer; seeds we were testing would not be properly cared for, or the results not correctly reported; the drawings and engravings being made unless we watched the progress of the work, might turn out miserable caricatures, instead of correct portraits of plants and flowers; the next number of the *Guide* might be delayed, or on our return got up in such a hurried manner, that, for the first time, we would be ashamed to send it to our readers. A hundred seemingly formidable obstacles arose to obstruct our path; so our friends went their way and left us at work, and returned with glowing accounts of the wonders they had seen and the pleasure they had enjoyed. Of late years we have become wiser, perhaps. We have discovered that the sun rises and sets at the time predicted by the almanac, and that the world goes on in about the usual way whether we are in Rochester or California. The balance of nature does not seem to be disturbed in the slightest degree by our going or staying; and though the earth did shake a little in San Francisco during our sojourn there, we are not at all sure that it was in any degree in consequence of our arrival on the Pacific coast.

## FROM HOME TO OMAHA.

About the first of May we started for California and made our first stay at Chicago, where we remained a day or two viewing the wonderful improvements of this great city. In 1856 we spent a week or two here, and were pleased to be able to make some suggestions, and perhaps to be of a little service to those then engaged in laying out Hyde Park. Krauson at that time was only beginning to attract attention, and there were but two or three houses in the neighborhood of Lake View. Truly wonderful have been the changes since that time. With the grand series of parks completed, and fully recovered from the fire, few cities in the world will surpass Chicago in beauty, and none, we think, in enterprise.

As some of our editorial friends had kindly announced our route, we were met at Galesburg and other points by groups of friends whom we were delighted to take by the hand. At Omaha we had the pleasure of meeting a host, and so overcome were we with pleasure, that, had our friends asked us for our last dollar and our railroad ticket, we should have doubtless handed over both quite cheerfully, and gone on foot, but they only asked us to make an exhibition of flowers at their next State Fair, which we at once, of course, promised to do. After reflection, we thought this a rash promise, but by care in packing, and the kindness of our good friends, the railroad conductors, we had the satisfaction of carrying our flowers to this far-western city in good condition, and made, we think, a creditable display. After traveling over the plains for about a couple of days, the conductor handed us a telegram which had just overtaken the train at a little way station. We looked at that yellow envelope with dread. We would not have felt more fear in the presence of a grisly bear. What had happened at home to make it necessary to send a telegram after us into the heart of the wilderness, two thousand miles? After mustering sufficient courage to open the envelope, we found it came from Omaha, and merely said, "Your friends wish you to stop on return. Telegraph us a day before your arrival"—and we were happy.

If there is a country bearing greater evidence of prosperity and fertility than the portions of Illinois and Iowa through which we traveled between Chicago and Omaha, we certainly have never met with it in all our wanderings around the world. Trees for shelter, however, are very much needed, and therefore, a little attention to the culture of beds of delicious and evergreen trees would be a great blessing.

No class of men, we think, are more kind and attentive to their duties, and so cheerfully polite as railroad conductors; but after leaving Omaha, and entering upon the great plains, the conductors seem to possess all the virtues of their class in excess.

## OMAHA TO OGDEN.

At Omaha we take the cars of the Union Pacific Railroad, having first secured tickets for the palace sleeping cars, and here the western journey really commences. We felt that we were about to bid farewell to civilization for a time, to enter upon the broad, sweeping plains, the barren deserts, and view the grand old snow-capped moun-

tains of which we had heard so much, and know so little. For several hundreds of miles the land is flat and uninteresting, and in many places apparently quite barren, the surface of the soil being coated with alkali, which appeared like hoarfrost, the only vegetation being stunted sagebrush. The buffaloes did not make their appearance, but every day we saw the graceful antelope, and almost every hour passed villages of the little prairie-dogs; indeed, antelope seemed to be the principal food on the line of the road, and we surmised it served for anything you happened to call for, beef, or mutton or venison. We had provided ourselves with a lunch-basket, but there is not much necessity for this precaution now, for eating stations are quite numerous, and three meals a day can be procured at a dollar each, which is certainly all they are usually worth.

The rate of travel is only about eighteen miles an hour, and it is the smoothest, easiest, pleasantest railroad traveling we ever enjoyed. Letters are written with perfect ease, and it is no strange thing to see half a dozen persons at once engaged in writing letters to friends at home, which are handed to the porter, who puts them on board the postal-car on the first train met. Everybody is looking anxiously for the Rocky Mountains, but so gradual is the ascent, that Sherman, the highest point, 8,242 feet above the sea, is reached before any one, unless an old traveler, is aware of the fact. Then there is a general forsaking of the cars, a running and shouting and gathering of specimen rocks, while some feel the effects of the mountain height and rarified atmosphere, and quietly creep back to the car for rest and breath.

(To be Continued.)

J. P. SWEENEY &amp; CO.

N. T. BREWER.

## M. T. BREWER &amp; CO.,

Commission Merchants

AND

Wholesale Dealers

IN

Foreign and Domestic Green and

Dried Fruits,

PRODUCE, HONEY, NUTS, ETC

GARDEN AND FLOUR SEEDS.

30 and 31 J Street, - - - Sacramento, Cal.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.—January Number just issued, and contains over 100 Pages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more than 200 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plates, etc. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

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Always Fresh and Reliable.

DREER'S GARDEN CALENDAR, 1875, contains descriptions and priced lists of Vegetable, Flower and Grass Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Novelties and every Garden Requisite. Beautifully Illustrated. Mailed free. Address HENRY A. DREER, Philadelphia, Pa.

## SPLENDID WEeping TREES.

The various kinds of Weeping Trees which have been illustrated in our Journal for some time past, and which are now being cultivated largely in other States in Parks and Gardens, are the most graceful and beautiful trees known, and now being introduced into California successfully.

Persons desirous of securing these splendid Ornamental Trees can see illustrations of all the different varieties known, and learn their character, beauty and cost, and also secure these trees by calling at the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

Books, Papers, Want Agents, Send Stamps. L. 41.111  
Pamphlets, Hologs, Prairie, Wis.

## SEED WAREHOUSE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

409 &amp; 411 Davis street, cor. Washington.

J. P. SWEENEY &amp; CO.,

Seedsmen &amp; Florists,

Dealer in all kinds of

FARM GARDEN, VEGETABLE

AND

FLOWER SEEDS,

ALSO

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES,

GARDEN SHRUBS, AND

FLOWERING PLANTS.

We intend to be prepared for the largely increasing trade in Seeds which the increased population and extended culture now demands, and for this reason we have secured an unusually large stock for an early trade, which by reason of our early rains must begin early.

Having been constantly engaged in the SEED TRADE for Twenty Years we claim to know the wants of the Farmer, Gardener and Florist, and it is our aim to always have the most complete, extensive and reliable Stock of Seeds to be found in the State, and such as we can always

GUARANTEE TO OUR PATRONS.

We offer them this season all the new and desirable kinds in large and small lots as they desire, and our prices on terms shall always be satisfactory.

## OUR SPECIALTY.

A complete assortment of our Native Tree Seeds, but Evergreen and Deciduous, with all desirable kinds of Tree Seeds.

PURE

California Alfalfa.

Our Sales of this Famed Clover was very large in 1873.

CHOICEST GRASS SEEDS.

Kentucky Blue Grass,  
Timothy, or Herds Grass,  
Orchard Grass, Rye Grass,  
Red and White Clover.  
Rai-Tup.

Our Collection of Garden Seeds cannot be surpassed, it is complete in every department.

We invite all Seed Buyers, whether Wholesale or Retail to call and see our establishment, and we feel assured we can supply and please them.

J. P. SWEENEY &amp; CO.,

409 and 411 Davis Street, San Francisco.



1875.

1875.

W. R. Strong &amp; Co.

THE

American Seed Store

AND

Capital Nurseries,

NO. 8 &amp; 10 J STREET SACRAMENTO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Field and Garden Seeds of all kinds. Also Growers and Dealers in Trees, Plants, Shrubs, and all Nursery Stock, grown with care.

All orders for Seed, Trees and Plants will have special care and attention, and all orders will be packed and forwarded with promptness.

The undersigned are also large Dealers in Fruits, Grains and Vegetables, all orders for these for shipment over the Railroad or by any part of the State will be daily attended to, and on the most reasonable terms.

Send for our Catalogues.

W. R. STRONG &amp; CO.,

41.24 No. 8 and 10 J Street, Sacramento.

EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

We have received the Acorns of the Edible Evergreen Oak from Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner at Yeddo, for the Emperor of Japan.

This NEW OAK is thus described by the Commissioner "in his valuable letter on *Quercus Gaspardiana* (Thunberg) (The Japanese name is *Sji Nohi*, the Chinese name, *Ka*. It is an Evergreen, growing to the height of thirty and forty feet and has a deep glossy foliage, it forms a beautiful hedge, and its acorns are edible, being highly esteemed by the Japanese. Its wood is strong and durable.

For these Acorns see to be had at the FARMER OFFICE.

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL, A First-Class Agricultural Newspaper, published Weekly, in the Interest of the Patrons of Husbandry, by S. R. PRATT.

Selling Ex. Com. N. Y. State Orange, Carriage, N. Y. Terms—\$1 per year. Special rates for Granger and Clubs.

## OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN

FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which was recently manufactured. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value.

For those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 16 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 25-100 per cent. It is also a valuable property to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving, &c. &c.

For MILKING COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and preserving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for those at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the meal of bran, slops, roots, or oat feed of any kind. It is impossible to speak of its effects in a few hours, the effect being to increase the milk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR HORSE CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other food and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR SHEEP a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them, when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and smoothness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine motion or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to the sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality. At present price (40¢ per ton) it is the cheapest feed market. It is now selling in New York at \$4.00 per ton, gold, at \$5.00 per ton in England, where it has been proved for long time to be in every respect the most profitable food known for stock of all kinds—often being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufacturing, King Street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

## PACIFIC OIL &amp; LEAD WORKS.

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.

## MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

TREES AND SEEDS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE WORLD.

The attention of Nurserymen throughout the United States, is called to our immense Stock of

Magnolia Grandiflora Trees,

embracing all sizes, from 6 inches to 6 feet, grown from seed on dry upland, and therefore perfectly hardy. We offer in quantity at following rates:

1 Year Seedlings, healthy plants, 6 to 9 inches, \$6 per 100, \$25 per 500, \$40 per 1000  
2 Years Seedlings, transplanted, fine stocky plants, 12 to 18 inches, \$10 per 100, \$40 per 500, \$60 per 1000.

Larger Trees, 2 to 6 feet, at Special Rates.

Also, SEED of the same, this season's growth, cleaned ready for planting—sent by mail, postpaid, at \$2.50 per single pound. Four pounds and upwards, at \$2 per pound. Address, C. C. LANGDON & CO., LAWRENCE, MASS., near MOBILE, ALA.

## CAMELLIA SEED—FRESH.

An Invoice of very Pure and Fresh Seed of the CAMELLIA JAPONICA just received by last Steamer direct from Japan.

Florists and Amateurs can secure this choice Seed in Packets of \$1 each.

Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to, and Seed sent by Mail free of Postage.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1875, will be ready by Jan. 1st for all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. In it will be found several valuable varieties of new vegetables introduced for the first time this season, having made new vegetables a specialty for many years. Growing over a hundred and fifty varieties on my several farms, I would particularly invite the patronage of market gardeners and all others who are especially desirous to have their seed pure and fresh, and of the very best strain. All seed sent out from my establishment are covered by three warrants as given in my catalogue.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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## COMMISSION

SALES-ROOM

—AND—

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. for the great mass of purchasers. We would therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include a satisfactory reference or the Cash; or bill could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

We particularly call attention to the following val

Implements.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,

JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,

CHEESE CURD CUTTER,

PATENT WEDDING ROE,

WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and the time of a visit to the city.

## TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS:

ALSO

TOBACCO SEED,

COTTON SEED

COFFEE SEED,

TEA SEED

WITH ALL RARE NEW SEEDS.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD. GARDEN. FLOWER.

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

## FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Each and all in their Season.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

All Orders for such Plants filled with dispatch. Any one desirous of having the Garden look gay throughout the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best system of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc. Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for the same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are free to all for reference.

WARREN &amp; CO.

OFFICE 330 OLY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## Cranberry Roots.

A Lot of Fresh "Cranberry Roots" of the very Best Variety, received from the Barnstable (Mass.) Cranberry Meadows, and in very perfect order.

Just Received, and for Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

## Fresh Paddy, or Rice Seed.

AN INVOICE OF "FRESH PADDY," or Seed of Rice—Fresh and Pure—just received by last Steamer from Japan.

Those who desire to experiment with Rice on our Tule or Swamp Lands now have an opportunity to procure good and reliable Seed.

The Rice Seed will be put up in cloth bags and sent by mail free of postage at \$1 per bag of one quart.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## TEA SEED--FRESH.

A VERY CHOICE LOT OF GENUINE

TEA SEED JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST

STEAMER IN MACDONALD &amp; CO.'S LINE—Imported to Order.

This Seed will be put up in Packages at 50 cents each. Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to—and Seed sent Free of Postage. For Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

WHERE WAS THE ADVERTISEMENT?

Purchasers who read the Advertisements in our Columns, and make their purchases thereby, will do us a kindness by stating to those of whom they purchase, where they obtained the information. "Wants?"



## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING.....APRIL 22, 1875.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND  
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

300 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

## FARMER READING ROOM

Farmers and mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the Farmer Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all subjects—with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coals, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This is believed to be the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. Advertisers before the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

## SAMPLE COPIES.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with his paragraph marked, may understand it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER,

San Francisco, Cal.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I hereby certify that the firm of Warren & Co., doing business in the City and County of San Francisco as Editors and Publishers of the California Farmer at 320 Clay street, is and has been for years composed of the undersigned alone, and only the undersigned.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

San Francisco, January 1st, 1875.

## FREE INFORMATION.

## TO THE EMIGRANT.

The Reading Room, Library, and Museum of the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, 320 Clay Street, is open daily, and *Free to All*; New comers to our State are made welcome to it, here can be found Agricultural and Scientific Papers on file from every State in the Union, and many from abroad.

A Register is kept at this office where new comers may learn of their friends. Maps of lands for sale, can always be had free, and all information tendered cheerfully and without cost to the inquirer.

## READING ROOM AND MUSEUM,

320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

## Editor's Chair.

**HOME DEPARTMENT.**—In our Home Department will be found the best part of an Essay on "Physical Culture," which we earnestly commend to every Parent, and to all who wish well to Humanity.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Our farmers are kindly invited to read the Essay on page 66, it comes from high authority, and speaks of "Agricultural Education," as it should be practised in our "Agricultural Colleges," but, alas, real agricultural education, in the practical sense is not secured at such institutions, but in a few rare instances.

**HORTICULTURE.**—We take pleasure in calling special attention to the most excellent report of Baron Von Moeller, on "Australian Culture" on our front page, the fourth series of that report—the present number gives a sketch of a new and wonderful grass.

**AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—We invite attention once more to the American Pomological Society's Annual Exhibition to be held at Chicago in September next.

The circular gives all the information to our Orchardists and Vineyardists so that all who may desire, can prepare to exhibit, and it is to be hoped that California will make a grand display.

**FAIR, FRANKLIN LANE.**—The tender and beautiful Poem with this title in our Columns in the Home Department will come home to many a parent's heart, for there are many "Little Jimmies" that are now beyond the reach of earthly call, yet their sweet memories oft comes knocking at the fountain of love and affection, for our "Little Jimmies" that have gone before, only sleep.

This Poem was kindly sent us by our kind New York Correspondent, G. W. B., to whom we return thanks.

## POSTPAID PAPERS.

All Copies of the Farmer sent from this Office are Post Paid by us, consequently all who receive our Paper are relieved from all Postage at the Office where they are received.

We give this Special Notice so that our Patrons, and all our Subscribers, and those who receive our extras and complimentary copies, may know they are free from all Postage.

## WATCHMAN! WHAT OF THE CROPS?

One port on of our community are now anxious inquirers at the Meroy Seat of Nature, turning their looks upward to Heaven, watching the clouds, and praying for rain, they are like the foolish Virgin, who when the Bridegroom was coming, looked to their neighbors to help them, to feed their empty lamps—for alas they were going out; So goes out the hope of many thoughtless farmers, who planting late, on shallow plowed land, and even on hillside or on hill tops, expect the rains to hold out, and that their errors and thoughtlessness might escape the usual penalty of the unalterable law of Nature.

"As ye sow, so shall ye reap," if ye sow sparingly, ye shall reap sparingly, if ye sow bountifully, ye shall reap bountifully.

The true meaning of this great truth is the same as the "Parable of the Sowers," they all mean as men labor according to known and fixed laws in the creation, so will they reap.

"Men cannot gather grapes of thorns," nor eggs of thistles," nor should any farmer rely upon a crop plucked out of season upon poorly tilled soil, or upon a quality of soil that does not contain the very elements that would feed the crop that they plant upon that soil.

As well might the farmer say he would feed his workmen upon saw dust bread, or his cattle and horses upon shavings, and expect them to labor and toil upon such substances. Every plant and laborer hard to feed and sustain itself, it sends out its little rootlets in search of food and moisture, that it may make blade, stalk, blossom and seed, for those who plant the germ, but if the seed is only dropped on the surface, "by the wayside" as the parable has it "the birds of the air pick it up"—if it "falls on stony ground" or on lumpy adobe land, and shallow plowed "when the sun is up, not having much depth of earth," it perishes—but if it falls on good ground, upon our "Summer Fallow" or "Subsoiled" then it will bring forth some thirty, some sixty, and some, "an hundred fold."

There are laws of nature that must be obeyed, and if any careful observer will go over our State now while the newspapers are howling about the dry weather, no crops, and other foolish things, if sensible persons who are really interested will go and examine into the cause of every failure of a crop—we guarantee that they shall find the cause of that failure to be the deterioration, of the soil, the time of planting, or the unfit quality of the soil itself, for the crop put upon it.

We know of tens of thousands of acres of grain, planted upon light barren sandy soil, where moisture cannot be retained upon it near the surface, that soil is totally unfit for grain, but plant this to alfalfa, and three or four times the dollars could be made for an Alfalfa Crop, as Hay, or for feeding Stock that could ever be made in grain.

We can hardly remember a season in California, when there has been so many and so varied reports upon the growing crops, and yet there is one plank in the platform of News upon which all parties agree, and upon this they base a confident hope of a good, fine harvest of Grain for 1875, that pluck reads thus.

All "Summer Fallow" land, all well cultivated and early sowed crops are looking well, and are doing well, it is only the shallow plowed land and late planted grain from whence the danger rises, and the cry comes.

We have been "where the shot strikes," we have carefully examined those falling crops reported, and we do not change the opinion so often expressed this year, that the loss of crops is not the fault of the season, but of the management of those who have risked their money upon a wrong system of culture.

We are firm in the conviction that the cause of failure of Crops is not with our season, but with the farmers themselves, and we arrive at this conviction from a personal examination of crops where they have failed.

## THE FRUIT CROP.

We have no doubt but that there has been considerable fruit lost by the late frost, and in some peculiar localities some particular kinds, like apricots, cherries or peaches, they have been dealt with severely, and that some individuals have lost considerable. Stockton, Marysville, Sacramento and San Jose, undoubtedly have suffered to special localities, yet we are still fully satisfied that our fruit supply will be ample for all our wants.

We have given considerable time and inquiry to this matter so as to speak surely on this subject, we noted recently a statement in the Sacramento papers, said to come from those that know—a very strange and crude statement, we believe that if one half the fruit that sets on the tree should fall, the balance would be all the tree could sustain and mature, and in fact some trees would be better off if seventy-five per cent. of the blossoms and fruit could be cut—then the balance would be better in quality and bring more money.

We have before us a Letter from Dr. Strenzel of the "Alhambra Gardens" at Martinez, one of the largest Fruit Orchards, Vineyards and Semi-Tropical Gardens in our State, a grower of Fruits too, that is an honor to our State for their superior excellence and style of life fruit coming to the market.

The Doctor writes us on the 16th April as follows: "After two weeks growth I have ascertained definitely the extent of injury by the frosts."

Grapes have escaped entirely, a few cherries, Apples and Pears may have been clipped, but Peaches look well, the best criterion of a termal spot, the tender new growth, foliage and blossom of the Orange, Lemon, Walnut nor Fig, after a most critical examination—does not show the least scorching or injury.

This is cheering news from these beautiful Gardens where the richest fruits come from that are to supply our market.

We have also verbal messages from many places, also giving assurance that the loss by frost is not one quarter what was reported.

## STATE AUTHORITY ABOUT THE CROPS.

As there seems to be such a diversity of opinion about the Grain Crop and also the Fruit Crop, of our State, and as the numerous reports of Loss of Crops affects the general business interests of our State, causing loss of confidence, and distrust in many business circles, and as these reports influence the feelings and plans of the great mass of New Comers to our State at the present time, preventing them from selecting their future homes or purchasing lands and becoming citizens of our State, it becomes a matter of great public duty that some action should be had by those high in authority, so that the true condition of the Crops could be made known authoritatively by means of an Examining Committee appointed by the Governor of the State, the Secretary of the State and others in authority.

To this end we would most respectfully suggest that our Chief Magistrate and Council of State, should immediately appoint Five Prominent Citizens, persons whose aim would be to carefully examine the Crops in the principal localities that are now complained of, to examine and compare the systems of Plowing and planting done in these localities, high and low, the soil and character of the land generally, time of planting, period of time the land has been cropped, and all the various details important to a satisfactory Report. Such a Report as would carry with it a conviction of its reliability and would settle at once the question of the crops.

Such a proposition as this we know may seem very singular to some persons, but California has never had before the present moment such a rush of Emigrants knocking at our doors, and asking us for Lands and for Homes, and unless we can answer them promptly and from good authority, the all important question they put to us about, our Season, and our Crops—we shall turn thousands away from our State, and greatly retard its present prospect of a greatly increased prosperity.

We feel very confident if our Governor and Council of State Authority, will appoint Five prominent citizens for this duty, such men as Ex-Mayor Selby, I. Friedlander, Esq., Gen. John Bidwell, Prof. E. S. Orr, John M. Horner, Esq., or many others we could name, Gentlemen fully qualified for such an important duty and have them enter immediately upon this work, we believe the good that could be done would be of untold value, for these gentlemen named are all apart and separate from parties and interests that would jeopardize such an undertaking.

We are aware this would be something new, but it would show the world that the State of California, by its Chief Magistrate and its Governing power had the true interest of the people at heart. We most sincerely hope this may be done—and if it were done—let it be done quickly.

## THE EMIGRANT.

We are truly glad to see so much interest expressed for the incoming people who are flocking to this Eldorado of their hopes.

A stranger who reads the various paragraphs in the newspapers over this State would suppose that the great mass of this Emigration were starry log papers from the Poor Houses of Europe, or the idle, hungry, destitute creatures of some overgrown city or town, where they could not earn enough to keep soul and body together, and that it would be an act of humanity to open soup houses to feed this starving people.

No greater mistake could possibly be made, nor a greater insult be offered them, the class of people now coming are generally well to do people, with means to purchase lands, and to make homes some that are coming are people of large means and the majority able to manage for themselves.

That there may be some coming that need aid we do not doubt, for they may have been steered on their route hither, what is most needed now is, that this class of Emigrants may have information imparted to them free of cost, some of small means may also need to have the most reasonable Hotels pointed out to them or places where they can stop for a brief time until they look about and find their future Homes.

There is a great cry of anxiety just now about the "Poor Emigrant" and some of the loudest talkers are those who think "Emigration Headquarters" should be opened, rooms nicely fitted up, and Secretaries must be appointed, and "General Agents," and for these Offices there will be as many ready to act as there is Candidates for a Sheriff's office, at a political meeting, it is really astonishing how many persons are ready to help on good a cause, for a reasonable salary. We verily believe that there could be found at this time almost as many liberal souls that would aid this cause (for a good position and salary) as there are in reality persons coming that need pecuniary aid.

What is now wanting, and the most pressing want immediate is, a Special Humanity Police to go at all the proper Stations where Emigrants arrive, and guard them from the set of thieving harpist, boarding-house runners, and land agency harpies that seek for prey; if the friends of Emigrants would do some real service, let them have twenty men as guards at all the stations and be ready there with such cards of directions as will really help the Emigrant, not common men, like a Hotel runner—but selected citizens who are qualified by general knowledge and information so as to be able to judge as they shall meet the Emigrant, the kind of information that will do him good, but above all to warn him against the Leeches that meet him at every corner as they see they are New comers and Strangers, this is one of the greatest dangers to which the Emigrant is liable.

The late exposure of a pretender for a "Granger's Emigrating Bureau," has excited suspicion against all such aid societies, there is so much of the "Oliver foot" that good men hold back, one thing is very certain our Authorities should arrest, condemn, and punish all persons who impose upon the unsuspecting stranger.

## PROVIDENTIAL CHASTISEMENTS.

We are among those who firmly believe in the goodness of an overruling Providence, all history both sacred and profane furnish us with examples that prove this to be so. We also believe there is sent upon individuals and communities, chastisements, as we would call them, they come in the various forms of diseases, a sweeping pestilence, or any other calamity to which communities are often subject to, which result in loss of life or property, or great physical suffering and pecuniary loss.

We call these providential chastisements, or rebuke of providence for they are the result of some form of broken law—else these calamities would not befall mankind, for the penalty must always be paid in such matters for broken law, the "Courts of Providence" do not put off the trial, or the punishment for broken law, as the courts below are accustomed to do.

For the application of the text at the head of this article we select the course pursued by some of the Grain Growers of our State, who are now complaining so grievously because Nature will not change her laws and give a supply of rains out of season, to refresh the starved, thirsty soil, upon which they hoped to grow a crop of grain out of season.

We feel confident that Nature has power to rebuke those who trifle with her, or try to impose upon her, she will rebuke the offender, and sooner or later they will feel their punishment is just.

What can be said of a person who reasons or labors in the following way, we give the words of a farmer once on the famed "West side of the San Joaquin" (now gone East, thank Heaven) who became discouraged because he could not make a living after his way of farming, which he had tried for several years.

He said he plowed 3 or 4 inches and planted and harrowed in, and planted in January and February, crop very short—second year he did not plow, did not have the means to do so as his crop was short the year before, and so he sowed his grain on the surface and harrowed in, work done in February, a dry season came and of course he lost his crop, became discouraged, cursed the country, and left, we remember his last words: "Oh I said he, 'If it had only been a really wet season—I should have been lucky, here was an example of one of our unfortunate farmers who lost their Crops, Trusting to Luck, and violating every natural law—and if this was not a case of 'Providential Chastisement' we never saw one."

We remember too when he came to bid us good bye and asked for our sympathy for his losses and his misfortunes, he got it freely for we told him we were really glad he was leaving the State, for the quicker he got rid of all such farmers the better, as their examples are bad, and our State was the loser by their staying with us.

## MESSRS. LINFORTH, KELLOGG &amp; CO.

This well known Mercantile House invite special attention to their New Advertisement in our Columns! It being the Harvest Season they would specially invite their friends over the State to the many New Implements for Harvest for which they are the "Sole Agents" for this Coast, many of these have no equal, and there are none superior, they claim they have as complete an array of "Harvesting Implements" as any House on this Coast and they are very desirous that purchasers should favor them with a call at their Warehouse, where they feel confident that an examination by them of these Implements will soon convince them, these are the kind to purchase.

## THE CHIEF IS COMING.

The Season of Harvesting calls an army of workers into the field, and with them comes the Implements of the Battle; in California the battle is for "Peace and Good Will" enough to eat and to "Feed the Hungry" of other nations, there are the field for our armies is the "Harvest Field" and fortunate are those who have for their battle a "Good Chief" to lead on to victory.

In the present Harvest Season Matteson & Williamson, of Stockton, well known and approved Inventors and Manufacturers, have ready for the coming battle Forty Stockton Grinders, their "New Header" their own Invention, with many Improvements to which they call special attention at this time.

This Header is winning great favor, which this Firm truly deserves, being manufacturers of many valuable Implements, which are known as the "Grain Fork and Derrick" "American Chief Gang Plow" and other valuable Implements to which they call attention to our Columns.

## SILVER COINAGE.

We are making ready for the resumption of specie payment by our nation. The U. S. Government is coining silver largely, two new twenty cent pieces, these will soon be plenty, and with plenty of silver all fractional currency will be withdrawn and replaced with silver, this is right—a step forward to resumption.

## AGRICULTURAL "CORNER" AT STOCKTON.

Reader! this is not a "Mining Stock Corner" nor a "Grain Corner," but it is a Grain Growers Corner, where the best Implements for Harvesting can be had, and on the very best terms, and Messrs. L. M. Catling & Co., on the old "Pioneer Corner," it's Cutting up the trade rapidly and taking a liberal share of it, by the best means, for this Firm do all they can to suit customers, give them the "Best Implements" at low prices, their stock being large as will be seen by their "New Advertisement" in our Columns.

## HORSE DISTEMPER AT STOCKTON.

When at Stockton this week, we learned of a disease affecting the horses in that vicinity, the Stockton Independent says: "It affects the throat and renders it almost impossible to swallow." [May not this disease be the Glanders?—Ed. F.]

## THE CHINESE—AN EVIL.

To remedy an evil, and to convert an evil into a great good should be the highest aim of all who are placed in authority.

We have in our midst in this city some fifteen thousand Chinese, and they are very rapidly increasing, and now occupying, and own possession of what was once the fairest, most constantly frequented streets of our city, what was also called the most agreeable promenades; Washington, Clay, and Jackson streets. In the earlier days, they founded Dupont and the upper part of Sacramento streets, next Jackson, then Washington, now Clay, and soon the whole of Dupont, Powell and Stockton, and then Kearny will come into their possession, and all this portion of our fair city must be given up by our own people, for the twain cannot live together.

It was a great mistake of our City Government to thus permit the Chinese to "enter in and take possession," but the evil is now upon us, and it is the highest duty of those in authority, to look at this subject with a Philosopher's eye, and a Daniel's judgment, for we must act wisely and justly too, in all we do toward the Chinese, for there is a National Compact, that ensures to them certain rights, and these rights must be respected.

By our National Compact with the Chinese nation, they are to be allowed all the rights, privileges and liberties of the most favored nations, and this is our "National Bond," and we would keep it inviolate. But, we do not so read it, or understand it that they are to have greater liberties than our own American citizens, and it is to this special fact to which we invite the earnest attention of every reader of this article, every American citizen.

We would premise what we shall say hereafter about the Chinese, that we have ever been their friend, their advocate and defender; that we established the first Public Lecture at Music Hall, to awaken an interest towards their action, this was in 1853, for we then saw the certainty of the Chinese population crowding our City and State.

Our creed is, that while we hold up the glorious motto of our country: "The Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave," no citizen of and nation, no, nor even our own citizens should claim protection under this shield, while they are constant violators of these very laws themselves.

In the year of 1853, in presenting our views upon the Chinese question in our "Memorial to Congress," we gave these words:

"The present position of California, her relation to—and with the Chinese, and the future and almost certain connection with the Japanese, presents a view to the reflective mind of the most intense interest," for,

"There are now within the borders of this State the people of that nation which count by thousands and tens of thousands, and they are but the herald of the countless numbers that soon must follow."

It was with a full conviction of these truths that we labored for their good, in the hope they would help in the building up of our new State by their labor, the words we then uttered have become true—and this was years before Commodore Porter entered the Ports of Japan.

And now our doctrine is, while we offer them protection in our "Free Country," we would compel them to strictly obey all our laws in every respect. We do not do our whole duty to them unless we do this, but we should not allow them greater freedom or more rights than is accorded to American citizens, and yet in our city here this is done every day and every night, until they have become a very stench to our midst—threatening the safety of our city in its health, in its morals, and in its dangers from increased crime of every kind.

Examine the now crowded streets of Jackson, Dupont, Sacramento and Washington streets. No citizen can pass these crowded streets without perceiving the very atmosphere of the whole streets tainted by stinking fumes that come from crowded houses, cellars and pitfalls of crime and debauchery, and this in our very midst.

We venture the assertion that no other city in our whole country would endure so great an evil one single week—it is enough to create a pestilence, and we wonder our Board of Health are silent under so great and so rapidly increasing an evil. Our American citizens, ever orderly, could never be allowed to block up our streets in crowds as is now permitted by the Chinese.

No other city in our whole country would permit the fearful evils of gambling, and prostitution as is now carried on in open day, and is now so glaring, that passers on the street are disgusted at its boldness. Have we no laws? If we have, would we had the Police corps of London here, they would make quick work in stopping this evil.

But the objector to removing these evils, says, we live in a "Free Country!" we say No! not if crime is thus permitted or winked at. No, it is not Freedom, it is Slavery. Aye, the very shackles of Slavery.

We ask, were such a thing possible, that a Southerner should come into our midst, bringing a few black slaves with him, and claim wages for their labor, how long would this be permitted? Not one day, the whole people would rise and claim the slaves and set them free—and yet what are these poor frail Chinese women but Slaves!—aye, slaves, body and soul, and yet our citizens know this, our authorities know this, and our officers, the Police know this, and yet this Sin and this Crime goes on increasing in the very heart of this great city—and will go on till fire, or pestilence come upon us and our city pay dearly for the broken laws of God and man.

We go for Freedom to the fullest extent, for that kind of freedom with which "God makes all free"—but not for that kind of freedom that permits the low and the depraved, the ignorant and the vicious to riot with liberty and sin, or all kinds of crime—for this kind of freedom is established by a License of our Authorities who receive into their Treasury the very blood-money of Vice and Crime.



## LINFORTH, KELLOGG &amp; CO.,

3 and 5 Front Street, San Francisco.

## MOWERS! MOWERS!!

We have for the Year 1875, the  
**IMPROVED WOOD'S MOWER.**  
 THE RYE THAT FASTENS THE CUTTING BAR TO PITMAN IS SO ADJUSTED THAT IT  
**CANNOT BREAK!**

The Machine is of Light Draft, and the Driver's Seat is so placed that all the weight is taken  
 from the HORSES' NECKS. The whole weight of the Machine is but 600 pounds.

## PEERLESS MOWER.

IS ONE OF THE

STRONGEST

BEST BUILT

MOWERS

—AND—

NOW KNOWN.

## PEERLESS REAPER.

With our Crops this year, and where a Header is not wanted, a good self Baking Reaper is specially inquired for.  
 The Peerless has High and Broad Wheels, and being a Rear Cut, it is the only style of reaper that will lay  
 off the grain properly in Bundles.

WE ONLY ASK A TRIAL OF THIS EXCELLENT REAPER.

There is not a Machine to-day that can show lighter draft, and equal grade of work, than the  
**PEERLESS Mowers and Reapers.**  
**CLIPPER MOWER.**

THIS VERY

RELIABLE MOWER,

WITH EXTRA HIGH

WHEELS AND ROLLING

CUTTER BAR, HAS

MADE ITS OWN

EXCELLENT

REPUTATION.

## EXTRAS! EXTRAS!!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EXTRAS FOR ALL OUR MACHINES.  
 We have also the celebrated FURST AND BRADLEY SULKY RAKE, TIFFIN AND GENEVA  
 HORSE RAKES, HAINES' HEADERS AND PITT'S THRESHERS.

—AND A GOOD—

## Assortment of Agricultural Tools.

Please send for Illustrated Price List.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG &amp; CO.

WAREHOUSE, 3 and 5 Front Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

## New Advertisements.

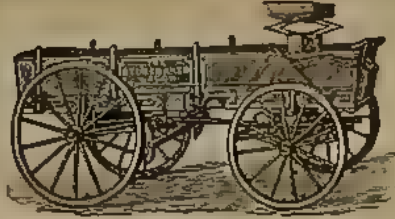
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GENERAL AGENT

FOR THE

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Stuebaker Wagons.



We offer these celebrated Wagons at greatly reduced prices.

We not only offer them at reduced prices, but have greatly improved them, in having been made more nearly to conform to our California styles, making them with higher wheels and wider tires—better braced and fastened.

We keep a greater variety and more complete stock of Wagons than any other dealer on the Pacific Coast, consisting in part of

Iron Axle Farm Wagons,  
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 Two and Three Elliptic Spring Wagons,  
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The attention of Dealers and the Trade is respectfully called to our Stock, Prices, etc.

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Your attention is particularly called to the Saxon Patent Wheel, for which we are Manufacturer's Agent. They are by far the best, most durable and bestest wheel made.

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INCLUDING

PITT'S THRESHERS,  
 HAINES' HEADERS,  
 (Single and Double Gear).  
 WOODS' MOWERS,  
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 Office and Salesroom, 49 and 51 1/2 Street,  
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ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

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Dealers in all kinds of

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PURPOSES.NOS. 321 & 323 SACRAMENTO STREET,  
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## OYSTERS, CLAMS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

## SHELL FISH,

Stalls Nos. 40, 41, and 42 California Market

Entrance on California Street

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels and Restaurants  
 supplied at short notice. Oysters Cooked and  
 Served from 6 A.M. to 12 P.M. every day.

\$5 to \$20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address  
 G. MAYES, & Co., Portland, Maine  
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The American Birding Co., Seedless Sardines, are much  
 better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines.

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For Prompt Payment and Fair Dealing  
**THE "OLD HARTFORD"**  
**STANDS SECOND TO NONE.**

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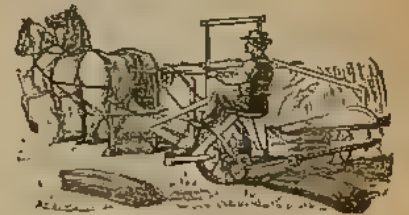
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Mowing and Reaping Machines,

NEW IRON FRAME MOWER.

IMPROVED SELF-BAKING REAPER.



Over 20,000 Sold in 1874.

PRIOR TO 1874

THESE MACHINES HAVE RECEIVED MORE THAN  
**550 FIRST-CLASS**  
**COUNTY, DISTRICT AND STATE PRIZES,**

Establishing their great superiority over all other Machines.

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FRANK BROS &amp; CO., General Agents.

ALSO DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

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## EXCELSIOR FORCE PUMPS.

COPPER LINED,

BRASS PISTON,

BRASS VALVES,

AND VALVE SEATS.

THESE PUMPS ARE EQUAL

IN EVERY RESPECT TO A

BRASS PUMP,

—AND AT—

ONE THIRD LESS PRICE.

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1850. PIONEER 1875.  
 Agricultural Warehouse  
 AND HARDWARE STORE.

## L. M. CUTTING &amp; CO.,

ARE NOW SELLING

California Single Gear Headers, with the Patent  
 Adjustable Reel and High Wheels with Patent Adjust-  
 able Spokes. "A perfect Machine," "the Best Header we  
 ever saw or used," say the Farmers.

Walter A. Woods' Genuine Mowers, Reapers and  
 Combined Machines.

Eaton Mower, with double motion.

Hoadley's Steam Engine.

Russell's Improved Threshers, with the  
 Lanfear End Shake.

## WAGONS OF STANDARD MAKE.

Horse Rakes, Haying Tools, and a General  
 Assortment of Hardware, Oil, etc.

Extra—A large assortment for Headers, Mowers, etc.

It will be the aim of the undersigned to give satisfaction to  
 all purchasers, and to guarantee all they sell.

Orders receive careful attention, and forwarded at lowest  
 rates.

L. M. CUTTING &amp; CO., Stockton.

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## Fresh Paddy, or Rice Seed.

AN INVOICE OF "FRESH PADDY," or  
 Seed of Rice—Fresh and Pure—just received by  
 last Steamer from Japan.

Those who desire to experiment with Rice on  
 our Tule or Swamp Lands now have an oppor-  
 tunity to procure good and reliable Seed.

The Rice Seed will be put up in cloth bags  
 and sent by mail free of postage at \$1 per  
 bag of one quart.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.  
 A First-Class Agricultural Newspaper, published  
 Weekly, in the interest of the Farmers of Husbandry, by  
 S. B. PRATT.

771 Sixty Six, C. M. N. Y. State Grange,  
 Carriage, N. Y.  
 Terms—\$1 per year. Special rates to Grangers and  
 Clubs.

## MAKE READY FOR HARVEST.

THE HEADERS ARE READY.

## STOCKTON CHIEF MOVING.

MATTESON AND WILLIAMSON,

THE PIONEER MANUFACTURERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

FOR THE

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

Now specially invite all the Harvesters of this  
 Great Valley to call on them and see their new  
 COMPLETE IMPROVED HEADER.

## The Stockton Chief.

We claim for Our Machines more real improve-  
 ments than any other Header now in the market.

We claim especially, that our Wrought Iron  
 Wheels are so perfect that we agree to keep them  
 in order for two years free of cost to the pur-  
 chaser.

We claim also, that our experience of this cli-  
 mate, and the material needed to make a good  
 machine that will stand our dry season is such,  
 that we can and have built a machine that will  
 stand every test. We admit that there are many  
 excellent Headers imported, but those makers know  
 nothing of our climate, and therefore cannot make  
 a Header that will stand the test as well as a  
 California Machine, and for this reason we  
 claim for

## THE STOCKTON CHIEF

a great superiority over all others.

We can state what we know, we have certificates  
 from those who have used our machines for two  
 years, they worked great work, without a flaw,  
 and are now as good as new.

## MATTESON'S HAY FORK AND DERRICK.

This is the well known Fork and Derrick, that  
 unscrupulous parties last year attempted to palm  
 off upon others under a new name. There is but  
 one GENUINE FORK AND DERRICK, and that is the

## MATTESON PATENT.

We wish the Public to know this, if they will call  
 at our Manufactory, we will give them a spicy  
 history of the way some parties try to rob old  
 Pioneer workers of a "PATENT RIGHT."

We invite all who want a Header or Hay Fork  
 and Derrick to come and see us, or send. We  
 can and will please them.

MATTESON &amp; WILLIAMSON,

Agricultural Implement Manufactory.

STOCKTON, San Joaquin County.

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50,000

EUCALYPTUS  
TREES.

Eucalyptus Trees 8 to 10 feet high

Trees 6 to 8 feet high,

Medium Trees 4 to 6 feet high,

second size 2 to 3 feet high,

Third size 3 to 5 feet high,

The Mass size 1 to 2 feet high.

These Trees are of a good Healthy growth,  
 and can be packed to go any distance safely  
 and will be sold low in large lots.

Address, or call at the

FARMER OFFICE.

CHEESE VAT FOR SALE.

One of the Celebrated

## Ralls' Cheese Vats.

500 Gallons, new and in perfect order at a bare  
 price.

Enquire at the Carpet and Trimming Ware-  
 house of

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JOHN C. BELL.





## Home Miscellany.

## BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL.

## BEFORE SCHOOL.

"Quarter to nine, boys and girls do you hear?"  
 "One more buckwhat then—be quick, mother, dear."  
 "Where is my buckwhat box?"—"Under the shelf."  
 "Just in the place you left it yourself!"  
 "I can't say my table!"—"O, don't do my cap!"  
 "One kiss for Mamma, and sweet kiss to her lap!"  
 "Be good, dear!"—"Mummy!"—"9 times 9's 81!"  
 "Take your mittens!"—"All right. Hurry up Bill, let's run."  
 With a slam of the door they are off, girls and boys,  
 And the mother draws breath in the still of their noise.

## AFTER SCHOOL.

"Don't wake up the baby! Come gently, my dear!"  
 "Oh, mother, I've torn my new dress, just look here!"  
 "I'm sorry, I was only climbing the wall!"  
 "Oh, mother my map was the nicest of all!"  
 "And Nelly, in spelling, went up to the head!"  
 "Oh, may, can I go out on the hill with my sled?"  
 "I've got such a toothache!"—"The teacher's unfair!"  
 "Is dinner most ready? I am just like a bear!"  
 Be patient, worn mother, they are growing up fast,  
 These nursery whine-cries, not long do they last;  
 A still, lonely house would be far worse than the noise—  
 Rejoice and be glad in your brave girls and boys!"  
 —Hills' Pharmaceutical Journal.

## "CUCKOO."

BY MARY A. F. STANBURY.

In my chamber's warmest nook,  
 Gently dozing o'er my book,  
 Suddenly I start and look!

"Cuckoo!"

Such a little silver note  
 Through my dreaming seems to float,  
 But as I glance a fairy boat—

"Cuckoo!"

All the ground with snow is white—  
 Was some bird forgotten quill?  
 By his mate in southward flight!

"Cuckoo!"

Barely then, if that were so,  
 There would blend some plaint of woe  
 With the call so sweet and low—

"Cuckoo!"

May I it was not any bird  
 That the curlew softly stirred,  
 And whose silver voice I heard,

"Cuckoo!"

There are five small finger-tips  
 In a row, I guess the tips  
 Whence the merry music slips—

"Cuckoo!"

Now I see a curl of gold  
 Just like the hawk's hawk fold,  
 And two eyes with love-light bold.

"Cuckoo!"

So my darling could not wait  
 On the door—O cruel fate!  
 See poor Doty decalate!

"Cuckoo!"

Come, then, with your flying feet,  
 Flitting (fair Marguerite!)  
 Let me hold you warm and sweet—

"Cuckoo!"

Which were better—that or this?  
 Happy dream or waking bliss?  
 I am answered by that kiss!

"Cuckoo!"

## "PAPA, PLEASE LET ME IN!"

A timid knock was at my door,  
 And rustling feet were on the floor;  
 A soft, sweet voice said, "Papa, please,  
 And little Jimmie will not tease."

I knew the voice—she was waiting there,  
 The deep blue eyes, the nut brown hair;  
 Just now, the bolt upon him drawn,  
 He had been banished all forlorn.

For treading things all upside down,  
 While I was in a steady frown,  
 His little hand touched everything,  
 His tongue put in such questioning!

That I could not command my thought,  
 And as I rose and turned him out,  
 He went without remonstrance cry,  
 But curled his lip so mournfully.

That coughed as I went back,  
 And somehow I was off the track;  
 Did I not know that in his eyes  
 My study was a paradise?

And there he stood beseechingly,  
 With voice so soft and abjectly;  
 And so without of discipline,  
 I rose and let my Jimmie in.

His dear red lips my cheek did press,  
 About my neck he hung caress—  
 "I'm sorry, papa, for now stay  
 And I'll be good and still all day."

Then down "his book upon the floor,  
 He sat and traced the picture o'er,  
 And as he gazed so sweetly said—  
 "I wonder when the folks are dead!"

And go to God, how long they stand  
 Before our Father takes their hand,  
 And says to them, "I'm glad you're come  
 To my nice warm and cozy home."

And is it long they have to wait  
 Before God opens wider the gate?  
 I told my boy the Lord would come  
 Himself to take His people home.

"And will he come for me, papa,  
 When I must leave you and mamma  
 Oh, if he does I'll thank him so,  
 For he will know the way I go."

Two weeks had passed and little more,  
 Our Jimmie was at death's dark door;  
 He murmured softly in his sleep,  
 And asked the Lord to come to keep.

"I'm knocking, papa, at the door,  
 Please let me in—I please no more!"  
 Then suddenly, with opened eyes,  
 That shone with sweet and glad surprise—

"Oh, thank you, Jesus, you have come,  
 To take your little Jimmie home!"  
 We kissed his eyes—he was so done,  
 Our darling boy was from us gone.

Oh, Jesus Christ, our blessed Lord,  
 We thank thee for thy precious word—  
 "Suffer the children, let them come  
 For I will lead them to my home."

P. W. D.

## PHYSICAL CULTURE.

By H. L. BABYNETT, M. D.  
 (FROM THE SPHINX.)

As we descend the stream of time towards man's original source, we find him allied to the beasts of the field, living in rocky caves and dens of the earth, and subsisting on roots and herbs, and the flesh of such animals as his limited skill enabled him to secure. Without knowledge, and almost without the means of defense, man was, at the first, not only at the mercy of wild beasts, but constantly in fear of aggressive attacks from hostile and more numerous tribes of fellow-men; and hence we learn that the earliest people of whom we have any record, practised such athletic exercises as were calculated to make them self-reliant and secure in times of peace, and formidable in war.

The Chinese claim to have practised a kind of "Movement Cure" of diseases for more than three thousand years before the Christian era, and although we cannot vouch for the exact age of this system of medical gymnastics, still it is unquestionably very ancient. It was called *Chung-Fon*, and was practised under the supervision of the priests. Their theory of disease was, that "humid air" was the cause of all the ills that flesh is heir to, and to heat the body and exorcise the vapory demon, they caused the patient to go through all sorts of bodily evolutions in every possible position.

In ancient India the inferior Brahmins practised a similar system, though they taught a somewhat different theory. They believed that respiration had the same influence upon the tissues of the body that fire possesses over the metals, viz: the power of melting them, and converting them into vapor, hence they not only endeavored to heat the body by violent exercise, but strove to assist the internal fires by deep and forced inspiration.

The ancient Britons, also, under the direction of the Druids, were in the habit of practising certain gyrations and dances in the expectation of driving away evil spirits and diseases, and had from time immemorial cultivated the warlike accomplishments of shooting the bow, swinging the sling, and throwing the spear. Even before their discovery by the Romans, all classes of men were obliged to perfect themselves, in times of peace, to all the then known means of warfare, and so great were their skill and bravery, that they exported admiration and respect even from the imperial Caesar!

Athletic exercises of a warlike character were also practised by the Hebrews, Persians, Egyptians and Assyrians. In fact, so generally was this the case among the ancients, that Galen declared that "all men were born with a propensity for music and gymnastics."

This was true, not only of the nations of antiquity, but is equally true of the negro tribes of Africa and the Indians of North America, who, we are told by travellers, are in the habit of manipulating and castigating, or flagellating the sick for the cure of nervous diseases.

It was not, however, until the golden age of Greece that athletic sports and games became a subject of national culture. The first historic mention we have of them given in Homer's immortal story of the Trojan War. When the contending armies were about joining in battle on the ensanguined plains of Ilium—

"The beautiful Paris came

In form a god! The panther's speckled hide  
 Flowed o'er his armor, with an easy pride;  
 His banded bow across his shoulders hung,  
 His sword beside him negligently hung;  
 Two pointed spears he shook with gallant grace  
 And dared the bravest of the Grecian race!"

So, after the obsequies of Patroclus, Achilles initiated the funeral games, in which the Grecian youths joined in chariot races, wrestling and hurling the javelin.

Pamphilus says: "The Grecian youths displayed in war the skill they had acquired in the gymnasium." This, however, could only be said of the Greeks posterior to the Homeric age, for in the earlier periods of her history her warlike sons depended on personal prowess and the experience they obtained in actual combat. Later in her history the Spartans systematized gymnastic exercises and erected gymnasiums, and from here they soon spread all over Greece. In fact, in her palmy days, there was no city or considerable town which had not its gymnasium. These buildings were constructed at the public expense, and were celebrated for their magnificence. They were made of the purest Pentelic marble, adorned by the most ornate and stately architecture, decorated by the productions of the most gifted sculptors and painters, and graced with masses of flowers, flowing fountains, ornamented walks and verdant retreats. In fine, they were so adorned and embellished as to be an embodiment of beauty—an attribute ever worshipped by the Greek; whether displayed in nature or art. As they were built at the public expense, so was the attendance of the youth upon their instruction compulsory. The Greek education commenced at the age of seven years, and consisted of music, grammar (which included poetry, rhetoric, and oratory), and gymnastic exercises, these last occupying more time and receiving more attention from the students than the study of music and grammar combined.

The gymnasium was under the general supervision of what was called the *gymnasiarch*, and the exercises were of a three-fold character, viz: military, medical, and athletic, each department being under the personal care of teachers appointed for this work, assisted by numerous metoils.

The medical department was under the direction of trained physicians, and was designed more particularly for the sick and infirm, though they also gave directions in regard to the care of the athletes. As, however, the Greeks were essentially a military people, the exercises of the gym-

nasion partook largely of a military character. Hence the instituting of Olympic, Pythian, Nemean and Isthmian games.

During their continuance there was a general suspension of hostilities throughout Greece. In these patriotic and plebeian alike joined in combat, only excepting the illegitimate and ignoble. Even the women were expected to take part in them, and in some of the States a woman could not be married until she had proved her prowess in a public exhibition of her skill! In fact, the Spartans taught that it was right and proper for female slaves to stay at home and ply the distaff, and perform menial labor; but Spartan mothers must be made of sterner stuff. Consequently, the girls received nearly the same attention as the boys.

The gymnasia were generally built just without the city, and those at Capua and Baesana were particularly resorted to by the athletes, as the air of those cities were considered more salubrious and stimulating. The exercises of the gymnasium were almost wholly performed in the open air. We have said that the Greek education consisted of music and grammar, combined with physical exercises. Indeed, their motto was: "Mense sana corpore sano."—"A sound mind in a sound body." Within the spacious amphitheatres of the gymnasia the solemn funeral rites of the dead were performed; here philosophers and sages met to discuss important questions, and to instruct their pupils; here poets came to recite their epics, and here the divine arts of music and oratory were cultivated and exhibited as they never have been since in the history of the human race; here came gaily decked matrons and beautiful maidens to behold the athletes, and cheer the victors with their presence and glad acclamations!

Among the principal institutions of this kind were the Lyceum, where Aristotle taught his scholars while walking, hence the Peripatetics; the Academia, made illustrious by the philosophy of Plato, and the Cynosarges, or School of the Cynics.

The object of the Greek education was threefold, viz: to develop personal beauty and strength, to foster a love of knowledge as known in their day, and above all, to cultivate in the youth a love and respect for their country, and a worship of honor and renown.

Though the victors in the sacred games were only crowned with olive or laurel, still, to celebrate their fame, the most gifted poets invoked the Muses, and the most august personages vied with each other to do them reverence. They were received in the forum by the highest magnates and allowed to sit in the senate chamber beside the grave senators. They were also exempt from taxation, and their names given to the year. No wonder that a people taught in such a school should have exhibited those qualities of courage and personal daring which have ever made this nation so famous in the history of the world! No wonder the Persian officer exclaimed to his commander: "Heaven's angel! what men are you leading on? Impossible to interest, they combat only for glory!"

Among the ancients the Greeks stood unrivalled in deeds of arms, and among the moderns no poetry equals in sweetness and pathos that once sung by the "Hellenic Bard," while the ravishing beauty of their Venus, and the fine proportions of their Hercules are still unequalled specimens of high art.

Thus it would seem that it holds true with nations as with individuals, that the highest mental achievements are attainable only by those nations or individuals who have the most perfect physical development.

(To be Continued.)

## A CASE OF DYSPEPSIA.

Under certain circumstances, dyspepsia is as much of a crime as a misfortune. The beasts of the field would not violate the laws of health in their habits of eating to the extent that some human creatures habitually do. For instance, a glutton recently took his place at a hotel table opposite a well known medical man. Somebody asked the glutton about his health. He replied: "I am not feeling very well: I am suffering from dyspepsia."

Just then a waiter appeared and placed before the dyspeptic gentleman his breakfast which consisted of three eggs, two potatoes, a plate of beef steak, a cup of coffee, and four buckwheat cakes. The doctor was just then in the act of winding his watch, and concluded to time the victim of dyspepsia, who started him by bolting all of the edibles set forth in the remarkably short space of ten minutes and ten seconds. This was not eating, it was gobbling. The sufferer deserved all the dyspepsia his gluttony brought him.

Steadiness of nerve is illustrated by the case of the man who can sit and hold skeins of silk for his wife for a couple of hours at a time without moving his legs.

"It isn't loud praying which counts with the Lord so much as giving four full quarts for every gallon," says an Arkansas circuit rider.

## A Gem Worth Reading!—A Diamond Worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!  
 RESTORE your SIGHT,  
 THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES.

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE-SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes. WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY BUYING HIGH GLASSES FOR YOUR NOSE AND EYES. SEND FOR YOUR FREE Pamphlet of 100 pages. Mailed Free. Send your address to us, also.

## Agents Wanted

Gentlemen or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 907) No. 91 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

41.15

## SELECTIONS FROM "CHANNING"

Every man is a volume, if you know how to read him.

Great effort from great motives is the best definition of a happy life.

He who rears up one child in Christian virtue or rears one fellow-creature to God, builds a temple more precious than Solomon's or St. Peter's, more enduring than earth or heaven.

Better be cold than affect to feel. In truth, nothing is so cold as an assumed, noisy enthusiasm. The best emblem is the northern blast of winter, which freezes as it roars.

It is said that in forming civil society, the individual surrenders a part of his rights. It would be more proper to say that he adopts new modes of securing them.

Man who, to support a creed, would shake our trust in the calm, deliberate, and distinct decisions of our rational and moral powers, endanger religion more than its open foes, and forge the deadliest weapon for the infidel.

One of the great evils of society is, that men occupied perpetually with petty details, want general truths, want broad and fixed principles. Hence many, not wicked, are unstable, habitually inconsistent, as if they were overgrown children, rather than men.

When I compare the clamorous preaching and passionate declamation, too common in the Christian world, with the composed dignity, the deliberate wisdom, the freedom from all extravagance, which characterized Jesus, I can imagine no greater contrast; and I am sure that the fiery zealot is no representative of Christianity.

The individual is not made for the state, so much as the state for the individual. A man is not created for political relations as his highest end, but for indefinite spiritual progress, and is placed in political relations as the means of his progress. The human soul is greater, more sacred, than the state, and must never be sacrificed to it.

It is strange that laboring men do not think more of the vast usefulness of their toil, and take a benevolent pleasure in them on this account. One would think that a carpenter or mason, on passing a house which he had reared, would say to himself, "This work of mine is giving comfort and enjoyment every day and every hour to a family, and will continue to be a kindly shelter, a domestic gathering-place, an abode of affection, for a century or more after I sleep in the dust;" and ought not a generous satisfaction to spring up at the thought?

The grandeur of man's nature turns to insignificance all outward distinctions. His powers of intellect, of conscience, of love, of knowing God, of perceiving the beautiful, of acting on his own mind, on outward nature, and on his fellow-creatures,—these are glorious prerogatives. Through the vulgar error of undervaluing what is common, we are apt, indeed, to pass these by as of little worth. But as to the outward creation, so in the soul, the common is the most precious. Science and art may invent splendid modes of illuminating the apartments of the opulent; but these are all poor and worthless, compared with the common light which the sun sends into all our windows, which he pours freely, impartially over hill and valley, which kindles daily the eastern and western sky; and so the common lights of reason, and conscience, and love, are of more worth and dignity than the rare endowments which give celebrity to a few.

## WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS.

"He said 'in the making of Books there is no end,' and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making Scrap Books, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of Old Newspapers for Sale that we can furnish just the right material for Scrap Books, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 22 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; with select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds. In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age also Stories, Anecdotes, etc., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of \$2.50 to \$3.00 per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address FARMER OFFICE.

## A Young Man from the Country.

A Young Man from the Country, of good Education and correct habits, can find a good situation, and a permanent one, by addressing a note to this office. Age 14 to 18 years.

He must be free from the common vices of Tobacco, Strong Drink and Bad Language. Application to be made by Letter as a good writer and quick at figures is important in the qualifications. No one need apply that cannot fill this requisition.

## MANNING'S OYSTER CROTT.

428 Pine Street, below Kearney,  
 SAN FRANCISCO.

INVENTOR OF THE PAN ROAST, ROMAN STEW AND CREOLE COFFEE.

## NAPOLEON ICE CREAM.

Eastern and California Oysters in bottle, supplied to Families 42¢ and sent to all parts of the City Free of Charge.

INFORMATION, of great value to every family sent FREE. Address, for Circular, F. W. BROWN, 177 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

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Our Subscribers will therefore be relieved of all Postage after January 1st, 1875, and as the tax will be very large upon us, we trust our Patrons will promptly renew their Subscriptions and remit all back dues, and thus show us they appreciate this offering.

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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XLIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1875.

NUMBER 10.

### The California Farmer.

Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.  
BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—No. 326 Clay St. (up stairs) below Battery  
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### VALUABLE BOTANICAL RESEARCHES, AND REPORTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN REGION.

We herewith continue the very interesting and valuable Report of Baron Fred. Von Mueller, the Government Botanist of the Royal Gardens at Melbourne, Australia, made to both Houses of Parliament by the express command of his Excellency.

We propose to give this Report entire, as it will convey to our readers on this coast the condition of the great AUSTRALIAN COUNTRY, with which we are now brought in close connection by the new Australia's steamer line, and we believe also, great good will accrue to our coast by the valuable information this Report contains. We would further remark, that this is the kind of Reports that we hope will some day be made by our Agricultural Colleges and our State Agricultural Societies by order of our Chief Magistrate, if we shall ever get these institutions into a line working order.

This report is very highly creditable to Professor Mueller, as showing his great services and his faithful researches, all of which tend to distinguish Australia and that Government.

REPORT. (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10.)  
The Honorable Robert Ramsay, etc., etc., etc.  
Melbourne, August, 1874.

An Italian, Caspar Massio, who accompanied me through Mr. Findlay's kindness, and was familiar with many parts of these alps, proved an able companion. To do, however, justice to the task of examining the vegetation of so wide a tract of country closely—many parts of which are uninhabited and naturally difficult of access—it would be needful to devote many months especially for the purpose of penetrating through many mountain recesses, and of watching the numerous different plants throughout the season. Concomitantly as this first journey necessarily was, which occupied my time from the 6th to the 26th January, it leaves, at all events, the vegetation of the Hume River district no longer unrepresented in our collections.

From the 18th until the 25th of February, I went to the country about Mount Gellibrand, Mount Emu, Mount Elephant and to many interesting localities, on which I did not touch, when proceeding on a more southern route on the Grampians and adjoining ranges in 1853. In these new travels I enjoyed every consideration and local support from Sam. Wilson, Esq., the Hon. Philip Russell, M. L. C., and Alex. Wilson, Esq., irrespective of further traveling the geographic limits of many rare plants of the Western districts, I proved here the existence of the genus *Woolfia*, of the occurrence of which in any part of Australia we were not previously aware. From the 26th of February till the 10th of March I proceeded through the ranges and heaths west of Cape Otway, the whole of the country in that direction having been beyond my reach, when, in 1857, the dense forests towards Apollo Bay and thence to Cape Otway came within the scope of my physiologic explorations. The very tall but extremely slender tree fern, *Cyathea medullaris*, first found by Mr. Wilkinson in his partial geologic survey of these regions, seems not to extend so far west as my journey through the coast tracks carried me; but several other forms of great rarity were observed in the deep, dark and humid glens, and the areal extent of many species of plants, the changes of their varieties, and their relation to geological and climatic conditions was traced to the rivers Cordie and Gellibrand. In

this part of my recent travels I experienced most liberal aid from Dr. Gardie, M. A., J. P., of Tongarook, and from Messrs. Oliver of the Gellibrand River. An important work, in which the department has shared during the year, consists in the elucidation of the plants of Lord Howe's Island, largely accessible to us through the interested stay of Mr. Folliott (accompanied by Mr. Lind) for nearly a year on this very isolated and phyto-geographically highly remarkable oceanic spot. I have not deemed it necessary to occupy in this already somewhat extended Report any space with references to amateur contributors who enriched our collections, as the names of donors of any rare or new plants, which may become at any time accessible to me, and recorded with scrupulous conscientiousness in the pages of my descriptive works.

Lastly, it remains for me to refer to the issue of the educational collections as an additional engagement initiated in the departmental service. I had long in contemplation to arouse a more general and popular interest in the native vegetation surrounding us by choosing some means, for instilling the very first instructions, more inviting than the use of text-books, and more fascinating than scholastic lectures. Though my aims were also—and not unsuccessfully so—in this direction, by securing and arranging methodically the plants in growth at the Botanic Gardens until that work had become impaired, and finally impeded, if not even largely destroyed; yet I felt that an impetus should be given to the study, especially of native plants, at any place far beyond the reach of garden instruction, and to any one who might hesitate to address me in correspondence, however cheerfully I have named plants, and explained their scientific and utilitarian bearings almost daily during these twenty years and more. To lead, therefore, by some more direct and universal action the attention of the now numerous inhabitants of our colony to a more scientific contemplation of the plants which, in our winterless zone, present themselves successfully throughout the year to our views, I required to furnish starting points on many places for local studies. This design I hoped most pleasingly and lastingly to attain by commencing the "educational collections," to be located in the rooms of such public institutions as during the ordinary hours of recreation and leisure are accessible. Each fascicle is to contain fifty species of natural specimens, in a pressed and dried state, and is to exhibit as many representative forms of genera and orders as conveniently at any particular period of issue can be gathered, and each species is to be accompanied by annotations on its scientific name, its English appellation (if such in rare instances exist), its geographic limits, and some of its literature. By adopting such a plan I could bring a number of typical forms of plants for independent identification or comparison of the plants of any district before the views of local observers, who could not fail to recognize from the indications thus offered, at once, a multitude of plants, whether specifically or generally, at the very vicinity of their habitations. The first fascicle now contains representations of fifty genera, and nearly as many natural orders. The present edition, for mere want of financial support to my department, was limited to 100 copies, involving nevertheless the drying of about 10,000 specimens, inasmuch as each species had to be exhibited not only in flower, but in fruit also. This edition can be extended according to the means available, at any season for collecting and drying purposes, and for obtaining the necessary paper and board-covers. On the extent of these means must also depend the more or less rapid or tardy issue of subsequent fascicles. The two assistants of the department, Mr. G. Luebmacher and Mr. O. Groenewald, deserve praise for having given up much of their time on holidays, and at early and late hours, to obtain and prepare a large share of the plants for the 100 copies of this first fascicle. In the embarrassed state of the department, also, this work had to be carried on under great disadvantages, because not even a single packing or drying room is left me, the only building space remaining at my disposal for the whole departmental work in every branch being the Museum room, which is overcrowded by the normal collections, and to which no building additions have been made during the last sixteen years, notwithstanding repeated solicitations.

(To be Continued.)  
**THE TIFFIN HORSE RAKE.**  
We have before us an illustration of the Newly Improved Tiffin Horse Hay Rake, just introduced by Messrs. Linforth, Kellogg & Co., who are Sole Agents for this Rake.  
Every New Invention has Counterfeit Inventions, which unscrupulous people impose upon the community under a similar name on purpose to deceive, therefore *Haymakers* should be on their guard and be sure they purchase the true and genuine Tiffin Rake, as a rake of a similar sounding name is now offered to mislead purchasers.

### THE FLORAL SEASON.



DREER'S PREMIUM PANSY.



THE DAHLIA.



CELOSIA HUTTONI.

### BEAUTIFUL MAY—FLORA'S REIGN.

The month of MAY has ever been recognized as the commencement of the Reign of Flora, the "Goddess of Flowers."

East, West, North or South, in our own happy land, in the old countries too, the "May Pole," and the "May Queens," are the types which rally the glorious bands of sweet children to festive scenes, where bright smiles and happy hearts rise with sunlight and the bright sweet flowers, to see which is the fairest, brightest, sweetest and best.

"Wake, and call me early, Mother Dear,  
For I'm to be Queen of the May."

These words have made many thousand hearts happy on the May days past, and will make many more happy we trust for all time to come.

"In Eastern lands they talk in flowers,  
And they tell in a Garland their loves and cares,  
Each blossom that blooms in their garden bowers,  
On its leaves a mystic language wears."

A beautiful custom, for sweet flowers only speak in a pure and sweet language—here is a true type of these voices of nature:  
"Every flower that blooms is the dwelling place of a Guardian Angel, watching over the destiny of a mortal. When the Star of Beauty and Love sheds its beams upon the flower's leaves, they expand and send forth an offering of fragrance to delight the heart of the mortal. When his evil star burns darkly above—the leaves fold themselves around the heart of the flower—and shut it from his gaze, and the soft bells of the Vale Lily chime mournfully, in the coming night."

The present week the Annual Festival of May Day comes, and our city, our neighboring cities, and our whole State will bud and blossom with happy children. God's bright flowers and the chosen ones of our Blessed Saviour, "who took little children to his arms and blessed them." This was all he did to convert them—and his presence was the pure revival wherever he went.  
"May Day" is near to us, and our "Hill Tops" and our "Valleys" are donning their bright robes to welcome the "Queen of May," and with our whole soul we say, Welcome, May! Welcome, Sweet Flowers! and welcome, Sweet Children, brightest and best of all! May a cloudless day and happy gathering greet you all, and make the day typical of a happy and useful life.

In our illustration above, we present Three New and Choice varieties of Flowers, the cuts for these were kindly sent us by H. A. Drar, Esq., Seedman and Florist of Philadelphia, whose descriptive Catalogues also were sent us, and of which we have spoken.

The beautiful Dahlia illustrated was sent us by James Vick, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., whose sketches are on our Horticultural page.

The Circular for the Agricultural Department of the Great Centennial will be found in the columns of this page—it is to be hoped that California will be well represented there.

### STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

[The following Report from the United States Department, shows the progress of our country; its vast wealth of productions and its great resources, which has enabled our country to Export many millions beyond Imports, as will be seen by the tables given below.]

Our Farmers, Mechanics and Business men generally, should become familiar with these facts, they are all important as aids to their own success.—Ed. F.]

Monthly Report, No. 7, of the Bureau of Statistics will soon be ready for distribution. It contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ended January, 31, 1875, and for the seven months ended at the same date, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1874. The Chief of the Bureau furnishes the following synopsis:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic exports.	Foreign exports.
Month ended Jan. 31, 1875	\$25,783,979	\$54,983,159	\$1,334,361
Month ended Jan. 31, 1874	48,501,181	63,110,397	1,990,393
Seven months ended January 31, 1875	302,597,584	344,021,618	10,637,002
Seven months ended January 31, 1874	329,763,808	350,827,713	12,807,468
Of the total amount of our foreign trade for the seven months ending January 31, 1875 and 1874, the following values consisted of merchandise and of specie and bullion, respectively:			
	Imports.	Dom. exports.	For. exports.
1875		(specie value)	
Merchandise	\$23,938,479	\$29,037,442	\$8,512,210
Specie and bullion	2,750,112	41,945,716	2,124,759
1874			
Merchandise	\$307,307,319	330,442,757	9,690,814
Specie and bullion	22,280,469	30,384,956	3,116,654
1875.			
Free, including specie and bullion	\$91,426,589		\$4,599,337
Dutiable		27,533,341	8,619,769

The total value of Foreign commodities remaining in warehouse June 20, 1874, was \$59,705,753 against \$40,222,314, January 31, 1875.

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the exports for the seven months ended January 31, 1875, exceeded the imports by \$32,577,089. For the corresponding period of 1874, the excess of exports over imports was \$22,655,869. In addition to the usual summaries, this report contains tables showing the transportation via the Central Pacific Railroad, from December, 1873, to December 1, 1874; statement of the precious metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri river during 1874; exports from Switzerland to the United States in 1874; articles exempt from import duties in Victoria, Australia; articles prohibited from importation into Victoria; revenue and gold yield of Victoria; and a table showing the number of ounces and value of gold exported from Melbourne from 1861 to 1874, inclusive.

We return thanks to the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, for advanced copies of their valuable publications.

### THE GREAT CENTENNIAL.

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. The Bureau of Agriculture of the Centennial International Exhibition, to be opened in Philadelphia, May 10th, 1876, comprises within its department a display of all the products of the Forest, both in primary and secondary form.

It is earnestly requested by the Commission that Foresters of all sections of the Union forward samples of the trees of their respective districts. These samples or specimens may be presented in any convenient and portable form; as, for example, it is suggested that the bark of one or more of the giant trees of California, (Washingtonia gigantea,) be taken off the trunk in segments and sections, to be placed on arrival on a skeleton frame of the same dimensions as the original. The Agricultural Hall having an extreme elevation of seventy-five feet, will afford ample room for at least a partial exhibit of one of these monsters of primordial forests. Thus also with other trees of the Pacific coast, hardly secondary to it, as Abies Douglasii and Nobilis, Libocedrus decurrens, Pinus Lambertiana, The White Pine and Hemlock of the North. The Yellow Pine in their several species, the Live Oak, the Cypress, (Taxodium distichum,) of the South, and a long list from every section of our broad territory.

In addition to specimens of trunks of trees should be exhibited timber and lumber in all forms; as samples of masts, and spars, large and small; knees and square timber, as prepared for naval purposes; planks and boards exhibiting unusual breadth and character of cell and fibre. In brief, every description, quality and form of wood used in construction and decoration.

Foreign specimens are confidently expected,—let us not fail to place ours side by side with them. It can hardly be necessary to add another word. The lumber interests of this country are too important not to be fully represented at the International Exhibition. Few of us, it may be assumed, comprehend and appreciate the lumber resources of the Union, and we can only do so by such an exhibit as is herein proposed, and by the study of statistical tables expressive of value, now in course of preparation.

Communications in connection with this and kindred subjects, may be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture.

BURNETT LANDRETH,  
Chief of Bureau of Agriculture.

### A SPLENDID CATALOGUE.

Ellwanger & Barry's Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Flowering Plants, Etc., for 1875.

The Ornamental Descriptive Catalogue of this celebrated nursery firm for the season of 1875 has just been printed by the EXPRESS, DASHING AND EXAMINING Co. It appears in octavo form, numbers 124 pages, and is by far the most complete, best arranged and handsomest nursery catalogue that has ever been printed in this country. The matter is set across the full page, instead of being divided into double columns, as heretofore; the types are plain and clear, the impression carefully made. Many of the illustrative wood-cuts are new and exhibit new species and varieties of ornamental trees, shrubs, roses and flowering plants, specimens of these to be found in full growth upon the grounds and conservatories of these noted propagators.

The frontispiece is a beautiful chromotype, printed in Europe, showing four of the finest varieties of roses in their grandest perfection.

The names of the species of plants are given in Latin, English, German and French, as: "POPEYE LUS, Poplar, Pappel (Ger.), Populier (Fr.). Natural order, Salicaceae." "EUDONYMUS, STRAWBERRY OR SPINDLE-TREE, Spindibaum, Fusain. Natural order, Celastraceae" etc. Each variety is named and described. Special care is observed in naming and classifying each plant, shrub, etc., so that the grower may know just what he is cultivating. All the new plants worth reproducing for ornamental purposes are included in this catalogue—the 23d edition. Its 123 pages are compact with information of great value to all who are interested in the cultivation of the best plants that are produced in this country and in Europe.

The catalogue embraces an unusual quantity of novelties, both in evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs. The lists of Roses, Peonies and Phlox are larger and more complete than we have ever seen them before. The entire catalogue is replete with interest and should be in the hands of everyone who has the least taste for the beautiful in nature.

[The above well deserved notice of the splendid Catalogue named in the *Rochester Express* we gladly copy as a just tribute to one of the largest and best nurseries in the United States—the Catalogue just at hand merits all that is said and more—we shall review and report.—Ed. F.]

The violet grows low and covers itself with flowers, and of all flowers yields the sweetest fragrance. Such is humility.





Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE.

We find in our excellent exchange, the Massachusetts Ploughman, three stanzas, a beautiful Picture of Agriculture, its labors and its rewards. We have placed the words, "April at the East," over these three stanzas illustrative of their season, and we add two stanzas more, illustrative of April at the West, as our seasons are so widely in contrast just now.

APRIL AT THE EAST.

Three Goddesses of the golden sheaf,  
And of the purple vine!  
Of opening flower and budding leaf,  
Thy coronal we twine;  
And grateful reap the ripening store,  
Of autumn corn and winter hoar,  
O stars wholly thine!

Thy votaries in every clime,  
Fiducial and zealous are!  
Joyful we hail the glad spring time,  
Our waiting fields prepare,  
And when the wakening pulses start,  
In Nature's sympathetic heart,  
Dispense the seeds with care.

No toil nor labor we regard,  
The promise is our own!  
Unfailing shall be our reward  
When autumn winds have blown  
It cheer us in each daily task,  
To all the recompense we ask—  
To reap as we have sown!

APRIL AT THE WEST.

Now, Springtime bursts upon the East,  
In gentle April showers,  
Making their seed time richly blest,  
They wait for spring's bright flowers,  
While we more blest, in our sunny West,  
Enjoy life's brightest hours.

Our Spring time came long months ago,  
And clothed our "Hill Sides" bright,  
With Native Flowers whose golden glow,  
Made Earth a lovely sight;  
Orchards and Vineyards all in bloom  
While the "New Moon May" tells of Harvest come  
Fills all hearts with true delight.

HUMANITY FOR THE HORSE.

A better day is coming for this noble animal, yea, it has already come, and could the Horse speak and give utterance to his gratitude for what is now being done, the horses would eclipse any editorial that could be written, or essay made in praise of the new Goodenough Shoe—for the horse would say, my sole is now saved, for it is verily the soul of the horse (his foot) that is now saved from destruction by those miserable quacks of Horse-shoers that have for long years ruined so many valuable horses.

When at Oakland last week, we were much pleased to see a neat new building, upon one of the Old College Grounds, nearly opposite the Grand Central Hotel, and upon its front—the words:

"HUMANITY TO HORSES."

And so we called, confident that such a motto meant that something "Goodenough," would be found there—and so we learned as we met a cheerful welcome from Messrs. Kittredge & Wyman, who have opened a very fine shop for the new enterprise of the Goodenough Company—and we soon learned that this branch shop, No. 1, is doing an excellent business, that most largely increases.

THE POWER OF KINDNESS.

On passing the Great Railway Company's coal depot, in Holloway, not long ago, I saw a man valiantly endeavoring, by means of a whip, to make one of the horses go in a particular direction. A little, strong built man, with a black cap, made his appearance at the stable door, and whilst evidently annoyed at the rough treatment the noble animal was receiving, called out in kindly tones—"Come here, my fine fellow, Hard-up! Hard-up!" for that was the name of the horse.

He immediately turned in the direction of the friendly voice, and went like a little child to the kind-hearted stableman; and after receiving a few pats on the neck, and a few handfuls of oats, he quietly performed the duty assigned him. I was delighted to hear from the lips of this worthy horse-keeper: "If you cannot manage a horse, sir, by kindness, you cannot manage him at all. I don't care how vicious a horse is I think I can bring him too by kind treatment."

ARRIVANCE IN MAN.—It is very certain that no man is fit for everything; but it is almost as certain, too, that there is scarcely any one man who is not fit for something, which something nature plainly points out to him by giving him a tendency and propensity to it. Every man finds in himself, either from nature or education (for they are hard to distinguish), a peculiar bent and disposition to some peculiar character; and his struggling against it is the fruitless and useless labor of Sisyphos. Let him follow and cultivate that vocation, he will succeed in it, and be considerable in one way at least; whereas if he departs from it he will at best, be inconsiderable, probably ridiculous.—Lord Chesterfield.

No Lottery Advertisements can ever be placed in the columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

The largest stock of Choice Family Groceries are found at Hawley, Bowen & Co.

THE MECHANICS INSTITUTE FAIR.

We have before us the Circular of the Mechanics Institute Fair, being their "Preliminary Announcement" for their coming "TENTH ANNUAL" Exhibition.

The managers are now earnestly at work putting the building in the very best order, improving every department within, and greatly enlarging the space for Horticultural use.

The Institute this year will offer Sixteen gold medals, Fifty silver medals, and Diplomas and Certificates of merit, to which special premiums will be awarded to all who shall merit such awards. A. S. Halladie, Esq., the worthy President, has been making good use of his time while abroad in Europe, in acquiring valuable information upon all subjects that will advance the interests of the coming Fair, which promises to be the Grandest ever held in our State.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have received a package of Pamphlets from the State Agricultural Society, containing a full "List of Premiums" for their Twenty-second Annual Fair, to be held at Sacramento in September next, commencing on the 15th, and continuing ten days.

This Pamphlet contains all the Rules and Regulations that will govern that Fair, with directions relative to the shipment of articles for the Fair. Rules for entries for the Premiums, and for the Committees.

The Premiums are large and embraces every department of Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture. Also, for Manufacturers, and the Mechanic arts, and for Domestic Home Industry, Paintings, Statuary, Needle work, etc.

THE BEST BREED OF HOGS.

Queries continue to come to us on the best breed of hogs, and for the purpose of forever settling the question, we have, at the expense of considerable time, compiled the following opinions from our exchanges. These expressions are from those who have tested the matter—some of them are breeders, perhaps, and they ought to know. We could have continued the selections *ad infinitum*, but these are sufficient, we think. If, however, any one cannot determine the matter from these, and will let us know it, we will compile another batch. Opinions are plenty.

"Black breeds are not fashionable. Chesters are too coarse boned for our market. Soffolks are too thin-skinned, and the sows too fat to breed well. I have had best luck with Chester sows—the offspring of common sows and a Chester boar—bred to a pure Suffolk or small Yorkshire boar. They have the length of body and vigorous growth of the Chesters, are finer-boned and fatten more readily."

"Chester Whites are generally regarded as the best breed in this country, coming fully up to the requirements of a farmer's hog."

"I believe the Poland-Obina is the hog for the farmer and the packer."

"I have had by far the best success with a cross between the Berkshires and Chester Whites."

"I consider the Essex the best breed of all for the following reasons—Best disposition, fatten readily at any age, take less feed for the same amount of fat put on, grow till two or more years old, make hogs that weigh 300 and 300 pounds, and are trim and neat. The Essex is the best hog for the farmer."

"The Berkshire is now acknowledged to be one of the best breeds in this country. They are quiet, good breeders and nurses, excellent grazers, and fatten readily."

"I consider the improved Berkshires the most useful breed for the farmer."

"For early maturity, hardness, mildness of disposition, and superior quality of meat, I regard the Berkshire as second to no other breed."

"The Berkshire breed is fast crowding out all others in the Western pork-producing States. The Berkshire is very hardy, less liable to skin disease, matures early, is active and industrious, fattens on anything, almost, and is of most desirable size."

"I think the Poland Obina crossed with Chester White, the best breed we have."

"Short faced Lancashire gives me better results than any other breed I have tried."

"The Chester White crossed with the Berkshires, have always been satisfactory to me, and I believe there is nothing better."

"I tried a cross between Berkshires and Poland-Obina, and was so well pleased with the result, that I shall continue to feed the same grade."—Ohio Farmer.

A COLT IMPRISONED TEN YEARS.

A farmer named Nelson Coleman, residing at Canton, in this State, was, some ten years ago actually stupid, ignorant and besotted enough to be offended with the action of a yearling colt, and determined to punish it, as though the poor animal were as accountable for its deeds as a Urridian. He placed the creature in a small stable, and exclaimed: "D— you, stay there!" and there he kept it until a month ago, a period of about ten years.

In consequence of the confinement, the colt's hoofs grew to an enormous length, as it had never been shod or its feet pared. About two years since Forepaugh, the circus man, saw the animal and offered \$1,000 for it as a curiosity, principally to show the length of its hoofs, which grew out like a man's foot, and were from eighteen to twenty-four inches long. The offer was refused, as Coleman determined to imprison the animal for life. It died last month, after an imprisonment of ten years.—Chicago Tribune.

[The Humans of that vicinity should have had that inhuman creature imprisoned for ten years and fed on a reform diet.—Ed. F.]

The violet grows low and covers itself with its tears, and of all flowers yields the sweetest fragrance. Such is humility.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF LECTURES.

The Regents of the University have arranged for the delivery of Courses of Lectures on Agriculture during the current year of instruction (1874-5), in addition to the courses on Geology, Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, Chemistry, etc., which are regularly given by the permanent professors of the University. The persons below named have been invited to lecture on the following subjects.

These subjects are given before the College of Agriculture, but are open to all persons who desire to attend them, whether members of the University or not. At a future time, other courses of lectures will be announced; among them, a course by W. S. Clark, LL.D., President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, and a course by Prof. E. S. Morse, A. M. of the Peabody Institute, Salem, Mass.

I. On the Analysis of Soils.—By Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard, Ph. D., of the University of Michigan.

II. On the Chemistry of Household Life.—By Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard Ph. D., of the University of Michigan.

III. On Economic Botany: or the Plants which are Useful and Harmful in Human Industry.—By Prof. G. E. Bessy, M. S., of the Iowa Agricultural College.

IV. On the Improvement of Varieties in Plants and Animals.—By Prof. G. E. Bessy, M. S., of the Iowa Agricultural College.

V. On Stock Breeding.—By Prof. W. H. Brewer, A. M., Botanist of the California Geological Survey, and Professor of Agriculture in the Sheffield Scientific School.

VI. A miscellaneous course of subjects pertaining to Agriculture.

The following Gentlemen have been invited to Lecture:

On Insects Injurious to Vegetation.—By Henry Edwards, Esq., San Francisco.

On Forestry.—By Professor H. N. Bolander, Sacramento.

On Orange Culture.—By Dr. J. S. Stearns, Martinez.

On Wheat.—By Horace Davis, Esq., San Francisco.

On Local Field Botany.—By Dr. W. P. Gibbons, Alameda, and Dr. A. Kellogg, San Francisco.

On Cotton Culture.—By J. W. A. Wright, M. A.

On the History of California Agriculture, by W. B. Ewer, M. A., San Francisco.

On Lower Forms of Vegetable Life.—By Dr. H. W. Harkness, San Francisco.

On the Eucalyptus Tree.—By Mr. R. E. O. Stearns, Berkeley.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES REPORT.

Being desirous of obtaining the full statistics of each State Agricultural Society in the United States, and as we are in an Exchange with such we shall esteem it a special favor if each Society will have their ANNUAL REPORT forwarded to our Office as we are very desirous of obtaining all information of the condition, prospects and plans of each Society for reference at our Reading Rooms, while the statistics relating to their Fairs, Premiums, Government and their success we desire for publication.

We shall at all times be glad to reciprocate any favors, Documentary, or the exchange of Seeds, Plants, or Outlings, so as to mutually advantage each section of our country.

Address CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted by anxious relatives of TWO BROTHERS, somewhere in California, who bear the names of Wm. P. Watson, and Jesse Watson, Sons of Josiah and Rhoda Watson. These Brothers came to California from Jackson County, Iowa, in the year of 1854.

If these Brothers, or any person knowing of them will communicate with the Editors of the FARMER, the Brothers will hear of their kindred, and greatly to their relief and their own benefit.

Those Newspapers desirous of doing a good act, will please copy the above notice.

Gypsum, or Land Plaster.

This is one of the best fertilizers known for Grass Lands, and especially for Clover.

Gypsum is the well-known fertilizer of which Liebig speaks so highly. Those who are cultivating Alfalfa would do well to try Gypsum when they establish their new fields to secure a crop, and sure stand at once.

Gypsum prepared in good strong barrels can be had at very reasonable rates, large or small quantities.

Orders should be addressed to CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Choice Eggs for Hatching.

Fresh Laid Eggs of all the very Best Breeds of Poultry of every class, can be supplied at the shortest notice, carefully packed to go to any distance, and Guaranteed True to the kind.

Send Orders to the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

MANNING'S OYSTER CROTTO.

428 Pine Street, betwy Kearney, SAN FRANCISCO. INVENTOR OF THE PAN ROAST, ROMAN STEW AND CREOLE COFFEE.

NAPOLEON ICE CREAM.

Eastern and California Oysters in bottles, supplied to Families 421, and sent to all parts of the City Free of Charge.

BERNARD S. FOX

ESTABLISHED 1853,

WHOLESALE NURSERY.

STOCKS FOR

NURSERYMEN.



Pom Seedlings, Mirabalan, Best French Stock,	
does not Sucker,	\$50.00 per 1000
Apples Seedlings,	10.00 " 1000
Pear Seedlings,	10.00 " 1000
Cherry, Massard Seedlings,	12.00 " 1000
" Mahaleb Seedlings,	20.00 " 1000
Walnuts English, 4 to 6 feet,	15.00 " 100
Cork Elm, best Elm, 4 to 6 feet,	15.00 " 100
Blue Gum, or, Eucalyptus in	
variety, from	5.00 to 10.00 " 100

Rare and Valuable Trees.

A Large Stock of the Following:

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA,	
" ACCUMINATA,	
" TRIPETALA,	
GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ,	
HEATH LEAVED ARBORVITÆ,	
ORATARGUS ARBORIA,	
SWEEDISH JUNIPER,	
IRISH JUNIPER,	
MEDITERRANEAN HEATHS, \$2.50 per dozen,	
LAURUSTINUS, from 8 to 12 lo. 2.50 "	

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

Making the growth of Oranges and Lemons a specialty I have imported from all sources the Best known Varieties, and now offer Five Thousand Grafted Trees properly worked and twice transplanted, \$18.00 per dozen.

GRAFTED ORANGES

By the Hundred and Thousand at Prices on Application.

To Amateurs in want of large Palms, large ACROBARIAS, large CAMBARIAS, and large TUNA FERNS, we have a good Stock on hand. We offer also the usual Large Stock of Fruit and ORNAMENTAL TREES.

BERNARD S. FOX, SAN JOSE.

THOS. MEHERIN, Agent, 616 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.



C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

DECEMBER 28, 1874.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7:00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7:00 A. M., Sundays excepted, Vallecjo Steamer, (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallecjo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacramento making close connections at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

8:00 A. M., Sundays only Vallecjo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Vallecjo and Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento.

12:00 M., Sundays excepted, Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Vallecjo, Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3:00 P. M., Daily, San Jose Passenger Train, via Oakland, stopping at all Way Stations.

4:00 P. M., Sundays excepted, Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Delano and Los Angeles.

4:00 P. M., Sundays excepted, Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallecjo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacramento.

4:00 P. M., Sundays excepted, Sacramento Steamer, (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6:30 P. M., Sundays excepted, Overland Emigrant Train, via Oakland—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND.  
"Daily"—7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, and 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 and 10:30 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—11:45 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 12:30 and 1:30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.  
"Daily"—7:00, 9:00, 10:00, 10:30 A. M.; 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 and 10:30 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—11:00 A. M., and 1:30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO FRUIT VALE.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—7:00, 9:00 and 10:00 A. M.; 5:00 and 10:30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BROOKLYN.  
"Daily"—7:30, 8:30 and 9:30 A. M.; 1:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:00, 8:10 and 9:30 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—11:00 A. M., and 11:45 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:30, 11:30 A. M., and 12:30 P. M.

FROM BROOKLYN TO SAN FRANCISCO.  
"Daily"—6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 and 10:40 A. M.; 12:40, 2:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:50, 9:00 and 10:10 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—5:35 A. M.  
"Sundays only"—11:40 A. M., and 1:25 P. M.

FROM ALAMEDA TO SAN FRANCISCO.  
"Daily"—7:00, 8:00 and 9:00 A. M.; 3:00, 3:50, 5:00, 6:00 and 7:00 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5:25, 11:30 A. M., and 1:30 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 and 1:00 P. M.

FROM FRUIT VALE TO SAN FRANCISCO.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—6:35, 8:00 and 11:05 A. M.; 3:35 and 6:05 P. M.

FROM OAKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO.  
"Daily"—6:50, 7:50, 8:50, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 and 12:50 A. M.; 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 7:50, 8:50, 9:10 and 10:30 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5:45 A. M., and 1:30 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:20 and 11:20 A. M.; 12:20, and 1:25 P. M.

T. H. GOODMAN,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE,

General Superintendent.

REMOVAL OF DEPOT. Southern Pacific Railroad.

Change of Time.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1874,

Passenger Trains will Leave San Francisco From Passenger Depot on TOWNSEND ST. BETW THIRD AND FOURTH STS. AS FOLLOWS:

8:30 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, H. Hillier, Tres Pinos, Pejaro, Salinas, Soladad and Way Stations, making Stage connections at San Mateo for Hall Moon Bay and Pescadero; at Gilroy for Watsonville and Santa Cruz; at Salinas for Monterey, and at Soladad for Paso Bolos Hot Springs, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura and Los Angeles.

3:20 P. M. Daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy and Way Stations. SATURDAYS will leave at 2:30 P. M. SUNDAYS will run to San Jose only.

4:40 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

On Sundays an Extra Train will leave for San Jose and Way Stations at 9:30 A. M. Returning will leave San Jose at 5:50 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS—Through Trains for Soladad will leave San Francisco at 1:15 A. M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Superintendent. A. C. BASSETT, Gen'l Superintendent. J. L. WILLOUTT, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent. 4113

SACRAMENTO DEPARTURES.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 28th, 1874, and until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave Sacramento as follows:

6:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Accommodation Train to Marysville and Red Bluff.

8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Local Passenger Train via Vallecjo, for San Francisco.

9:30 A. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train—Freight and Accommodation.

10:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Accommodation Train to Davis, and Knight's Landing.

10:00 A. M. or as soon thereafter as practicable (Sundays excepted) San Francisco Boat—touching at all Way Ports on the Sacramento River.

1:20 P. M. (Daily) Express Train to Stockton, Lathrop, Merced and Tipton, San Jose and San Francisco.

2:10 P. M. (Daily) Overland Express Train—Colfax, Reno Ogden and Omaha.

2:20 P. M. (Daily) Oregon Express Train to Marysville, Red Bluff and Redding.

4:00 P. M. (Daily) Express Train via Vallecjo, for San Francisco.

4:45 P. M. (Daily) Accommodation and Freight Train to Stockton and San Francisco.

7:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train to Davis and Knight's Landing.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent. 39.19

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Supt.







## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1875.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

## FARMER'S READING ROOM.

Farmers and mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiousities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Roman type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half the first rate. This is believed to afford the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

## SAMPLE COPIES.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club: Address

PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER,

San Francisco, Cal.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I hereby certify that the firm of Warren & Co., doing business in the City and County of San Francisco as Editors and Publishers of the California Farmer at 320 Clay street, is and has been for years composed of the undersigned alone, and only the undersigned.

JAMES L. F. WARREN,

San Francisco, January 1st, 1875.

## FREE INFORMATION.

## TO THE EMIGRANT.

The Reading Room, Library, and Museum of the CALIFORNIA FARMER Office, 320 Clay Street, is open daily, and Free to All; New comers to our State are made welcome to it, here can be found Agricultural and Scientific Papers on file from every State in the Union, and many from abroad.

A REGISTER is kept at this office where new comers may learn of their friends. Maps of lands for sale, can always be had free, and all information tendered cheerfully and without cost to the inquirer.

READING ROOM AND MUSEUM,

320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

## Editor's Chair.

**HOMES DEPARTMENT.**—The excellent Essay on Physical Culture is concluded in this Number, this should be carefully read, especially by Parents. The Triumphs of Nature is a brief Poem Young Ladies should read, as well as other articles on same page.

**HORTICULTURE.**—We continue the very interesting "Trip to the Pacific" by James Vick, Esq., which will be read with interest.

**AGRICULTURE IN AUSTRALIA.**—We continue the very important Reports of Prof. Von Meiller on our Front Page, this Report is full of very valuable data touching his explorations and discoveries of New trees and Plants, these will be of great benefit to our State and Coast, the balance of this report will appear in our next, and will give data of very important matters.

**NEXT WEEK.**—Notes of Oakland, Stockton, Sacramento, Railroad Enterprise, Vineyards, &c., laid over for want of Room.

**AGRICULTURAL COLLECTORS.**—Communications on these institutions will appear next issue.

## WE APPRECIATE.

How valued is a kindly word when spoken to earnest and with a good will to sustain the right. Such words, they fall like gentle dew, refreshing to the heart.

Their very tone breathes truth—

And shows life's noblest part.

We always duly appreciate every kindly word

and deed on the part of our contemporaries, and

labor to merit every courteous act.

We recently received such a noble, generous, and high compliment from our contemporary the Commercial Herald and Market Review, that we cannot permit it to pass without placing it in our own columns, that we may pay it our due reverence, as a most noble and generous tribute. We can with truth say, we esteem it as the highest and best compliment that could be paid to us as a Journalist.

We give the words of our generous neighbor, in their issue of April 23d, as follows:

"We have before us the CALIFORNIA FARMER of April 15th." This Old Veteran says, (here they quote the following complimentary words): "The CALIFORNIA FARMER with us, is the MARK LANE EXHIBITION, for California, crops."

Most grateful thanks, generous neighbors, We should ask no higher compliment.

## THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.

The weeks roll on steadily, there is no change in the Season, the same weather as at our last report—and the same prospect:

No rain yet! and although many earnest prayers have gone up for Rain, none has come, and yet the world moves on as usual, the seasons roll on, come and go, and will do so in despite of man's complaints, moans, or fault finding. Nature will still be true to herself and join hand in hand with all who obey her laws, and will cooperate and aid all such.

That this is true practically we have a great demonstration this year, in the success of those crops where the earth has been prepared in due season, and where the seed has been planted so that it could spring up with the "early rains" and be nourished thereby, and thus conform to the natural law of this climate the Grain ripe at the time the Wild Oats were seen in former years.

It will be observed also that the present month our fogs have been of wider extent over our State, and of greater density, doing great good to the Crops, these fogs are the natural result of a broader acreage, better culture, and more widely settling up of the country, by and by we shall see more of the "Later Rains" spoken of.

We herewith append a few extracts from other Journals to show that the doctrine ever advocated by this Journal are the true and only doctrines that can be advocated to secure good crops of Grain every year.

From the Commercial Herald and Market Review, of this city, we copy the following clear expose of the true condition of our crops—showing in the opinion of this Journal that, with all the hue and cry about the Drouth, California will have a surplus of Wheat in 1875-6, enough to load five Hundred OCEAN SHIPS with ONE THOUSAND TONS EACH:—

"Crop prospects in Oregon seem to be very brilliant, which will, in a good degree, make up for any deficiency in the California crop yield. Let not the distant reader suppose from what follows that we are to have a crop failure this season. Not by any means. We are to have an abundance and a surplus of several hundred thousand tons of Grain for export; but not the superabundant supply of Wheat that was predicted early in the season. Our soil and climate are very varied, and the wide extent of country under tillage affords great diversity of crops, and where a failure in one section may be reported, another adjoining produces full crops of cereals. There is no occasion for alarm about crops on the Pacific Slope this year, for with Oregon's help there is no doubt but that the Pacific Slope will in the season of 1875-6 have a Grain surplus for export of 500,000 tons—quite a help for the fleet of ships that may come here seeking business. Besides, our experience leads us to believe that a fair average crop in California is more profitable to the masses than a superabundant yield. To illustrate: we have exported the current season the equivalent of 9,000,000 cils. of Wheat against 7,250,000 of same the year previous, while the export value of the latter was more than \$3,000,000 the greater. Let us then look cheerfully upon the approaching harvest and be thankful."

The above Journal also gives the following report from the Stockton Independent:

"The late sown wheat has generally suffered severely, and, in many places, has been rendered useless, while portions of the first planted has been badly damaged by the prolonged dry weather and prevailing north-west winds. It was feared that the recent frosts which were the most severe ever known in portions of the valley, had wholly destroyed much of the grain in the 'boon,' but we are led to believe that injury from this cause is not so great and wide spread as was at first believed. Along the Mokelumne and Colusa rivers, and in other districts in the northern part of San Joaquin County, a fair yield will be obtained. The wheat in the southern portion of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, and Fresno counties, while it will, as a general thing, fall far short of what was expected, is believed to be in much better condition than the crops farther south. The advantages of thorough tillage are so apparent this year that the farmers will probably, in the future, pay more attention than they have heretofore been in the habit of doing to the preparation of the soil. Thorough plowing is money in the purse in the long run. Experience has shown summer fallowing to be indispensable to success in wheat raising. The advantages of that method are very clearly shown in unfavorable seasons like the present. Where the land has been deeply plowed, thoroughly pulverized and made mellow, and the wheat sown early, there are probably few, if any, fields so treated in the entire valley where the crops will utterly fail."

The Herald gives from the Sacramento Bee, as follows:

"It begins to appear that the late frost did not injure the grape crop much, here, or elsewhere; but pears, plums, cherries, peaches, and early figs have suffered severely. Judging from personal observation and from the statements of our exchanges and those who have given the matter attention, we can see no reason to expect over half a crop this year."

The great flow of immigrants to this State surprises all the people, and many thoughtful ones wonder what will become of them all in a State which is larger than New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania combined. There is one thing certain, it is better for them to be here in this genial climate than at home in the harsh climate they come from, and there is certainly more for them to do here than they could do there. If they have half the spirit and energy of the early immigrants to California they will find—they will make—something to do. Come, and welcome, all of you, though you were twice as numerous. Millions of men and women are wanted here."

The San Luis Obispo County reports of April 21st are:

"Early sown grain is looking remarkably well,

and will return above an average yield. Wheat on the Salinas bottoms, near San Miguel, was never better. Late sown grain will be light, and cut for hay and feed."

The Editor Monterey Herald, of April 17, says:

"A trip to the valley this week has strengthened our belief that no total failure of crops need be apprehended. On the sandy hills this side of the river at least one-half of the crops are a total failure, and it is probable that that portion which now looks well will finally succumb to the drouth owing to the leanness of the soil."

Both these items show that it is the badly cultivated, poor soil, or late sown that do not yield, and it is so every where.

We need only to refer to the general reports that come from every section of our State by every country paper to prove that a better cultivation, in earlier season will always secure to our farmers good crops.

## A LESSON IN THE DROUTH.

We use the term now commonly used when persons speak of what is called the Drouth, or the dry season now upon us. And yet the great majority use it and speak of our present weather as something unusual. They do so without at all reflecting that we have had very copious Fall rains, more than usual and earlier too, which enabled our farmers to put in their grain earlier and better than for many years past, and now, foreboding because the rain season is over as usual in this climate, they complain and call it a dry season, a drouth!

Do our farmers expect the laws of this climate to be changed to suit their will? Do they expect because they are late in their plowing or planting, that seasons will change to suit their convenience?

We would ask our old Plowmen of early days, those who have crossed those magnificent Outfields, where the horsemen could bend the heavy heads over his horses neck, what month in the year these wild oats were in head? Those wild oats were leaves in the "book of nature" to teach our farmers when to have their grain in head, and if they will recall what they saw in early years, they will remember well that the "wild oats" were ready to cut on the hills in January and February, and on the plains in March and April—that lesson being remembered—Should we not so cultivate, so plant, that we may go hand in hand with nature, according to her seasons, and have our grain on our hill tops ready to head in January and February, and in our valleys in March, April and May?

That of which our farmers so loudly complain of—the dry season, may be avoided if they learn from the book of nature.

## THE HAYMAKERS RAIN SPELL.

The loud call that has been made by our Grain Growers for Rain, and the many earnest prayers that have been uttered in the hope of a small sprinkling of Rain as a special favor from Heaven, may yet be answered by a few gentle showers, and our belief is founded upon the unusual extent of the fogs that have prevailed lately, and to a great extent towards from the sea and up to the foothills.

We have another reason also, it will be remembered that early in May just about the time our Haymakers begin their work, about the time they get a nice lot of Hay about dry, up comes the showers, Fogs first, then two or three hot days—then a flash or two of lightning, a few peals of thunder, then the rain, now if our farmers are very anxious for a good shower or two, let them contract with the Haymakers to go to work, and get down a good lot of hay, and try to see if it has occurred for many years, and if it should bring copious showers they could afford to pay the Haymakers their loss, for the greater gain to themselves in the Grain Crop.

What effect the New Moon Hay has on the atmosphere, we have not learned—yet we do know rain catches the first of our Haymakers.

## THE ANGORA GOAT BREEDING COMPANY.

We have received a Circular from this New Company recently formed, of which we spoke a couple of weeks since, the Circular informs us the meeting is to be held this evening for the purpose of presenting some important facts touching this very great interest, destined we feel confident, to become a source of great wealth to our State and to all who shall encourage the present Enterprise, which is the First Incorporated Company formed on this Coast.

As the meeting is to be held this evening, beyond our regular press hour we must defer Report of the meeting until our next issue.

The Circular sent us bears the names of prominent wealthy men who will undoubtedly see that this Enterprise shall succeed, we ourselves have self evident facts enough to convince us of the real value of this Enterprise.

We shall report the Meeting, and its results in our next, with some important and valuable facts just received from abroad as well as at Home.

## SAN JOSE WOOLEN MILLS.

It is a most gratifying fact that the San Jose Woollen Mills can with truth be classed as among the most prosperous Enterprises of our State, and although, like other things started in our State, it had to battle on, it is now like a stately ship under full sail, with prosperous gales—recently the stock was increased—works extended, and now their manufactured goods rank so high, that orders have been filled for the Eastern Markets, the goods having preference both in quality and price.

Here is an evidence of real prosperity and we must accord a large share of this good fortune to these mills to the energy and good management of Judge Peckham, who has pioneered this Enterprise to its present high standing.

A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, have subscribed \$10,000 to the Centennial Exhibition Fund,

## THE EMIGRANT SETTLER.

Those Emigrants that come to California to "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow" those who come as honest workmen need have no fear of finding ample employment if they are workmen of good habits.

Our Farms, Orchards, Vineyards and Work shops, all can give more or less employment in every district in our State to those who bear upon their faces and in their general appearance the character of good workmen, we have too many idlers and loafers who go round the country seeking work, whose very dirty appearance and whose offensive breath all indicate anything else than a reliable, worthy and industrious laborer, many of this class are shirks, they never do work except when they are under the eye of the Employer or Superintendent, and soon as the hour of work is over they are off to a circus or a saloon, to drink, or play cards, and thus waste their time for the next day's duties, such men carry with them the certain marks of unfitness for faithful labor, and never should be employed.

Undoubtedly in the great mass of people now coming to our State there may be a few of the character we have described, they were loafers East and they will be loafers West, and these are the very kind that need and will claim help of the "Emigration Officers" and "Soup Houses," while the great majority of Emigrants belong of the better class, and with ample means may call at the "Emigrant Offices" as they very properly should, for information of Lands, for localities best for Grain, for Fruit and for every other product—and this class ask no charity, and would rather pay for all they get.

To all New Comers to our sunny lands we would have every avenue of information opened to them, wide as possible, and free as air, such places of information should be free from everything that would raise a suspicion that it was a "Cheap John Office" or a place of "Traffic" none of these taints should ever be found where strangers go for honorable information.

To Emigrants who seek a warm climate, those who have a knowledge of fruit growing, Grape growers, and growers of Semi-Tropical Fruits we would recommend Los Angeles, San Diego, and all the lower counties, those counties are especially favorable for such culture.

To the Applanian we commend the region of San Diego especially, the hills and mountains in that vicinity are full of Wild flowers and Herbs, the food of the Honey bee and in this county the Honey Bee is very prosperous and great producers of Honey there.

For Sheep Raisers and Stock growers the region of Monterey, and all the lower counties as it contains Millions of Acres of Government lands and Railroad lands, the Tulare region, is also good grain land, so is Colusa and all the Lake Counties, on up to the Sierras, and in the great Sierra Valley itself.

To those New Comers that desire to go into Orchard and Grape growing for the markets especially, a contiguity to the City Markets is desirable, therefore, Santa Clara county, Alameda, Sonoma, Napa, Solano and Contra Costa, these are all good counties for market Fruits.

For Dairyman, Marin, Mendocino and the Lake Counties, and also some of our Mountain Counties for Cheese Dairies—these same counties will prove good for the raisers of Poultry and Game.

## THE FARMER'S IMPLEMENTS.

The many New Manufactured Implements required for our Farmers is attracting the attention of the whole country, every inventor of a New Implement looks to California as to the "Mecca," where he is to find a Fortune—we believe there is no State in the Union where so many of the very Best Implements are found as in California—for we have Grand Inventors in our own State, and hundreds from other States also.

In looking over the valuable Implements at the Warehouse of Messrs. Lathrop, Kellogg & Co., recently, we find they are the Sole Agents for the following splendid kinds:

Improved Woods' Mower & Reaper,  
Russell's Fearless Mower and Reaper,  
H. A. Pitts & Sons,  
Improved Thresher,  
Furor & Bradley's Salfy Rakes.

The T.M. Horse Hay Rake,  
To these they can add many new and valuable Plows, &c., which this House are now selling to the satisfaction of their numerous purchasers.

We would state here that D. N. Hawley, Esq., formerly Hawley & Co., is now at this Warehouse over the Implement Department, where he will be happy to wait upon the old patrons of Hawley & Co., his former House.

## CALIFORNIA ALABASTER.

We shall soon be independent of Europe for all our Marble and Alabaster Ornaments.

When at Sacramento recently we were shown at the Marble Works of Aiken & Luce, on K Street, splendid specimens of Alabaster, and also pure White Marble taken from their New Quarries, recently opened, we have fine specimens kindly given us which can be seen at our Office.

## LANGLEY'S NEW DIRECTORY.

We have before us this most excellent compilation of the Resources, Capacities, Business and the Population of our City, the present Directory for 1875, surpasses all others sent out by Mr. Langley and shows he is "Master of the Situation," of our City.

The San Francisco Directory for 1876 contains the evidence of the steady yet rapid growth of our City that in Five years will number Half a Million people.

Were it not for the large size of the Volume it is over a thousand pages, it would prove a capital "Guide Book," for all New Comers who desire to learn of our resources, as it is invaluable as a reference, and reflects great credit upon Mr. Langley—we shall review it carefully hereafter.

## THE EMIGRATION BOHEMIES.

The steady stream of Emigration now setting to our shores demand the serious consideration of our best and wisest citizens. We are glad to know that some of our most prompt and wealthy Merchants have taken steps to open an office where the new comers may obtain information and advice about our State.

We have before us the Reports of the Secretary of State, the Hon. Drury Melone, made to the Governor, and thence to the Legislature. In that Report we find a portion devoted to this subject, and we give the words of that Report.

## INFORMATION FOR IMMIGRANTS.

"I cannot conclude this report without calling the attention of your Excellency, and through you that of the Legislature, soon to assemble, to the great and growing importance to California of having some measure inaugurated whereby statistical information, regarding the wealth and resources of the State, may be collected and published, not alone for the benefit of our present population, but also for the purpose of acquainting the people of other States with the many inducements and advantages offered to immigrants to come here and settle. I am almost daily receiving letters of inquiry from residents of the Eastern States, and sometimes from Europe, who desire to be informed as to the resources of California, and the inducements offered to immigrants seeking homes in the West. In many instances, I have replied to these letters at length, giving such information as my individual experience and knowledge would permit; in others, I have transmitted the correspondence to the California Immigrant Union, with a request to forward the desired information. The impression seems to prevail abroad that this department is the proper one to furnish information of this character, while, in fact, there are no documents or publications of any kind in my possession—I may except a few copies of the reports of the State Agricultural Society—touching upon any one of the leading branches of industry in this most favored portion of the national domain.

Hardly know what suggestions, if any, to make in this connection, and will leave the subject to your Excellency for such consideration as, in your judgment, it may be deserving of. That our State needs a greater industrial population there can be no question, and any provision that can be made for the dissemination of useful and carefully compiled information regarding our mining, manufacturing, agricultural, and other important industries, cannot fail to be productive of good results."

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, yours,

DRURY MELONE,

Secretary of State.

The Secretary is right. Our State should make a liberal appropriation for the purpose of collecting and preparing documents relative to the resources of our State, and send them forth broadcast by thousands and tens of thousands. This would return to our "State Treasury" ten dollars for every one paid out.

We hope our present Chief Magistrate and the succeeding ones will think, talk and act, for this great interest, at the present and in all the future, for the Annual Messages of our Governors—some of them, had not even the word Agriculture in them, much less, any portion of their messages devoted to this great interest. Let the future improve upon the past. We will give due honor to the Secretary of State, for expressing more, and doing more than the Governors have done.

## THE "OLD HARTFORD"

Whoever hears the above words knows that it means the "Old Hartford Insurance Co.," and it means too one of the soundest, safest and best managed Insurance Companies in our whole country, this Old Company has been tried, "So as by Fire," Chicago tried this Company, Boston tried it, and though their losses were heavy the "Old Hartford" faced the storm, paid their losses bravely and promptly, and weathered the storm that ruined so many other Companies, and now no company in the land stands higher than the "Old Hartford."

If doing business promptly, and doing it largely, safely and satisfactorily to all is a success, then put down the "Old Hartford" as A No. 1 Extra—for it deserves all the praise and favor it receives, and that is a good share of the Insurance business of our City.

A. P. Flint, Esq., is the Manager of the "Old Hartford," and all who want a "Good Policy," of a "Good Company" from a "Good Agent" Mr. Flint will be most happy to show you how that can be done.

## THE NEW WIRE FENCE.

We desire to call the special attention of our Farmers, our Orchardists and Gardeners, all who desire to guard their grounds from Stock of all kinds of intruders both large or small, to the New Wire Fence advertised in our Columns.

While in Sacramento we examined this Wire and we feel assured that it is the best style of fence, and the cheapest yet designed.

There is no fence that can be made so strong and at the same time so safe as this St. Barbed Wire Fence, which can be put up at the little cost of 76 to \$1.15 per rod as shown by the Illustration.

Excellent references can be seen in the Card from well known persons who have used it.

## SAVE YOUR WATCH.

Many valuable watches are lost by the neglect or carelessness of the owners, which a little thoughtful consideration would save.

A man lays his watch under his pillow at a Hotel, rises and leaves his room, leaves the place on Cars in haste and never sees his watch again.

Were the same person to place his watch under his pillow, and lay his watch and watch in its folds, he would be sure to be reminded of his watch and thus save watch and purse also.



## LINFORTH, KELLOGG &amp; CO.,

3 and 5 Front Street, San Francisco.

## MOWERS! MOWERS!!

We have for the Year 1875, the  
**IMPROVED WOOD'S MOWER.**  
 THE EYE THAT FASTENS THE CUTTING BAR TO PITMAN IS SO ADJUSTED THAT IT  
**CANNOT BREAK!**

The Machine is of Light Draft, and the Driver's Seat is so placed that all the weight is taken  
 from the HORSES' NECKS. The whole weight of the Machine is but 600 pounds.

## PEERLESS MOWER.

IS ONE OF THE  
**BEST BUILT**



STRONGEST

MOWERS

NOW KNOWN.

## PEERLESS REAPER.

With our Crops this year, (and where a Header is not wanted, a good self Baking Reaper is specially inquired for)  
 The Peerless has High and Broad Wheels, and being a Rear Cut, it is the only style of Reaper that will lay  
 the grain properly in Bundles.

WE ONLY ASK A TRIAL OF THIS EXCELLENT REAPER.

There is not a Machine to-day that can show lighter draft, and equal grade of work, than the

**PEERLESS Mowers and Reapers.**  
**CLIPPER MOWER.**

THIS VERY

'WITH EXTRA HIGH

CUTTER BAR, HAS

EXCELLENT



RELIABLE MOWER,

WHEELS AND ROLLING

MADE ITS OWN

REPUTATION.

## EXTRAS! EXTRAS!!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EXTRAS FOR ALL OUR MACHINES.

We have also the celebrated FURST AND BRADLEY SULKY RAKE, TIFFIN AND GENEVA  
 HORSE RAKES, HAINES' HEADERS AND PITT'S THRESHERS  
 ———— AND A GOOD ————

## Assortment of Agricultural Tools.

Please send for Illustrated Price List.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG &amp; CO.

WAREHOUSE, 3 and 5 Front Street.  
 SAN FRANCISCO.

## New Advertisements.

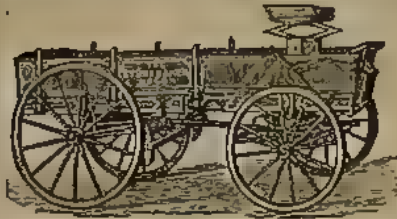
E. E. AMES,

GENERAL AGENT

FOR THE

## "STANDARD"

## Stuebaker Wagons.



We offer these celebrated Wagons at greatly reduced

prices. We not only offer them at reduced prices, but have greatly  
 improved them, in having been made more nearly to conform  
 to our California styles, making them with higher wheels and  
 wider tires—better ironed and finished.

We keep a greater variety and more complete stock of Wagons  
 than any other dealer on the Pacific Coast, including in  
 part of

Iron Axle Farm Wagons,  
 Iron Axle Team Wagons,  
 Iron Axle Header Wagons,  
 Thimble Skein Farm Wagons,  
 Thimble Skein Team Wagons,  
 Thimble Skein Header Wagons,  
 San Joaquin Valley Wagons,  
 Two and Three Elliptic Spring Wagons,  
 Side and Rod Spring Wagons,  
 Side Spring Business Wagons,  
 Grocery or Delivery Wagons,  
 Buggies, Carriages, Etc., Etc.

The attention of Dealers and the Trade is respectfully  
 called to our Stock, Prices, etc.

All Wagons Warranted.

Your attention is particularly called to the Saxon Patent  
 Wheel, for which we are Manufacturer's Agent. They are by  
 far the best, most durable and nearest wheel made.

## We are Agents

FOR MANY LEADING  
Agricultural Implements.

INCLUDING

PITT'S THRESHERS,  
 HAINES' HEADERS,  
 (Single and Double Gear).  
 WOODS' MOWERS,  
 RUSSELL'S MOWERS AND REAPERS,  
 SULKY HAY RAKES,  
 GARDEN CITY CLIPPER, SINGLE AND  
 GANG PLOWS,  
 FRIEDMAN'S AND SCOTCH HARROWS,  
 SHAW'S STOCKTON GANG PLOWS AND  
 CULTIVATORS.

E. E. AMES,

Stuebaker Wagon Agency,  
 Office and Showroom, 49 and 51 J Street, } Sacramento, Cal.  
 Depot and Shops, 217 and 219 K Street, }  
 Send for Catalogue and Price List, 1875. 42.1

## HAISH'S WIRE FENCE.

The great importance of having farming lands well guarded  
 from outside depredation, has become too evident by the expe-  
 rience of those who have suffered losses by running stock.  
 Orchardists, Vineyardists and Gardeners, all need good safe  
 fences, so that their property shall always be protected.

HAINES' IMPROVED WIRE FENCE,  
 (Known as the 8 barbed wire)

Just now introduced into this State, is undoubtedly the very  
 most desirable guard and protection from all danger, that has  
 as yet been introduced into California.

We give below the pattern of the fence for the especial  
 guard against running cattle, horses and sheep, as shown in  
 the annexed illustration.

## CATTLE FENCE.

This is composed of two wires and posts, 24 feet apart, so  
 that the whole cost is only 75 cts. per rod.



## HOG FENCE.

This is composed of Two Boards and one Wire, posts 8 feet  
 apart, the whole cost then is \$1 15 per rod, and both these ex-  
 amples are the best for fence ever yet shown.



This fencing wire is now ready for sale at the Agency Office,  
 273 K Street, near 10th street, Sacramento, where the under-  
 signed will be happy to meet all who wish a good fence at a  
 little cost; and will also explain, and give full directions for  
 putting up, for the benefit of all.

A. HASKINS, Agent, 273 K Street, near Tenth,  
 or COX & CO., Grocers,  
 Mr. Groves, Sutter Co.; Wm. Johnson, Sacramento River;  
 Wm. Carpenter, Folsom; James Woodward, Folsom; J. Whit-  
 combs, Sacramento Co.; Henry A. Mori, Sacramento Co.; Wm.  
 Anderson, Sacramento Co.  
 41.10

G. MAYES,

DEALER IN

## OYSTERS, CLAMS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

## SHELL FISH,

Stalls Nos. 40, 41, and 42 California Market

Entrance on California Street.

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels and Restau-  
 rant supplied at short notice. Oysters Cooked and  
 served hot 6 A.M. to 12 P.M. every day.  
 41.9

## HARTFORD



For Prompt Payment and Fair Dealing

THE "OLD HARTFORD"  
STANDS SECOND TO NONE.

Pacific Department ----- A. P. FLINT, Manager,  
 No. 1313 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

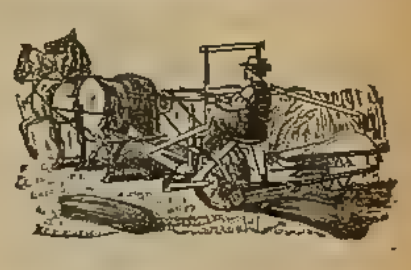
AGENTS in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the UNITED STATES.

## WALTER A. WOOD

## Mowing and Reaping Machines,

NEW IRON FRAME MOWER.

IMPROVED SELF-BAKING REAPER.



Over 20,000 Sold in 1874.

PRIOR TO 1874

THESE MACHINES HAVE RECEIVED MORE THAN  
**550 FIRST-CLASS**  
**COUNTY, DISTRICT AND STATE PRIZES,**

Establishing their great superiority over all other Machines.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

FRANK BROS &amp; CO., General Agents.

ALSO DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

206 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

41.26

## EXCELSIOR FORCE PUMPS.

COPPER LINED,

BRASS PISTON,

BRASS VALVES,

AND VALVE SEATS.

## THESE PUMPS ARE EQUAL

IN EVERY RESPECT TO A

## BRASS PUMP,

—AND AT—

## ONE THIRD LESS PRICE.

BRITTAIN, HOLBROOK &amp; CO., Agents.

No. 111 and 113 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

## NEVILLE &amp; CO.,

Bag, Tent, and Hose  
Factory,113 Clay & 114 Commercial Streets,  
San Francisco,Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all  
kinds of

## Bags, Burlaps, Duck,

Canvas and Cottons.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

J. M. NEVILLE.

39,30

G. H. DEWANT.

## E. T. ANTHONY &amp; CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

## TOBACCO

—FOR—

SHEEP WASH  
PURPOSES.

NOS. 321 & 323 SACRAMENTO STREET,  
 SAN FRANCISCO  
 41.1732

50,000  
**EUCALYPTUS**  
**TREES.**

Eucalyptus Trees 8 to 10 feet high  
 Trees 6 to 8 feet high,  
 Medium Trees 4 to 5 feet high,  
 second size 2 to 3 feet high,  
 Third size 3 to 5 feet high,  
 The Mass size 1 to 2 feet high.

These Trees are of a good Healthy growth,  
 and can be packed to go any distance safely  
 and will be sold low in large lots.  
 Address, or call at the

FARMER OFFICE.

CHEESE VAT FOR SALE.

One of the Celebrated

Ralls' Cheese Vats.  
 500 Gallons, new and in perfect order at a bargain.

Enquire at the Carpet and Trimming Ware-  
 house of  
 41  
 JOHN C. BELLS



1850. PIONEER 1875.  
 Agricultural Warehouse  
 AND HARDWARE STORE.

## L. M. CUTTING &amp; CO.,

ARE NOW SELLING

California Single Gear Headers, with the Patent  
 Adjustable Reel and Bleb Wheels with Patent Adjust-  
 able Spokes. "A Perfect Machine," "the best Header we  
 ever saw or used," say the Farmers.

Walter A. Woods' Genuine Mowers, Reapers and  
 Combined Machines.

Jenna Mower, with double motion.

Hoadley's Steam Engines.

Russell's Improved Threshers, with the  
 Lumburg End Blade.

## WAGONS OF STANDARD MAKE.

Horse Rakes, Haying Tools, and a General  
 Assortment of Hardware, Oil, etc.

Extras—A large assortment for Headers, Mowers, etc.

It will be the aim of the undersigned to give satisfaction to  
 all purchasers, and to guarantee all they sell.

Orders receive careful attention, and forwarded at lowest  
 rates.

L. M. CUTTING &amp; CO., Stockton.

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.  
 A First-Class Agricultural Newspaper, published  
 Weekly, in the interest of the Patrons of Husbandry, by  
 E. R. PRATT.

771 Seely Ex. Com. N. Y. State Grange,  
 Carhagen, N. Y.  
 Terms—\$11 per year. Special rates 10, Grange and  
 Clubs. 41.8



Massillon Harvester  
 Buy the Best.

TWO new and  
 Ton down daily.  
 Bidders can call  
 or STAND Ad-  
 dress, EDWIN  
 HAYLICK,  
 Machine, O.

## Pure Italian Bees.

Several Swarms of Pure Italian Bees, (very  
 full) in the best order in Patent Hives, can  
 be had with full directions for their manage-  
 ment. Apply to Editor FARMER.

## MAKE READY FOR HARVEST.

THE HEADERS ARE READY.

## STOCKTON CHIEF MOVING.

MATTESON AND WILLIAMSON,

THE PIONEER MANUFACTURERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

FOR THE

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

Now specially invite all the Harvesters of this  
 Great Valley to call on them and see their new  
 COMPLETE IMPROVED HEADER.

## The Stockton Chief.

We claim for Our Machine more real improve-  
 ments than any other Header now in the market.

We claim especially, that our Wrought Iron  
 Wheels are so perfect that we agree to keep them  
 in order for two years free of cost to the pur-  
 chaser.

We claim also, that our experience of this cli-  
 mate, and the material needed to make a good  
 machine that will stand our dry season is such,  
 that we can and have built a machine that will  
 stand every test. We admit that there are many  
 excellent Headers imported, but those makers know  
 nothing of our climate, and therefore cannot make  
 a Header that will stand the test as well as a  
 California Machine, and for this reason we  
 claim for

## THE STOCKTON CHIEF

a great superiority over all others.

We can state what we know, we have certificates  
 from those who have used our machines for two  
 years, they worked great work, without a flaw,  
 and are now as good as new.

## MATTESON'S DAY FOK AND DERRICK.

This is the well known Fork and Derrick, that  
 unscrupulous parties last year attempted to palm  
 off upon others under a new name. There is but  
 one Genuine FOK and Derrick, and that is the

## MATTESON PATENT.

We wish the Public to know this, if they will call  
 at our Manufactory, we will give them a splay  
 history of the way some parties try to rob old  
 Pioneer workers of a "PATENT RIGHT."

We invite all who want a HEADER or HAY FOK  
 and DERRICK to come and see us, or send. We  
 can and will please them.

MATTESON &amp; WILLIAMSON,

Agricultural Implement Manufactory.

STOCKTON, San Joaquin County.

41.9





## Home Miscellany.

## THE TRIUMPH OF NATURE.

"Beauty when understood, adorned the west."  
 "He loves me not," she sighing said;  
 "He cannot say I am not kind;  
 It must be that my love of him  
 Is not exactly to his mind.  
 It must be that my skin's too fair,  
 My eyes too limpid blue,  
 And that he'd like a sunnier hair,  
 And that he'd like a sunnier hair.  
 And so, to prove I'm fond and true,  
 Let Art my poor defect supply,  
 For his dear sake I've sworn to die."

Should she dye her tresses brown,  
 In painty black as jet,  
 To candle-straightness smoothed them down,  
 And stained herself a deep brunette,  
 Her eyes with kohl round the lids  
 In Oriental blue dropped;  
 Her dress, as taste or "keeping" bids,  
 Was dark and rich, and widely hoop'd.  
 But still he passed indifferent by,  
 She sighed, "For him once more I'll die!"

This time she aimed at being blonde,  
 As any young damsel old,  
 She powdered, rouged, her hair, too, done'd  
 The theme of "Anatomical" gold.  
 Yet, in coldness turned aside,  
 "Too twice for him she had died!"

## SHADOWS OF THE PLAINS.

A man in middle age rose  
 Stood by the desert's edge alone;  
 And long he looked, and leered, and peered,  
 Above his twisted and twisted brow,  
 Beneath his black and dusty hat.  
 Nay, nay, the tale is not of that.

A skin clad trapper, too a tip,  
 Stood on a mountain top, and he  
 Looked long and still and eagerly,  
 "It looks so like some lone some ship  
 That sails this ghostly lonely sea—  
 This dried up desert sea," said he.

A chief from out the desert's rim  
 Rode swift as twilight shadows swim,  
 His trim Umbed steed was black as night,  
 His long black hair had blossomed white  
 With feathers from the hawk's wings;  
 His face was dusky and red,  
 His eyes shined like fire as he died,  
 For he had seen unsightly things.

A wild and wiry man was he,  
 This townswoman of St. Helena;  
 And O his supple steed was fleet,  
 About his breast flapped panther skin,  
 About his eager dying feet  
 Flapped banded feathered moccasins;  
 He seemed to swallow up the plain;  
 He rode, for ghosts were at his side,  
 And on his right a grizzled grim.  
 No, no, this tale is not of him.

An Indian warrior lost his way  
 While prowling on the desert's edge  
 In fragrant sage and prickly hedge,  
 When suddenly he saw a light,  
 And turned his steed in eager flight,  
 He rode right through the edge of day,  
 He rode into the rolling night;  
 He leaped, he reared, he snarled and growled;  
 His black wolf skin slipped out and in,  
 And tiger claws on tiger skin  
 Held out and added to his place;  
 But that gray ghost that clutched throat—  
 Awaits the tale is not of that.

A chieftain touched the desert's rim  
 One autumn eve; he rode alone  
 And all as moon made shadows swim.  
 He stopped, and he stood as still as stone.  
 He leaped, he looked, there glimmered bright  
 From out the yellow yielding sand  
 A golden cup with jeweled rim,  
 He reached him low, he reached a hand,  
 He caught it up, he gazed on it,  
 He turned his head, he saw a light—  
 The panther skin dew to the wind.  
 The dark, the desert lay behind;  
 The lawry fawn-like was gone;  
 But crimson shadows as death is—  
 Tut, tut, the tale is not of this.

A gray old mountaineer rode down  
 From mount, from desert, into town,  
 And, striding through the town, held up  
 He put two fingers to his lip,  
 He whispered wild, he stood a tip,  
 And said: "A ship has yonder died!"  
 And said: "A ship has yonder died!"  
 And said: "A ship has yonder died!"  
 Along yonder desert dead and brown,  
 Beyond where were washed walls took down  
 As thick as stars set overhead.  
 That three ship masts uprose like trees—  
 Away! the tale is not of these.

An Indian hunter held a plain  
 Of gold, around which kites had sun—  
 "The from that desert ship, they said,  
 Or yellow, that sunk below,  
 Flown over by Pacific breeze,  
 Of old, in older dried up seas,  
 Emerge the red and draw the bow.

And one girl well in tiger skin,  
 Who stood like a statue above the rest  
 With dainty claws about her breast,  
 A belt without, a blade within,  
 A warrior with a painted face,  
 Brood pointing East from his high place—  
 Stood high, with range dashed and hot,  
 And burling thought like cannon shot.  
 —Joseph Miller in May Overland.

"Why, what drove you from home such a bitter night as this?" asked a woman of a poor little boy, shivering and crying at the corner of a street. "Cross words," he answered, with the tears streaming down his cheeks.

## PHYSICAL CULTURE.

By H. L. BARTLETT, M. D.  
 (FROM THE SANITARIAN.)

## Concluded.

When the cohorts of Greece had succumbed to the legions of Rome, the gymnasium was transplanted into Italy, and as the latter were a gay and more luxurious people than the former, their public institutions were made to conform to their national character.

With the Greeks the bath was only an accessory to the gymnasium, while with the Roman it was made to contribute to his enjoyment and pleasure, and so the gymnasium became the Therma. There were erected in every principal city of the empire, both at home and abroad. They were on a grander scale and more magnificent than even the gymnasium.

If the marble were no purer, nor the architecture more noble, still they were of larger proportions and more lavishly adorned. Within the great hall were the statues of Hercules, Hygiea, and Esculapius, the gods to whom they were dedicated. Adorning the frescoed walls were the productions of their most celebrated painters, and the floors were tessellated with the most beautiful and costly mosaics, while gems of art, trophies of conquest, and curious relics, met the gaze at every turn.

Here the gay Romans congregated to witness the gladiatorial shows, to enjoy the baths, to listen to their orators, poets, and musicians, and to refresh themselves in the public restaurants.

The luxurious Roman wooed the Graces rather than the Muses, and cultivated those arts which ministered to a luxurious though elegant life, more than to great intellectual endowments.

The national characteristics of two nations just cited, evidenced the influence and results of two distinct systems of education.

The Greeks worshipped beauty, and were, according to all accounts, physically the most perfect race that has ever lived; while the Roman education tended to foster a love of martial renown, and a stolid indifference to privation and pain. The gymnasium was the home of poets and philosophers. The Therma the school of gladiators and warriors. Such was the influence of physical culture on these two great nations of antiquity. With the disappearance of these two nations, the gymnasium and Therma also disappeared as physical educators, at least so far as nations were concerned, but after the lapse of centuries, when the chivalric age had succeeded the classic, there were developed other physical causes as potent to form national character as those already enumerated.

In this age, the love of physical beauty had given place to the worship of the spiritual Madonna, and the joust and tournament took the place of the classic games. The body was and knightly entertainments developed an amount of strength and endurance hardly to be believed in our effeminate age. The coat of mail, the helmet and battle-axe of an ancient Templar would bear a modern gymnast to the earth. These causes were not only powerful means of physical culture, but they also educated the people, and taught them the power of associated thought and effort.

They filled the mind with a love of romance and adventure, which in after years culminated in such glorious results, in the discovery and peopling a new world.

This brings us to what may properly be called the scientific period of the gymnasium, a period in the world's history when the general diffusion of books through the discovery of the printing press, made the possession of knowledge the heritage of the people. A period when the discovery of the means of modern warfare no longer required the display of so great physical powers, in order to perpetuate national supremacy, but on the contrary when a nation's glory depended more on its advancement in the arts and sciences, and the general diffusion of knowledge—an epoch in the world's history when "brain" took the place of "muscle." In fact the tendency now was, to ignore the wants of the body, in the eager race for knowledge, and there was eminent danger of filling the civilized world with a race of dyspeptics. Fortunately human anatomy and physiology had kept pace with other departments of science and through the instrumentality of the medical faculty, ever conservators of public health, and the influence of public educators, the waste of the physical man were not neglected.

Conspicuous among the names of those who did much, to renew interest in this subject, was Peter Henry Ling, born at Smalund, Sweden, November 15, 1766. Ling seems to have been an adventurer in his younger days, serving in the Swedish navy, and subsequently traveling quite extensively over Germany, France, and England, becoming familiar with those languages. He also made himself acquainted with the literature of the gymnasium as practiced by the ancients, and studied anatomy and physiology, so far as they related to the movements of the human body. He at once saw that the great defect in the ancient system was, that it simply gave strength to the already strong, and that without regard to physiological law. He, therefore, conceived the idea of exercising the sick or infirm with passive motion, or motion produced by a second person, and invented a large number of appliances for this purpose. This was a great advance, and though at first he met with many rebuffs, still he succeeded by his enthusiasm and perseverance in persuading the Swedish government to adopt his plan in the State Military Schools, and in 1814 the Central Academy of Gymnastics was instituted at Stockholm.

The results of this system were so satisfactory that they were also adopted in a modified form by the governments of Prussia and Germany, France and England, and national military schools for gymnastic exercises were established by those respective governments at Berlin in 1847, at Vincennes in 1852 and at Aldhurst in 1861. Besides these government institutions, there are in Europe alone more than thirty so-called "movement centers," where Ling's system is practiced. He taught that every change of attitude of the body altered the relative position of the internal organs, and consequently influenced more or less their functions; that every movement of the body was the expression of an "idea" of the mind, and that everything which developed the body or any part thereof, necessarily developed the brain, and vice versa. In fact, he tried as far as was possible, with the light he had, to regulate gymnastic exercises according to scientific principles, and gave many valuable rules for the proper care of the body.

While Ling was at work in Sweden, other influences were operating in other countries calculated to develop physical strength.

In England, especially, renewed interest had been excited in what were called the "manly sports," viz., boxing, wrestling, cricket, and boat races, and these were not only encouraged and patronized by the lower classes of society, but by the families of the great nobles, and by the nobility, and so general has the belief in the truth of the Greek axiom become among educators, both in this country and in Europe, that the students in the universities and colleges are encouraged to join in all manly sports, and the results of their contests are heralded all over the land, and excite an interest second only to that produced by the victories of the ancient games. I think we may say without exaggeration, that the recalls of recent contests have excited more comment, and the names of the champions are more familiar to the popular ears than are the names or deeds of the greatest generals or philosophers of the age!

I do not consider this a matter of regret, for it demon-

strates the fact that the public at least, have recognized the validity of the statement, that great mental attainments, as a rule, go hand in hand with a good physical development. This truth has been abundantly proved in the past history of nations as well as individuals.

In the early history of the Greeks, they educated their sons almost exclusively for military purposes, but in the later periods of Grecian dominion their aims were influenced by luxury and vice. The same may be said of the Romans. While Rome's glory was in the ascendant, her sons willingly submitted to all sorts of privations and hardships, but when her irresistible legions had no further kingdoms to conquer, they flatteringly beheld the gladiatorial shows and their own decadence.

Carthage and Spain are no exceptions to this rule, and the late war between France and Germany demonstrated the difference between a nation full of mental vigor and physical strength, and one puffed up with egotism and the foundations of whose national life had been sapped by immorality and vice; and England today, is an example of a nation in a transition stage between past greatness and future effeminacy and decay.

We are too young a nation to draw a conclusion from this, and yet, even here we see the effects of physical culture upon our national character. So long as our vast prairies need cultivation, and our trackless forests need clearing—so long as our mines want working, and our vast commercial interests demand development, there is no fear of our national decadence; but the time will come in the future, when, we, too, as a nation, shall feel the stagnation in our national life caused by wealth and vice.

Dr. Beddoe declares in his paper on the stature and bulk of man in the British Isles: "That those nations have shown the most intellectual strength who have exhibited the most physical stamina," and he further says: "These nations have attained the highest physical development have also been the most exalted morally. This is equally true of individuals. Dr. Morgan than whom no man has had better opportunities for observation, says: "It is a curious fact that the victors of the Oxford and Cambridge boat races bore off the highest academic honors, and these same men succeeded best in after life." This is also the almost universal testimony of those qualified to speak in this country.

The importance of this remark will be better appreciated when we remember that physical qualities are much more likely to be transmitted to posterity than mental or intellectual ones; hence it is that those most conspicuous in commercial, civil or military life, are men more indebted to their progenitors for a sound and robust constitution for illustrious pedigree. Knowledge we must acquire, but a sound or feeble physical constitution we inherit from our parents.

## CLEANLINESS AT THE TABLE.

Says Professor Blot: "There is no more gratifying sight to a cultivated eye than a beautifully arranged and well ordered dinner-table." Let the table-linen be fresh and clean; the silver bright; knives and forks clean, the former well sharpened; napkins nicely folded. In the centre of the table place a pyramid of fruits of any kind, in season; arrange them artistically. These may be eaten after dinner for dessert.

[We wish the Professor would preach loud enough to "Blot" out a goodly lot of "Eating Houses" in our city, unless they can adopt a more decent way of arranging the places where we all as business men are obliged to call, more or less.

There are but few really neat, cleanly and desirable places where as Professor Blot says, a cultivated eye can find pleasure and be soiled, nine times in ten before a meal is finished there is some act or surrounding that will take away all the pleasure of the meal, it is a melancholy fact that want of neatness and cleanliness in our eating rooms is the rule, and Prof. Blot's picture the exception, and yet health, comfort and pleasure depend in a great measure upon coming up to the Professor's standard.—Ed. F.]

## A OAR FOR SWEARERS.

The ever humorous and ever-instructive Bishop Clark suggests, in his article on travelers, that a special car should be set aside for swearers. That would be an excellent plan, if it would work; but we apprehend that on some railroads—managed as they are at present—every car on the track is, inevitably, converted more or less into a swearing car. But we hope the world will improve under the salutary influence of Bishop Clark's teachings, and that soon one car in the very longest train will be sufficient for all the swearers. The true rule, however, is laid down by Gen. Washington, that a gentleman never swears; and the higher authority of the New Testament teaches us: "Swear not at all;" but if people will swear, it is certainly desirable to have them placed by themselves; and, therefore, Bishop Clark's suggestion is not only a novel but a good one.—Exchange.

[Yes! we agree to Dr. Clark's proposition too for California, but in the plural sense, separate cars for the habit is so common here in California, bad as the habit is—that in a train of cars the swearers would have the majority, and therefore we should say, have a separate car for those that don't swear.—Ed. F.]

## HABIT.

"I trust everything under God," said Lord Broughman, to habit, upon which, in all ages, the lawgiver, as well as the schoolmaster, has mainly placed his reliance; habit, which makes everything easy, and casts all difficulties upon the deviation from a wonted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful; make prudence a habit, and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the nature of the child; grows or adult, as the most atrocious crimes are to any of your lordships. Give a child the habit of sacredly regarding the truth; of carefully respecting the property of others; of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of improvidence which can involve him in disaster, and he will just as likely think of cashing in an element in which he cannot breathe, as of lying, or cheating, or swearing."

There is a good reason why people should be humane—why they should be merciful—and that is, it makes them better; it makes them nobler; it makes them truer; it makes them more in earnest in the good they do, and every human being ought to be capable of doing some good.—Wayne Horry.

A Good life bath but a few days, but a good name endures forever. Have regard to thy name.

## LEGS—WHAT THEY MEAN.

An enthusiastic Frenchman once declared the human leg the most philosophic of gladiators. "Let me see the leg," says Goniatre, "and I will judge the mind;" and it does seem natural that the leg should indicate the disposition, as the shade of the hair should indicate the temperament. What aloof, for instance, does the limb betray! What a shrew is the possessor of a limb like a walking-stick! But what a gentle woman is she with the arched instep, the round ankle, and the graceful pedestal, swelling to perfection, and modulated to lightness! What dogged obstinacy the stumpy leg with the knobby calf exhibiting! What an irresolute soul does the lanky limb betray! How well the strong ankle intimates the firm purpose! How well the flat ankle reveals the vacant mind! Young man about to marry—observe! The girl with the large leg will become fat at thirty, and lie abed till mid day. The brunette, with slender, very slender limbs, will worry your soul out with jealousy. The blonde with large limbs, will degenerate at thirty-five into the possession of a pair of ankles double the natural size, and afflicted with rheumatism. The fair-haired damsel with thin limbs, will get up at half-past five to scold the servants, and spend her nights talking sensual over tea. The olive-skinned maid, with the pretty round limb, will make you happy. The little rosy girl, with the sturdy, muscular, well-turned leg, will be just the girl you want. If you find a red haired girl, with a large limb, pop the question at once. No doubt these hints are reliable, and the fashions make them quite practical and available.

[The sassy fellow deserves to have his ears boxed! We doubt if any lady, no matter what the color of her hair, would accept him on any conditions. Having been refused, probably, he takes this method of revenging himself on the sex.]

By the study of our "New Physiognomy," it will be found that one part—be it hand, foot, leg, arm, head, face, neck, etc.—is in harmony with every other part. So that, if the Frenchman bases his observation on Anatomy, Physiology, Phrenology, and the temperaments, he may read certain traits of character even in the human leg. [We think it but an act of justice to the Fair Sex, that Prof. Wells, of the Phrenological Journal, from which we copy the above, should give his opinion about the legs of the men, so that women who are looking after husbands may walk in the right path, if legs and feet are any indication.—Ed. F.]

## A LESSON FOR PARENTS.

"As the TWIG is BORN," Well, I declare! I don't see where that child gets his disposition from!" I heard a mother exclaim, not long since.

O, how easily any impartial observer could have told her! but she could not see; and she would not have believed, had she been told.

An incident, comical in some respects, but yet seriously suggestive, came under my observation within that mother's door-yard, the relation of which will help to solve her moral problem:

"Jack!" screamed a bright-eyed, golden-haired, fair-faced little girl, of not more than six summers, to her younger brother, who had damped himself under the wall, where he was digging sand with a strip of shingle—"Jack, you good-for-nothing little scamp, you are the torment of my life! Come right into the house this minute, or I'll take the very hide off you! Come in, I say!"

"Why, Totty," exclaimed her father, who chanced to come up at that moment, "what in the world are you saying? Is that the way you talk to your little brother?"

"O, no, papa," answered the child, promptly, and with an innocent smile. "We was playing keep-house, and I am Jack's mamma, and I was talking to him just as mamma talked to me this morning. I never really speak him, as mamma does me sometimes."

We can do but little at most; but we can do that little consistently.

A schoolboy being asked by the teacher how he should dog him, replied: "If you please, sir, I should like to have it on the Italian system—the heavy strokes upwards, and the down ones light."

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## Horticulture.

## WHAT JAMES VICK SAYS OF CALIFORNIA.

We take great pleasure in copying entire, the very interesting and instructive sketch of JAMES VICK, Esq., the well known Seedman and Florist of Rochester, N. Y., as published in his *Floral Guide*, No. 3, just issued, the sketches with the found valuable to travelers also, and we publish it to send abroad, that all may read what Mr. VICK thinks of California and its resources—it may require three or four numbers, but it will pay the reader well.

A TRIP TO THE PACIFIC.  
NUMBER THREE.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

After a brief rest we hastened to the great city of the Pacific coast, "San Francisco," which we reached without an hour's delay, having traveled 1914 miles since leaving Omaha. On approaching San Francisco, we passed through several suburban villages, such as "Brooklyn," a very pretty place of about three thousand inhabitants, and "Oakland," which is really the Brooklyn of San Francisco. It is situated in a grove of Evergreen Oak, so common in California, and contains many elegant mansions, and hundreds of more humble but equally tasteful residences. It is the home of many of the best and busiest men of San Francisco.

San Francisco seems to be mainly built upon sand-hills, and presents a fine appearance when approached by water from Oakland. Many of the hills attain a considerable altitude. The population is about 175,000, and evidence is seen everywhere of its true position as a great sea-port town. There are many beautiful drives, the favorite being to the Cliff House, from which can be seen hundreds of boats sporting in the water or reeling upon the rocks. An extensive park is being made mainly from the drifting sands towards the sea shore. The first movement in reclaiming this land is sowing the seeds of the wild Lupine, which in a year or two, covers the ground with a large crop of vigorous plants. A great deal of labor has been already expended on the park, and in a few years it will be a credit and an ornament to the city. Almost every third tree planted we thought was a "Eucalyptus," and what there is in this tree to justify such general planting we cannot imagine. It makes a wonderfully rapid growth, and we saw trees, four or five years planted that were fifty to sixty feet in height.

## TO THE OYSTER.

After only a few days spent in rest, and in viewing the many fine residences about San Francisco, we determined to improve the time by starting on our tour of inspection, for we came not to see cities which men made, but the eternal hills. It was too late in the week for an extended tour, and we wished a Sabbath day of rest among the mountains. Our good friends WARREN of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and Capt. WALKER to both of whom we are indebted for numerous attentions, advised the Guyot, so on Friday afternoon we took the steamer for Vallejo, then the case for Cloverdale, arriving in time for a late supper. In the morning early we were in the stage and on our way over the narrowest, steepest, most frightful, mountain road we ever traveled. Imagine sitting behind six horses, who are galloping over a road cut in a steep mountain side, said roads just five inches wider than the track of the wheels, turning all sorts of short corners, and over so many thousand feet from the bottom of the canon, down which you can look if you are not afraid. We had been advised not to ride with "Pete," the celebrated Whip, as his driving was reckless and dangerous. A few weeks after he killed himself, and injured or killed several of his passengers. He had been puffed to death by sensational correspondents.

On reaching the Guyot Hotel, the first thought was that we had arrived at a railroad station, for we heard the rush of steam, and even the whistle of the engine, and could well detect the sulphurous smoke of the coal. It proved, however, to be all Nature's work; for looking down the canon we saw the steam issuing from its sides, from almost every crevice; everything seemed to be boiling and seething, and we do not wonder that a poor frightened German hurried away, declaring it was not so much from a very bad place. We had only barely registered our names when the good landlord and his daughter announced themselves as friends and customers, when in their Eastern home, and we spent several pleasant hours together hunting wild-flowers on the mountains and Lilies on the banks of Placer river. The Guyot is situated in a deep rocky canon, which seems to be truly Nature's laboratory, for here are springs of alum, soda, Epsom salts, sulphuric acid and ammonia. In one place is a boiling spring, called the "Devil's Inkling," pouring out a stream of hot, black liquid twenty feet further on is the "Witcher Cauldron," in which we boiled an egg hard in three minutes. A hundred feet above, in a ledge of the rock is the "Steamboat," where the periodical puffing of the steam is more frightful than curious. A few steps further is the "Devil's Grist Mill," from which issues a terrible confusion of rattling sounds. Still on you go to the "Devil's Tea Kettle," boiling hot, and if you thrust a stick into it, there is an angry spluttering and splashing of water that will make a hearty retest. The ground upon which you tread is hot, you are enveloped in a cloud of steam which issues in a thousand jets, and though not willing to show fear, you cannot help feeling a little, and you hardly think it best to dwell there a great while, though of course perfectly safe, and all that

## TO THE BIG TREES.

We made the return trip by the way of Callista and the Napa Valley, stopping on the way to take a look at the Petrified Forest, where are fallen trees by the dozen, which by some mysterious operation of nature have been burned to stone. The visitor may fill his pockets with specimens, for there is enough for several generations of hungry tourists.

On reaching San Francisco, we prepared at once for our great treat, a pilgrimage to the "Big Trees and Yosemite Valley. After making arrangements for horses and wagon to be waiting at the village of Milton, the terminus of the railroad, about thirty miles north-east of Stockton, we bade our good friends in San Francisco farewell for a season, and taking an early start, reached Milton about noon, where we were packed into stages, or rather three-wheeled wagons, and about dusk arrived at some what deserted mining town called Marbury's Camp. Here we remained for the night and the next morning continued our journey to the big trees, yet fifteen miles east, and nearly 2,600 feet up. The route was exceedingly

pleasant, and our anticipations were at fever heat. The grand Sugar Pine, in the distance, we knew were the big trees, and the biggest trees in the world. Before noon we reached the pleasant hotel of Mr. PENNY, at the edge of the "Calaveras Grove," and after removing the accumulation of dust from clothes and person, determined to have a look at once, although dinner was announced—a matter of no small importance to the hungry mountain traveler. Until we traveled in California we did not know that eating was of so much consequence. We had just a look and we thought the trees were not as large as we expected—that these Californians delight in big stories as well as big trees—that we thought they were pretty large, very large, but not big enough to make so much fuss about—then we looked again, and didn't have a very decided opinion; in fact, had become somewhat mixed, and thought we had better go to dinner. When we came out again we thought the trees were a good deal larger, and they got larger every moment we looked at them. So we walked through this grove of fifty acres, containing about one hundred big trees, and they were certainly large—they must be large—figures tell the truth, and we passed a string around some of them that measured between sixty and seventy feet, and others, by pacing, we made twenty feet and over in diameter; and no doubt over a hundred feet to the lowest branch, while the tops soared three hundred feet above us. Of course, such trees were entitled to the name "Big," but their trunks are as smooth and graceful as arrows, and everything around is large, and it is difficult at first to realize their immensity. These big trees possess no beauty, save in their trunks, the foliage being thin and scattering and almost out of sight, while the trunk presents the most graceful that mortal eyes ever behold. The Sugar Pine, a most beautiful and majestic tree, abounds in the mountains, and if it were not overshadowed by its mammoth neighbors would be thought of immense proportions. We measured some that were more than ten feet in diameter, unless we have forgotten the correct figures. They bear elegant cones, sometimes eighteen inches in length, and as they grow among the big trees, and the cones drop to the ground they are often collected by tourists and carried away as the fruit of the Mammoth Tree, which bears but a small cone.

The kind proprietor of the hotel, Mr. PENNY, was unremittent in his attentions, and made our stay wonderfully pleasant. As some members of our family had made the tour years before, and since that time had corresponded with the good landlord and his family, on leaving, our satchel was filled with little presents for friends at home. Four days after, when in the Yosemite Valley, a telegram informed us that Mr. PENNY had died of inflammation of the lungs.

## ABOUT WATERING POTTED PLANTS.

If there be one thing more than another in horticulture that requires experience, skill and good judgment, it is watering plants. No rules that can be given, except very general ones, are of much avail. But plants in pots must be watered, and those in charge of them must study the habits of each species, and the various other conditions which should modify the treatment, and learn, each for himself, when to give and when to withhold the life-preserving liquid. If we treat all our plants alike, we shall be sure to kill some of them. Some species require a great deal of water, others comparatively little; and the same plant needs when in rapid growth a quantity that would greatly injure, if not destroy it, when in a dormant or half dormant condition. Plants will not live long in the stagnant water and mud of a badly drained pot. What they want is moist earth, sufficiently loose to allow water and air to pass through it. It is not water, as water, that the roots need, but vapor or moist air, bearing the elements of nutrition in solution. We give them water in order that this air, or the fertilizing gases, circulating in the soil may always be moist.—Rural Carolinian.

The violet grows low and covers itself with its leaves, and of all flowers yields the sweetest fragrance. Such is humility.

## PHYSICAL POINTS.

To seek, honestly, and all the time, to learn the Right; to choose it, when revealed, rather than the Pleasurable; to keep to it loyally, at whatever cost of self denying struggle; and, finally, to live it, not with calculation nor grudgingly, but with love and gladness—not as slaves nor hirelings, but as sons and daughters of the Most High—that is my idea of Holiness. And such intelligent, thorough, cheerful consecration of our reproductive system, particularly in Sexual holiness.—Science of Health.

## ALFALFA AND CHUFA.

Alfalfa is a forage plant that is pretty well known in most of the Southern States under the name of Lucerne.

The chufa is not a grass, but a sedge—sometimes called the grass-not or the earth-almond. It is grown for its tubers, which are fine feed for hogs and poultry.

Sow alfalfa in rich, well worked soil at the rate of ten pounds of seed per acre. The plant is perennial—needs sowing but once. Drill chufas in good soil, making the rows about three feet apart, the tubers one foot apart. Cultivate to keep down weeds.—Mobile Register.

[The above from the Mobile Register we say so] 26 lbs., instead of 10 lbs., for Alfalfa should be sown thick, then it grows succulent, and makes rich tender hay.—Ed. F.]

## Seeds and Plants by Mail.

At the closing hours of the last Session of Congress a most strange change was made in the laws relative to MAIL MATTERS, doubling up all reading matter, and most particularly and seriously affecting the AGRICULTURAL INTRUST, by doubling the cost of the transmission of all "Seeds" and "Plants" by mail. Such a measure is most highly injurious to the best interests of our country, as it is most certainly a "backward march" to civilization.

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For Packages of Four Ounces,	4 cents.
" " " " " " " "	8 "
" " " " " " " "	16 "
" " " " " " " "	32 "

It must always be borne in mind by all who send Seeds or Plants by mail, that every package must be done up secure, and every package of Seeds or Plants must be prepaid, to go to the Newspaper Mail.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.  
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF LECTURES.

The Regents of the University have arranged for the delivery of Courses of Lectures on Agriculture during the current year of instruction (1874-5), in addition to the courses on Geology, Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, Chemistry, etc., which are regularly given by the permanent professors of the University. The persons below named have been invited to lecture on the following subjects.

These subjects are given before the College of Agriculture, but are open to all persons who desire to attend them, whether members of the University or not.

At a future time, other courses of lectures will be announced; among them, a course by W. S. Clark, LL.D., President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, and a course by Prof. E. B. Morse, A. M., of the Peabody Institute, Salem, Mass.

I. On the Analysis of Soils.—By Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard, Ph. D., of the University of Michigan.

II. On the Chemistry of Household Life.—By Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard Ph. D., of the University of Michigan.

III. On Economic Botany: or the Plants which are Useful and Harmful in Human Industry.—By Prof. O. E. Bessey, M. S., of the Iowa Agricultural College.

IV. On the Improvement of Varieties in Plants and Animals.—By Prof. O. E. Bessey, M. S., of the Iowa Agricultural College.

V. On Stock Breeding.—By Prof. W. H. Brewer, A. M., Botanist of the California Geological Survey, and Professor of Agriculture in the Sheffield Scientific School.

VI. A miscellaneous course of subjects pertaining to Agriculture.

The following Gentlemen have been invited to Lecture:

On Insects Injurious to Vegetation.—By Henry Edwards, Esq., San Francisco.

On Forestry.—By Professor H. N. Bolander, Sacramento.

On Orange Culture.—By Dr. J. S. Straus, Mariposa.

On Wheat.—By Horace Davis, Esq., San Francisco.

On Local Field Botany.—By Dr. W. P. Gibbons, Alameda, and Dr. A. Kellogg, San Francisco.

On Cotton Culture.—By J. W. A. Wright, M. A.

On the History of California Agriculture, By W. B. Ever, M. A., San Francisco.

On Lower Forms of Vegetable Life.—By Dr. H. W. Harkness, San Francisco.

On the Eucalyptus Tree.—By Mr. R. E. G. Stearns, Berkeley.

## SEED WAREHOUSE

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

409 & 411 Davis street, cor. Washington.

## J. P. SWEENEY &amp; CO.,

## Seedsmen &amp; Florists,

Dealer in all kinds of

## FARM GARDEN, VEGETABLE

## AND

## FLOWER SEEDS,

## ALSO

## FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES,

## GARDEN SHRUBS, AND

## FLOWERING PLANTS.

We intend to be prepared for the largely increasing trade in Seeds which the increased population and extended culture now demands, and for this reason we have secured an unusually large stock for an early trade, which by reason of our early rates and high quality.

Having been constantly engaged in the BLEND TRADE for Twenty Years we claim to know the wants of the Farmer, Gardener and Florist, and it is our aim to always have the most complete, extensive and reliable Stock of Seeds to be found in the State, and such as we can always

## GUARANTEE TO OUR PATRONS.

We offer them this season all the new and desirable kinds in large and small lots as they desire, and our prices on terms shall always be satisfactory.

## OUR SPECIALTY.

A complete assortment of our Native Tree Seeds, but Evergreen and Deciduous, with all desirable kinds of Tree Seeds.

## PURE

## California Alfalfa.

Our Sales of this Famed Clover was very large in 1873.

## CHOICEST GRASS SEEDS.

Kentucky Blue Grass,  
Timothy, or Herds Grass,  
Orchard Grass, Rye Grass,  
Red and White Clover;  
Rai-Tap.

Our Collection of Garden Seeds cannot be surpassed, it is complete in every department.

We invite all Seed Buyers, whether Wholesale or Retail to call and see our establishment, and we feel assured we can supply and please them.

## J. P. SWEENEY &amp; CO.,

41.17 409 and 411 Davis Street, San Francisco.

## RANDALL'S

## GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

## RANDALL'S NEW EDITION.

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep-raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, \$2.00; by Mail or Express, charges paid, \$2.50. Sent direct to the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.,

## OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN  
FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of food so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, and pronounced it to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other foods as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 16 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving. For no equal.

For MILKING COWS, it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and preserving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the most of bran, clover, roots, or cut hay, the effect being to increase the milk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR SHEEP CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other food, and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and glossiness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to calves or sheep will keep them healthy and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price (\$30 per ton) it is the cheapest feed known. It is now selling in New York at \$48 per ton, gold, at \$50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—on one being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Misquah Valley, King Street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

## PACIFIC OIL &amp; LEAD WORKS.

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## M. T. BREWER &amp; CO.,

## Commission Merchants

## Wholesale Dealers

## Foreign and Domestic Green and

## Dried Fruits,

## PRODUCE, HONEY, NUTS, ETC

## GARDEN AND FLOUR SEEDS.

30 and 32 J Street, - - - Sacramento, Cal.

## PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.—January Number just in seed, and contains over 100 Pages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more than 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plates, etc. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

41.17

## Fresh Paddy, or Rice Seed.

AN INVOICE OF "FRESH PADDY," or Seed of Rice—Fresh and Pure—just received by last Steamer from Japan.

Those who desire to experiment with Rice on our Tale or Swamp Lands now have an opportunity to procure good and reliable Seed.

The Rice Seed will be put up in cloth bags and sent by mail free of postage at \$1 per bag of one quart.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## CAMELLIA SEED—FRESH.

An Invoice of very Pure and Fresh Seed of the CAMELLIA JAPONICA just received by last Steamer direct from Japan.

Florists and Amateurs can secure this choice Seed in Packages of \$1 each.

Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to, and Seed sent by Mail free of Postage.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

BOOKS, Papers, Want Agents, Send Stamps, L. FARMER'S, Holling, Pacific, Wls. 41.17

COMMISSION  
SALES-ROOM

## Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. for the great mass of purchasers. We would therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do our business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgment we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include a satisfactory reference or the Cash; or bill could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

We particularly call attention to the following val implements.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,  
JEBB'S PATENT ORBURN,  
CHESSE ORBUTTER,  
PATENT WEEDING HOE,  
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and the time of a visit to the city.

## TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS:

## TOBACCO SEED,

## COTTON SEED,

## COFFEE SEED,

## TEA SEED

WITH ALL RARE NEW SEEDS.

## THE BEST KINDS OF

## FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

## Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

## FLOWERING BULBS.

## RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Each and all in their Season.

## PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

## GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS,

All Orders for such Plants filled with dispatch.

Any one desirous of having the Garden look gay throughout the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying with a list.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best system of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for the same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.

OFFICE 320 OLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## CHOICE

## EUCALYPTUS SEED.

We have received a small Invoice of Seed of the Rare Varieties of the Eucalyptus tree—a few ounces only of each will be offered for sale by us—designing, to propagate these varieties as rare and highly valuable.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## Cranberry Roots.

A Lot of Fresh "Cranberry Roots" of the very Best Variety, received from the Barnstable (Mass.) Cranberry Meadows, and in very perfect order.

Just Received, and for Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## TEA SEED—FRESH.

A VERY CHOICE LOT OF GENUINE TEA SEED JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER in Macdonay & Co.'s Line—Imported to Order.

This Seed will be put up in Packages at 50 cents each. Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to—and Seed sent Free of Postage. For Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

## WHERE WAS THE ADVERTISEMENT?

Purchasers who read the Advertisements in our Columns, and make their purchases thereby, will do us a kindness by stating to those of whom they purchase, where they obtained

Information.

Wants







## LINFORTH, KELLOGG &amp; CO.,

3 and 5 Front Street, San Francisco.

## MOWERS! MOWERS!!

We have for the Year 1875, the  
**IMPROVED WOOD'S MOWER.**  
THE RYE THAT FASTENS THE CUTTING BAR TO PITMAN IS SO ADJUSTED THAT IT  
**CANNOT BREAK!**

The Machine is of Light Draft, and the Driver's Seat is so placed that all the weight is taken  
from the HORSES' NECKS. The whole weight of the Machine is but 600 pounds.

## PEERLESS MOWER.

IS ONE OF THE  
BEST BUILT



STRONGEST  
MOWERS  
NOW KNOWN.

## PEERLESS REAPER.

With our Crops this year, (and where a Header is not wanted), a good self Rake Reaper is specially inquired for.  
The Peerless has High and Broad Wheels, and being a Rear Cut, it is the only style of Reaper that will lay  
off the grain properly in Dandles.

WE ONLY ASK A TRIAL OF THIS EXCELLENT REAPER.

There is not a Machine to-day that can show lighter draft, and equal grade of work, than the

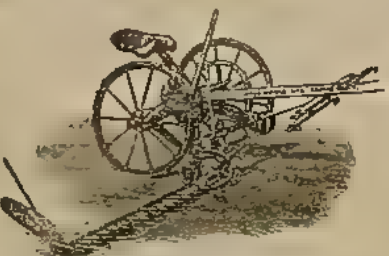
**PEERLESS Mowers and Reapers.**  
**CLIPPER MOWER.**

THIS VERY

WITH EXTRA HIGH

CUTTER BAR, HAS

EXCELLENT



RELIABLE MOWER,  
WHEELS AND ROLLING  
MADE ITS OWN  
REPUTATION.

## EXTRAS! EXTRAS!!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EXTRAS FOR ALL OUR MACHINES.

We have also the celebrated FURST AND BRADLEY SULKY RAKE, TIFFIN AND GENEVA  
HORSE RAKES, HAINES' HEADERS AND PITT'S THRESHERS.

— AND A GOOD —

## Assortment of Agricultural Tools.

Please send for Illustrated Price List.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.

WAREHOUSE, 3 and 5 Front Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## New Advertisements.

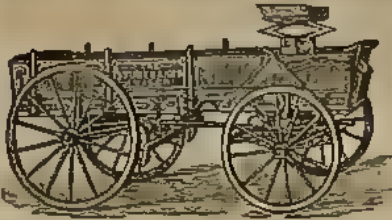
E. E. AMES,

GENERAL AGENT

FOR THE

## "STANDARD"

Studebaker Wagons.



We offer these celebrated Wagons at greatly reduced  
prices.

We not only offer them at reduced prices, but have greatly  
improved them, in having been made more nearly to conform  
to our California styles, making them with higher wheels and  
wider tires—better framed and finished.

We keep a greater variety and more complete stock of Wagons  
than any other dealer on the Pacific Coast, consisting in part of

Iron Axle Farm Wagons,  
Iron Axle Team Wagons,  
Iron Axle Header Wagons,  
Timble Skein Farm Wagons,  
Timble Skein Team Wagons,  
Timble Skein Header Wagons,  
San Joaquin Valley Wagons,  
Two and Three Elliptic Spring Wagons,  
Side and End Spring Wagons,  
Side Spring Business Wagons,  
Grocery or Delivery Wagons,  
Buggies, Carriages, Etc., Etc.

The attention of Dealers and the Trade is respectfully  
called to our Stock, Price, etc.

All Wagons Warranted.  
Your attention is particularly called to the *Studebaker*  
Wagon, for which we are Manufacturer's Agent. They are by  
far the best, most durable and nearest wheel made.

We are Agents

FOR MANY LEADING  
Agricultural Implements.

INCLUDING

PITT'S THRESHERS,  
HAINES' HEADERS,  
(Single and Double Gear),  
WOODS' MOWERS,  
RUSSELL'S MOWERS AND REAPERS,  
SULKY HAY RAKES,  
GARDEN CITY CLIPPER, SINGLE AND  
GANG FLOWS,  
FRIEDMAN'S AND SCOTCH BARROWS,  
SHAW'S STOCKTON GANG FLOWS AND  
CULTIVATORS.

E. E. AMES,

Studebaker Wagon Agency,  
Office and Showroom, 49 and 51 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.  
Depot and Shop, 217 and 219 K Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
Send for Catalogue and Price List, 1875.

## HAISH'S WIRE FENCE.

The great importance of having farming lands well guarded  
from outside depredation, has become too evident by the expe-  
rience of those who have suffered losses by running stock.  
Orchardists, Vineyardists and Gardeners, all need good safe  
fences, so that their property shall always be protected.

HAISH'S IMPROVED WIRE FENCE,  
(Known as the 3 barbed wire)

Just now introduced into this State, is undoubtedly the very  
most durable and protection from all danger, that has  
yet been introduced into California.

We give below the pattern of the fence for the special  
guard against running cattle, horses and sheep, as shown in  
the annexed illustration.

## CATTLE FENCE.

This is composed of two wires and posts, 24 feet apart, so  
that the whole cost is only 75 cts. per rod.



## HOG FENCE.

This is composed of Two Boards and one Wire, posts 8 feet  
apart, the whole cost is \$1.15 per rod, and both these ex-  
amples are the best for fence ever yet shown.



"This fencing wire is now ready for sale at the Agency Office,  
273 K Street, near 10th Street, Sacramento, where the under-  
signed will be happy to meet all who wish a good fence at a  
little cost; and will also explain, and give full directions for  
putting up, for the benefit of all."

A. HASKINS, Agent, 271 K Street, near Tenth,  
or COX & CO., Grocers,  
Mr. Groun, Butler Co., Wm. Johnson, Sacramento River  
Wm. Carpenter, Folsom; James Woodward, Folsom; J. Whit-  
comb, Sacramento City; Henry A. Hart, Sacramento City; Wm.  
Anderson, Sacramento City.

We are permitted to refer to the following gentlemen of  
Sacramento County and the neighborhood, who have pur-  
chased this fence and approved, and will cheerfully recom-  
mend it.

Jackson Wilkinson, Toke Co., Wm. Gibson, Sutter Co.,  
Mr. Groun, Butler Co., Wm. Johnson, Sacramento River  
Wm. Carpenter, Folsom; James Woodward, Folsom; J. Whit-  
comb, Sacramento City; Henry A. Hart, Sacramento City; Wm.  
Anderson, Sacramento City.

EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

We have received the Acorns of the Edible Evergreen  
Oak from Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner at  
Yeddo, for the Emperor of Japan.

This NEW OAK is thus described by the Commis-  
sioner "In his valuable letter on *Quercus cuspidata*,  
Thunberg." The Japanese name is *Shi-Noki*, the Chi-  
nese name, *Ka*. It is an Evergreen, growing to the  
height of thirty and forty feet and has a deep glossy  
foliage, it forms a beautiful hedge, and its acorns are  
edible, being highly esteemed by the Japanese. Its  
wood is strong and durable.

A few of these Acorns can be had at the  
FARMER OFFICE.

## HARTFORD



For Prompt Payment and Fair Dealing

THE "OLD HARTFORD"  
STANDS SECOND TO NONE.

Pacific Department - - - - - A. P. FLINT, Manager,

No. 313 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

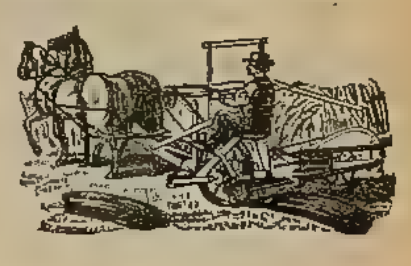
AGENTS in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the UNITED STATES.

## WALTER A. WOOD

Mowing and Reaping Machines,

NEW IRON FRAME MOWER.

IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER.



Over 20,000 Sold in 1874.

PRIOR TO 1874

THESE MACHINES HAVE RECEIVED MORE THAN  
550 FIRST-CLASS  
COUNTY, DISTRICT AND STATE PRIZES,

Establishing their great superiority over all other Machines.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

FRANK BROS & CO., General Agents.

ALSO DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

206 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

## EXCELSIOR FORCE PUMPS.

COPPER LINED,

BRASS PISTON,

BRASS VALVES,

AND VALVE SEATS.

THESE PUMPS ARE EQUAL

IN EVERY RESPECT TO A

BRASS PUMP,

— AND AT —

ONE THIRD LESS PRICE.

BRITTAIN, HOLBROOK & CO., Agents.

No. 111 and 113 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

## MAKE READY FOR HARVEST.

THE HEADERS ARE READY.

## STOCKTON CHIEF MOVING.

MATTESON AND WILLIAMSON,

THE PIONEER MANUFACTURERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

FOR THE

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

Now specially invite all the Harvesters of this

Great Valley to call on them and see their new

COMPLETE IMPROVED HEADER,

The Stockton Chief.

We claim for Our Machine more real improve-

ments than any other Header now in the market.

We claim especially, that our Wrought Iron

Wheels are so perfect that we agree to keep them

in order for two years free of cost to the pur-

chaser.

We claim also, that our experience of this cli-

mate, and the material needed to make a good

machine that will stand our dry season is such,

that we can and have built a machine that will

stand every test. We admit that there are many

excellent Headers imported, but those makers know

nothing of our climate, and therefore cannot make

a Header that will stand the test as well as a

California Machine, and for this reason we

claim for

THE STOCKTON CHIEF

a great superiority over all others.

We can state what we know, we have certificates

from those who have used our machines for two

years, they worked great work, without a flaw,

and are now as good as new.

MATTESON'S HAY FORK AND DERRICK.

This is the well known Fork and Derrick, that

unscrupulous parties last year attempted to palm

off upon others under a new name. There is but

one GENUINE FORK AND DERRICK, and that is the

MATTESON PATENT.

We wish the Public to know this, if they will call

at our Manufactory, we will give them a copy

history of the way some parties try to rob old

Pioneer workers of a "PATENT RIGHT."

We invite all who want a Header or HAY FORK

and DERRICK to come and see us, or send. We

can and will please them.

MATTESON & WILLIAMSON,

Agricultural Implement Manufactory.

STOCKTON, San Joaquin County.

41.9



1850. PIONEER 1875.  
Agricultural Warehouse  
AND HARDWARE STORE.

L. M. CUTTING & CO.,

ARE NOW SELLING

California Single Gear Headers, with the Patent  
Adjustable Reel and High Wheels with Patent Ad-  
justable Spokes, "A Perfect Machine," the Best Header we  
ever saw or used," say the Farmers.

Walter A. Woods' Genuine Mowers, Reapers and  
Combined Machines.

Extra Mower, with double motion.

Headley's Steam Engines.

Russell's Improved Threshers, with the  
Lansburg End Brake.

WAGONS OF STANDARD MAKE.

Horse Rakes, Haymaking Tools, and a General  
Assortment of Hardware, Oil, etc.

Extra—A large assortment for Headers, Mowers, etc.

It will be the aim of the undersigned to give satisfaction to  
all purchasers, and to guarantee all they sell.

Orders receive careful attention, and forwarded at lowest  
rates.

L. M. CUTTING & CO., Stockton.

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.

A First-Class Agricultural Newspaper, published  
Weekly, in the interest of the Patrons of Husbandry, by  
S. H. PHATT.

City: 12. C. M. N. Y. Safe Grange,  
Carthage, N. Y.

Terms—\$1 per year. Special rates to Grangers and  
Clubs.



## Pure Italian Bees.

Several Swarms of Pure Italian Bees, (very  
tall hives) in the best order in Patent Hives, can  
be had with full directions for their manage-  
ment. Apply to BRYAN PARMER.

## NEVILLE &amp; CO.,

Bag, Tent, and Hose  
Factory,

113 Clay & 114 Commercial Streets,  
San Francisco,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all

kinds of

Bags, Burlaps, Duck,

Canvas and Cottons.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

J. M. NEVILLE.

G. B. DRYANT.

39.20

## CAMELLIA SEED—FRESH.

An Invoice of very Pure and Fresh Seed of  
the CAMELLIA JAPONICA just received by last  
Steamer direct from Japan.

Florists and Amateurs can secure this choice  
Seed in Packets of \$1 each.

Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly  
attended to, and Seed sent by Mail free of  
Postage

For Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

## NEWARK

LAND COMPANY.

San Francisco Bay, Alameda Co., California.

This perfect. Incorporated.

The NEWARK LAND COMPANY is now in shape; the  
Guarantee Fund paid in. This Company will be prepared in  
May to take parties by steamboat and railroad to their town  
and lands. By reference to the Coast Survey Chart it will  
be seen that at Protero Point, in front of Newark, the deep  
water comes all the way through the channel from the P. C.  
Co., with the O. P. R. Co., running in a direct line through Li-  
varmore Pass, making this the connecting point between all  
parts of the United States and by deep water to all parts of  
the globe and the nearest manufacturing point on the Bay of  
San Francisco—plenty of water, good climate, excellent soil,  
and easy communication. Purchasers getting premises can  
raise large crops by planting as late as July 15th. This Com-  
pany will commence active operations in building soon. For  
all information, circulars, maps, and subscription, apply at  
the office of the Company 435 1/2 California Street, basement,  
opposite Bank of California, San Francisco. This land  
will be sold at auction May 28, 1875, by H. M.  
Newhall & Co., in several odd lots to the highest  
bidder. Terms at sale. Credits to large buyers. Posses-  
sion will be given by the 1st of Jan'y, or sooner if the crops  
are off.

Steamer M. S. Latham leaves the foot of Beason street,  
opposite the Pacific M. L. Steamship Wharf, San Francisco,  
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8:30 o'clock,  
arriving at Newark 11 to 12 o'clock, according to the tide,  
giving from four to five hours on the ground. Returning,  
leave Newark at half-past 3 o'clock, arriving at San Francisco  
at half-past 6 p. m. The best of Routes on the steamer  
on the New York plan; pay only for what you get: Breakfast,  
50 cts. Dinner, 75 cts. Fare for round trip seventy-five  
cents. Steamer connects with boat, running to Miles, Contra-  
ville, Washington Corners, Warm Springs, and San Jose.

CHAS. R. PETERS,

MANAGER.

43:11-4

## Cranberry Roots.

A Lot of Fresh "Cranberry Roots" of the  
very Best Variety, received from the Barnstable  
(Mass.) Cranberry Meadows, and in very per-  
fect order.

Just Received, and for Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.





## Home Miscellany.

## THE TRUE FAITH:

BY WM. H. RUDOLPH.

I deem his faith best  
Who daily puts into loving deeds  
Done for the poor, the sorrowing, the oppressed,  
For these are more than creeds;  
And though our blinded reason oft may err,  
The heart that loves, a faith's interpreter.

Such faith, such love as this  
Creeds may be false—at best misunderstood;  
But who so reads the autograph divine  
Of goodness doing good,  
Need never err therein; come life, come death;  
It copies His—the Christ of Nazareth!

## WHO WE CAN TRUST.

BY MISS W. C. CROSBY.

Shall I tell you what boy or what girl you can trust?  
Tis the one who'd not trample a worm in the dust;  
And who'll not to God's creatures give one needless pain,  
No matter what pleasure, no matter what gain.  
Tis the girl whose kind heart is so tender and true  
She'd not throw an old friendship away for a new;  
And the boy whose truthful, and manly, and just;  
Then, these, these are the children one always may trust.  
In the boy whose cruel, a coward you'll find,  
Who will always be false, and rough and unkind,  
So forget not God's creatures, be kind to them all;  
Remember who notes even one sparrow's fall.

## THE WORLD IS WHAT WE MAKE IT.

BY HELEN A. MANTLEY.

I've seen some people in this life  
Who always are selfish,  
Who never, never get could see  
The storm-cloud's silver lining.  
There always something is ailing,  
From selfish to the setting;  
That God's hand made their map of life,  
They seem the while forgetting.

And I have seen a blessed sight  
To sin-besetted vision,  
Some people who, where'er they be,  
Make earth seem an Elysian  
They always see the brightest side—  
The direful shadows never—  
And keep the flower of hope in bloom  
Within their hearts forever.

The ones who make the sunniest day  
Seem wondrous sad and dreary;  
The other smiles the clouds away,  
And makes a dark day cheery.  
This life of ours is, after all,  
About as we shall make it;  
If we can vanquish grief and care,  
Let's haste to undertake it.

## A NOBLE RECORD.

In an old churchyard stood a stone,  
Weather-marked and stained;  
The hand of time had crumbled it,  
But only a part remained.

Upon one side I could just trace,  
"In memory of our mother,"  
An epitaph which spoke of "home"  
Was etched on the door.

"She always made home happy!" What  
A noble record left!  
A legacy of memory sweet  
To those who left her.

And what a testimony given  
By those who knew her best,  
Expressed on this plain, rude stone  
That marked that mother's rest!

It was a humble resting-place,  
I know that they were poor;  
But they had seen their mother slain  
And patiently endure.

They had marked her a cheerful spirit  
When banished, one by one,  
Her many burdens up the hill,  
Till all her work was done.

So when was still her weary head,  
Folded her hands so white,  
And she was carried from the home  
She'd always made so bright.

Her children reared a monument  
That money could not buy,  
As witness of a noble life  
Whose record is on high.

A noble life, but written not  
In any book of fame;  
Among the list of noted ones  
None ever saw her name.

For only her own household knew  
The victories she had won,  
And none but they could testify  
How well her work was done.

—Lynn Reporter.

## MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Wood writing to the *Rural New Yorker*, gives the following very sensible advice; it is to be hoped that if the present Religious reform takes place and effects any permanent good, a Social reform may speedily follow it, and the reform that Mrs. Wood points out is surely needed.—Ed. F.]

No girl under eighteen or twenty years of age has the slightest need or excuse to wear articles designed purely for ornamentation. Youth is like a rose; to attempt to add to its sweetness and beauty is sheer folly. Fine laces, jewels, silks, velvets, etc., belong to wives and mothers, or women old enough to be such. The custom among many mothers to dispense with ornaments in favor of "the girls" is not wise, for if there is any one being in the family especially deserving of what is finest, best, and adorable, it is the mother. She is the queen of the household and should be crowned as such, and queens never grow too old for royal robes. Many mothers say, "Oh, I am faded and old; I've had my day; let the girls have their chance." No woman has "had her day" until she entirely ceases to be of use. Madame de Staël wrote that "the noblest creature is he who has the most duties." She had a faculty for striking key notes of truth, and that is one; and who has more or higher duties than a mother? The office of motherhood should be respected, if not the mother. The fond love a mother has for her children inclines her to carry self-sacrifice to excess, when it becomes a positive injury, a very real unkindness. It becomes just this when she allows herself to be in any sense a secondary consideration in the family. In almost any place one sees that prominence in social matters is given to young women over married ones of double their years, which is wrong for various reasons. In matters of experience, intelligence, charm of manner, maturity of feeling, and richness of thought, a woman of fifty ought to be worth twice as much as one of twenty-five. Half the women who marry—yes, nine-tenths of them, drop at the marriage altar their individuality and become so swallowed up in their new relations as to destroy the idea of their any longer giving direct services to humanity. Music, drawing, painting, conversation, reading, tasteful dress, etc., are partially or entirely abandoned during the very few years of a woman's life when she has most need of them, and in most cases the arch reason given for all this is lack of time! This brings me back to the subject of children's dress, upon which hundreds and hundreds of mothers are wasting their time and their strength in stitching and ironing. And for what good?

But three things are essential to a child's wardrobe; comfort, simplicity, and cleanliness. To buy what cannot be washed is bad economy. To be obliged to iron from six to a dozen cotton dresses a week, intricate with puffs and ruffles and tucks, makes an immense demand upon any woman's time and strength; be she mistress or servant, it is a most profitless business. To make, wash and iron that number of plain dresses requires not more than half the time and consequently strength—an incalculable saving, as it saves mother's lives as well as their moments.

One word about sewing. Women who put five times as much work upon garments because they have a sewing machine had better put it in the fire. There is no kind of work in the whole domain of the household so exhaustive and injurious to a woman as running a sewing machine. Unless one is used with a caution and moderation, its possession becomes a curse. Beware of it. It is a machine to be run by horse, steam, water or man power—not by a woman.

## CIVIL MARRIAGES IN GERMANY.

The Berlin Staatsanzeiger publishes a royal decree laying down the particular conditions under which the imperial law on civil marriages is to be applied in the Prussian monarchy from the 1st of March. The marriageable age of the adult male subject is fixed at not under twenty years, of the female at sixteen; but exceptions may be made by lawful authority. The consent of the father is necessary before wedlock up to the end of the young man's twenty-fifth year, and the young woman's twenty-fourth; but if the father be dead, then the mother's is required; and if neither parent be living, that of the spouse. Sects that under local customs use no sponsors are released from the last restriction. And where there is a lawful guardianship, in the absence of parents, by a family council its authority is recognized. For children born out of wedlock the mother's consent takes the place of the father's; and the child of legal adoption requires the consent, up to the full age, of its adopted parent. In all cases of refusal, after the first limit of marriageable age is reached, the son or daughter has a legal appeal to the district court. The forbidden degrees are of course those recited in the original act of the Imperial Diet. Widows cannot marry, without legal dispensation, before the end of the tenth month after their former husband's decease. None of the special restrictions now existing as to the marriages of military and civil Prussian officials, or of foreigners residing in Prussia, are to be affected by the introduction of the law; but all other impediments existing under the former local laws are repealed. Violations of the restrictions prescribed are to be punished as offences against the criminal code of Prussia. And, finally, all dispensatory power is for the future to rest entirely in the hands of the state.

## A VERY TALL DARKEY ENTERED THE ROOMS OF THE

Relief Society in Washington, the other day, and inquired: "Does you give out provisions here?" "Yes, we aid the poor here," replied the agent; "what do you want most?" "Well, my heart is not on a spring chicken," replied the darkey, "but if de chickens is out, I'll take a can of letters, and two pounds of butter, I can't gwine to be capshus, 'cause it's hard times!"

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## FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE CHICKENS THAT WERE WISER THAN LOTTIE.

Lottie is always asking, "Why?" When mamma calls from the window, "Lottie, Lottie, she answers, very pleasantly, "What ma'am?" for she hopes mamma will say, "Here's a nice turnover for you?" or, "Consign Alice has come to see you." But when the answer is, "It is time to come in," the wrinkles appear on Lottie's forehead, and her voice is a very different one, as she says, "Oh, dear, I don't want to! Why need I come in now?"

When papa says, "Little daughter, I want you to do an errand for me," Lottie whines, and asks, "Why can't Benny do it?" Out in the field, Old Biddy Brown has four wee chickens, little soft downy balls, scarcely bigger than the eggs they came from just one week ago.

They are very spry, and run all about. When the mother Biddy finds any nice bit, she clucks; and every little chick came running to see what is wanting.

When it grows chilly, and she fears they will take cold, she says, "Cluck, cluck, cluck!" and they all run under her warm feathers as fast as they can.

Just now Mother Biddy gave a loud call, and every chicken was under her wings in a minute; and up in the sky I saw a hawk, who had been planning to make a good dinner of these same chickens. I could not help thinking, how well for them, that they do not stop like Lottie, to ask "Why?"

Down came the hawk with a fierce swoop, as if he meant to take the old hen and the chickens too; but Mother Biddy sprang up and faced him so boldly, that he did not know what to make of it. She seemed to say, "Come on my fine fellow, if you dare. You have got to eat me before you eat my chicks; and you'll find me rather tough."

So the hawk changed his mind at the last moment. He thought he would wait till he could catch the chickens alone. The chickens were saved, though one of them was nearly dead with fright.—RUTH KEMSON in *The Nursery*.

## "DID YOU SWEAR, PAPA?"

Flora was at the window watching for papa. She was growing impatient, for it was almost time for the stars to come out, and she wanted to give him a good night kiss. Presently Flora's quick ear caught the sound of a familiar footstep, and with a cry of joy she bounded away to meet her father. Before she reached the gate a gentleman who was passing stopped to speak with him.

Suddenly the sunny face became clouded, and slowly the child turned toward the house, she sat down in her little chair, and covered her face with her hands.

The mother seeing her, said, "Is Flora sick tonight?" "No, mamma," and then the little head bowed again. The mother took her in her arms, and said, "Will not Flora tell what troubles her?" "I know I must keep nothing from my mother," Flora answered. "I was watching for papa, and when he came I ran out to meet him, but some one called him, and while I waited for the man to go away, I heard some one swear. Do you think it was papa?"

The mother knew not what to answer. She knew that her husband frequently took the name of God in vain, but to her sorrowing little one she could not say this.

Flora slipped from her mother's arms into her little chair, and again buried her face in her hands, when her father came. He had missed the bright face and bounding step of his little one, and when he entered the house, and she did not come to meet him, thought she must be ill. Taking her in his arms, he said tenderly, "Is my little Flora sick to-night?" "No, papa." "What has troubled my darling then?" After a moment's hesitation, Flora said, "When I was waiting for you just now, I heard some one swear, and I think it was the man on this side of the fence. Was it you, papa? Did you swear?"

It was hard to meet the gaze of those clear eyes. What would not the father at that moment have given could he have answered, "No, Flora, your father did not swear." From the silence and the averted gaze, Flora's quick intuition gathered the truth, and she would not be comforted.

Never before in the presence of his child had an oath escaped his father's lips, and he was grieved that his little daughter's faith in him should be so shaken. If before his child he stood condemned, how can he appear before the Judge of all earth?—*Congregationalist*.

## THE SPELLING FEVER.

Smith says this spelling school fever is getting to be an intolerable bore. On going home to supper in a great hurry one evening lately, he found his wife sitting in front of the parlor fire, with a spelling book in her hand, and heard an indistinct mumbling in which he could occasionally distinguish "c-o-m-p-l-a-c-e-n-t, s-a-t-i-s-f-i-c-d, h-a-p-p-y," etc.

"Is supper ready my dear?" asked he. "S-u-p-p-e-r," was all the answer he could get. "Come, come, I must be up town shortly," he said.

"S-u-o-r-t-l-y," echoed the lady moving toward the kitchen door, pausing in the door to take one last look at McGuffey.

Mrs. Smith, I must be back up street in a few minutes, and must have my supper immediately," yelled the now irate husband.

"I-m-m-e-d-i-a-t-e!" but this was too much, and here the coal scuttle crashed against the kitchen door, just as the fortunate lexicographer dodged behind and closed it, while Smith never he heard something as she whirled through the door, that sounded like "c-o-o-l scuttle!" and here the sound was lost amid the clatter of tin pans, skillets, etc. He is now prepared to fight any man who may be rash enough to say "McGuffey" to him.

## INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY WILL TELL.

Sir John Crossley, during a political canvass in Halifax, publicly referred to the fact that his mother was a servant girl on small wages. The story, as told to me, is that this girl was receiving £6 a year, but that, being very thrifty, she had managed to save up a little fortune, amounting in all to £40. Mr. Crossley, who married her, had nothing at all. On the £40 they set up a shop in which various useful things were sold, the business being entirely conducted by the wife. Having gained more money by this means, the business was gradually enlarged, until finally they resolved to restrict it to a special article—carpets. Next followed the project of a single loom; the one loom multiplied itself to a small room full. Then they bought the patent of the American Bigelow loom, and this seems to have caused their business to enlarge very rapidly. The first poor little building with which they began—a picture of it is kept in a frame—expanded like a magical tree, and now their establishments have spread into a town of their own, the buildings being connected by high bridges, passing above the streets. They employ 5000 hands, and their machinery is turned by seven steam engines, representing an aggregate power of three thousand horses.

## HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S TABLE.

The following is a very valuable housewife's table, by which persons not having scales and weights at hand may readily measure the article wanted to form any recipe without the trouble of weighing, allowance to be made for an extraordinary dryness or moisture of the article weighed or measured:

Wheat flour, 1 pound is 1 quart.  
Indian meal, 1 pound 2 ounces are 1 quart.  
Butter, when soft, 1 pound 1 quart.  
Loaf sugar, broken, 1 pound is 1 quart.  
White sugar, powdered, 1 pound 1 ounce are 1 quart.  
Best brown sugar, 1 pound 2 ounces are 1 quart.  
Ten eggs are 1 pound.  
Sixteen large tablespoonfuls are 1 pint.  
Eight large tablespoonfuls are 1 quart.  
Four large tablespoonfuls are 1 gill.  
Two gills are a half pint.  
A common-sized tumbler holds half a pint.  
An ordinary teaspoon is 1 gill.  
A large wine glass is 1 gill.  
A large tablespoonful is half an ounce.  
Forty drops are equal to 1 teaspoonful.  
Four teaspoonfuls are equal to 1 tablespoonful.

## FURNITURE POLISH.

Take on pennyworth of beeswax, and shave it with a knife into a gallipot. Pour on it three pennyworth of turpentine. Place it in the oven, and when the beeswax is melted take it out, and let it stand till cool. Apply it briskly to the furniture with a piece of flannel, rub with a soft duster, and finally polish with an old silk handkerchief. Oil-cloth may with advantage be similarly cleaned.

A DANDY BOY HAS FUN.—Robert Collyer says the children must have less study and more fun. He is right. There is the boy in the family across the way. Last Thursday afternoon he put a dead mouse in his mother's work basket, attached a split stick to the tail of the next door cat, set the vinegar sauce up in business, palmed himself off as a ghost on the hired girl when she went down cellar after the butter, besmeared his father's choice bantam rooster with blue ink, and finally wound up the entertainment by tying the boiler to a strange dog's tail, and slipping down in the slosh and burling his back. His exasperated father hardly knows which to hunt up first—the strange dog with the boiler or Robert Collyer.—*Danbury News*.

Thirty years ago Mr. Stephen Griffith, who lately died in Illinois, promised the Almighty that if he would prove a decline in the price of beef and pork, thus averting a heavy loss on his stock on hand, he would devote to His cause all that he might thereafter make above a living. Prices did not decline, and when Mr. Griffith came to die he kept his word, donating to churches, missions and tract societies his property—\$150,000. His heirs are now striving to break the will in McLean county, on the ground of insanity.

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## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XLIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1876.

NUMBER 12.

### The California Farmer.

AND

### Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

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### EUROPEAN.

#### From our Special Correspondent.

Paris, April 17th, 1876.

#### HOSE STOCK—THEIR CHARACTERISTICS.

A writer has observed: "by tilling fields, a nation is fed; by breeding horses it is defended." The Hippic Society of France, founded in 1866, is certainly occupied in a patriotic work. At first, its shows were confined to Paris, but since last year, branch exhibitions have been inaugurated in the chief horse breeding regions of France. The object of the Society, like the Government studs, is to produce horses adapted to each peculiar region of the country, and combining qualities alike serviceable for general work as well as for war. Three classes of stallions are accepted: pure English, pure Arab, or Anglo-Arab. It has been found, that with horses, as with other farm stock, much depends on the soil and climate. In Normandy, with its rich pasture lands, its calcareous-clayey soil, the pure English blood only succeeds; in the south of France, the Arab, or Anglo-Arab, is best suitable, while in the centre of the country and part of Brittany, the Norfolk horse succeeds best. The pasture lands of Normandy impart to the animals' blood and bone, the requisite rich supply of mineral substances. It is a curious fact, that following the geological structure of the country the largest and most vigorous horses are to be found, where the soil is calcareous. In Normandy the horses are of this type, while the neighboring region of Brittany, where the soil is of granite origin, the horses are small, but, not less remarkable, improve in size as the Coast is approached and the lands enriched by the calcareous manures which the sea contributes. The Horse show now being held in Paris, includes 415 animals; in point of numbers this total is less by some 25, than as compared with last year; with regard to quality, the exhibitions are about the same. Normandy contributes 263 horses, the West 79, the South 18, etc. Upon 39 exhibitors, 15 are professional breeders and 15 dealers; the increase among the latter is not to be despised, as encouraging purchasers of native breeds. At best, horse breeding in France is only a secondary object with farmers or perhaps graziers; yet the demand for French horses is great; 22,720 were exported in 1874, against 13,440 imported. Even Germany, that has suddenly prohibited the exportation of horses, bought during 1874, in France, 4,770 horses, while France bought in return but 3,333. The French Government accords bounties of fr. 500 to the raisers of the best mares, but which apparently has had the effect of only ensuring a superior sale of the animals to foreigners. In order to keep these mares in the country, the bounty will henceforth be converted into annual pensions, to be forfeited in the event of the animal being sold.

#### GREEN FEED PRESERVED.

The question of preserved green fodder, in airtight trenches, continues to excite much interest, especially after the short supply of forage plants during the last season, and our exceptionally prolonged winter. It is almost unanimously conceded, that the best plan for preserving is muzzing; there is a difference of opinion as to whether it should be chopped before being piled in the trenches; some say, if it be sown, not broad cast, but in close tiers, the cutting may be dispensed with. It is furthermore decided, that cattle thrive best on this preserved diet when supplied with a

ration of hay. Asphaltum is to be tried as a coating for the brick work of the trenches; it ought to be excellent, as it was a favorite with the ancients in the construction of their grain depots, and where humidity was to be guarded against. Another phase of this fermented food question, is that practiced some fifty years ago by M. André, a Bohemian agriculturalist, and consisting of a mixture of husks, colza-pods, chopped hay, and straw, etc., with green leaves or cut roots, wetting the mass, and allowing it to ferment in mass, or mason-work troughs, for forty-eight or ninety-six hours, according to the temperature of the out office and the substances operated upon. This slow cooking without fire, is not only economical, but the product is relished by the animals, and in addition, increases the yield of milk, and hastens the fattening of stock. M. Petermann of Belgium, draws attention to the fact of his having discovered in the "wash" of distilleries, a sensible portion of copper, doubtless originating from the still; he has even traced copper to the excrements of animals largely fed on that liquid. Copper is a very serious poison, and like others, accomplishes in the system.

#### THE DAIRY INTEREST.

M. Thiersand in his holiday trip to Scandinavia last Autumn, draws attention to the consequences of the sudden selling in of Winter, the farmers cut the green potato stalks, hanging them on poles to dry, ultimately mixing them with cut straw for their stock. Near Christiania, the frost compelled in many cases oats to be cut green, but such as had been sown in rows, instead of broad cast, arrived at maturity ten days earlier, and had time to ripen. In Denmark, the country of butter, and which supplies China and Japan, as well as England with this commodity, the mode of its preparation has completely changed within the last sixteen years, the milk while warm from the cow, is placed in vases capable of holding 50 or 80 litres, and immersed in reservoirs of water possessing a natural low temperature of 48 degrees; the churning also takes place at a low temperature, and exactly generally 45 minutes, the butter thus obtained is found to be of superior quality. The Dairies act on the theory, that to make good butter, it must never be touched by the hands, the butter is worked by means of conical rollers, acting on a plain with sloping sides to run off the expressed milk. One merchant packs for exportation, 25 cwt. of butter per day.

#### SUGAR BEET AND ITS CULTURE.

The beet sugar manufacturers have issued their annual instructions to farmers; these set forth, that beets not coming up to the standard density, will be reduced in price fr. 4 per ton, for every degree short; they omit to state, what will be the increase in price when the density exceeds the fixed standard. The beet ought to be cultivated in rows, 18 inches apart, and nine inches between the plants, so as to have but eight or nine plants to the square yard; the seed ought to be judiciously selected, and above all, marked attention should be given to the manure, which should be well mixed with the soil before sowing, and never applied during the growth of the plant. Messrs. Wawson & Co. recommend superphosphate of lime as the best manure for beet, producing as it does more sugar, than when the plant is dosed with nitrate of soda; sulphate of ammonia is even better than the latter, and sulphate of potash than chloride of potassium; the latter salt presents the crystallization of the sugar. Nitrate of soda is losing favor as a manure, and should never be applied to beet except with superphosphate. There are 528 sugar factories in France and 45 refineries, employing a total of 83,000 persons.

Two pounds weight of paraffine are sufficient to conserve 3,000 eggs for several months; the eggs must be operated upon when fresh, when they will shine like an ivory ball, not the slightest taste of the paraffine is detected.

(Concluded.)

#### MILLS' SEMINARY.

We have received "Mills' Seminary Catalogue" for 1876. We are glad to note by this new Catalogue a steady onward march in the road to honorable fame and a permanent prosperity.

The "Mills' Seminary" may truly be classed as one of the best Educational Institutions in our State.

With wise heads and warm hearts to lead and direct as Principals, and with an excellent band of Professors and Teachers, the young Pupils placed under their wise, faithful and earnest teaching, must become as the Salt of the Earth, good Wives and Mothers when they are called to take their places on the great stage of active life.

Should any one pupil feel of attaining honorable distinction in the world, (which we hope not) the fault will be their own, not those who now act as their friends, instructors and guardians.

The investigation into the condition of agricultural colleges shows that four States have lost the entire fund granted to them by Congress.

#### STOCKTON MUST WAKE UP.

(EDITORIAL.)

When at Stockton some ten days since to note the progress of that must be prosperous city, i. e. if the people will wake up to their own interest, we found business waking up to a considerable extent, the workmen at Matteson & Williamson's Agricultural Implement Manufacturing, some Fifty workmen hard at work, and Messrs. M. & W. taking orders and sending off their various excellent Implements—we think the San Joaquin County authorities should award a GRAND GOLD MEDAL to this firm for the immense good they have conferred on that country by their industry and labor. Their manufactory is a wide-awake place, but the mass of the people must wake up:

We called at the City Mills, of Messrs. Austin Sperry, & Co.,—another live place,—no wheels idle there. This is the largest and best Flouring Mill in this section of country, and turns out the best flour, sold at home and abroad too.

Messrs. Sperry, & Co., have done much to build up Stockton. They are builders up indeed. We have more to say next week.

We called at the Agricultural warehouse of L. M. Outing & Co., the Old Pioneer CORNER, and was glad to see life and business there also. Mr. Outing has done much to build up this country, and is now ready to do more. The firm are resolved to give to the Farmers of San Joaquin Valley the very best Agricultural Implements at the lowest rates,—and by this plan to do the largest share of the Farmers' trade being well prepared to do so.

When at Stockton recently we called on West & Brothers, Vineyardists and Orchardists, Mr. West informed us the frost had been severe on his Orchard—but the Vineyard escaped—his fruits he feared were mostly lost—especially Apriots and Peaches—we shall however hope to see some fruit come from his Orchards yet.

We intend to visit the Orchards of San Jose and Marysville, and other places, and report from personal examination.

We shall give a sketch of the West Vineyards in our next—and more about Stockton and vicinity.

#### A DRY SEASON FOR GRAPES THE BEST.

We believe our Vineyardists have now learned that a dry season gives the richest and sweetest Grapes, and also the highest colored grapes—such Grapes also make the purest and best wine.

We have always noted that all our wet seasons produced half ripened grapes, cold, tasteless and watery, while the dry seasons gave exactly the reverse, and as with the grapes so with the Wine, a wet season the Wine is dull, without brilliancy or vim, and destitute of bouquet, but a warm dry season gives to the Wine a fine bouquet and a sparkle, and also a richness that is never found in a wet season.

We should be glad to hear from our Viney artists their opinions and experiences.

#### THE HARVEST SEASON.

Our Farmers are now in the midst of their Hay-making Season, and no weather could be more favorable for curing hay than the present cool weather. Haymakers can cure the hay, and not have it burned up, if they will wisely wilt it, stock it, or bale it the moment it is cured.

There has already been five Barley harvested in the interior, and in a couple of weeks the Headers and Harvesters will be in the Grain fields at work. Thus far the weather has been most wonderfully favorable for the filling the grain, which will be far better than was expected.

#### EUCALYPTUS CURES THE RHEUMATISM.

Much has been said of the value of this wonderful tree, but the medical value of this tree is as yet but little known, we have however known of grand results from the use of the leaves of this tree, by bruising them upon Rheumatism and then blading them on the parts affected, or even taking a mass of the leaves and binding them on.

We have known great benefits result from this process.

#### STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have received a package of Pamphlets from the State Agricultural Society, containing a full "List of Premiums" for their Twenty-second Annual Fair, to be held at Sacramento in September next, commencing on the 15th, and continuing ten days.

This Pamphlet contains all the Rules and Regulations that will govern that Fair, with directions relative to the shipment of articles for the Fair. Rules for entries for the Premiums, and for the Committees.

The Premiums are large and embraces every department of Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture. Also, for Manufactures, and the Mechanical arts, and for Domestic Home Industry, Paintings, Statuary, Needle work, etc.

The FARMER who is too poor to take a paper devoted to his interests, will always be poor, in purse and management.

#### WOOL IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1st, 1876.

From Messrs. Coates & Bros., Wool Merchants of Philadelphia, we have the following Report of that market:

The condition of general business throughout the country continues very unsatisfactory, the trade in manufactured goods having been, for some time past, quite unremunerative. This state of affairs has released a large amount of capital, which is now seeking profitable employment, thus making the rates for money extremely low to undoubted parties; but, notwithstanding the abundance of funds, mercantile houses, on an average, are decidedly weaker than a year ago, many merchants as well as manufacturers not having made expenses, much less any addition to their real working capital in business, while the number of actual failures, for some time past, has been unusually large, and most so continue until the various branches of industry can safely give employment to the large amount of labor now idle.

The trade in wool, in this market, during the past month, has been quite fair for April and the stock here is reduced to a very low point, the comparatively small quantities on hand having enabled commission houses in some cases to sell at owner's limit, wools which had been held above previous market rates, so that extreme prices have been realized, medium grades being disposed of at 58 for Clothing and as high as 72½ for Combing, while unwashed brought 44 and 50 respectively. The early wools from Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, which will commence to arrive here during the present month, will reach us on a bare market, and, although the demand for wool is not large, at present, yet the clips of these States will probably find ready purchasers if judiciously bought from the growers.

We also note considerable inquiry for Colorado wools at full prices, but they are now almost out of stock.

The sales for the month of Domestic Wools foot up about 1,700,000 pounds, and the receipts are stated at 800,000 pounds.

#### FISH AT THE CENTENNIAL.

It is the desire of the Centennial Commission of the International Exhibition to afford all reasonable facilities for the Exhibition of Fish and the various appliances and processes used in fish culture.

All parties engaged in the propagation of fish as a business pursuit will, no doubt, find it of advantage to exhibit, as also, those who are engaged in the manufacture of appliances for the culture and capture of fish.

It is therefore suggested that the "Commissioners of Fisheries," of the various States, take such concert of action as may surely accomplish so desirable an object; individual effort, however praiseworthy, can hardly be relied upon as expressing the importance and prospective extent of this new national industry.

The exhibition will open May 10th, 1876, and will continue for six months. The details of arrangement for a display of fish and fish breeding apparatus will be under the administration of the Bureau of Agriculture.

#### OUR UNIVERSITIES.

We have published in our columns the Program of the Course of Lectures announced by the Regents for this year. But we regret to say we have never seen any time set for these Lectures. The card we published, was sent in by Pres. Gilman, saying this was what That Institution was trying to do. We suppose the time for those Lectures would be publicly announced, so that persons outside could attend if they desired. Strangers from abroad have made inquiries of us the when, but we have been unable to reply.

#### THE HAY MAKING SEASON.

The Haymakers are very busy now, and a large amount of Grass and Grain is down for hay. We are satisfied that the crop will be larger than was anticipated, and some of our Haymakers, (not all) have learned to cure their hay, not bleach it out.

It seems strange to all sensible persons that any Haymaker will allow his hay to lay in the field in small heaps, weeks after it is dry, and then bleach out all the goodness of it; Such hay will not bring as much in price as well cured green hay by \$2 to \$4 per ton. Besides there is a loss in the weight also of 5 to 10 cwt. Such management of a hay crop, shows not only a great want of judgment, but it is evidence of laziness and shiftlessness, and such farmers will always be poor.

#### ASPARAGUS FOR RHEUMATISM.

We know of several cases of relief and cure of severe Rheumatism, by the free use of Asparagus, making it a constant diet, three times a day, using only soda-biscuit, a cracker and tea; No meats, no other food.

#### WALTER BROWN'S SON'S

MONTHLY WOOL CIRCULAR.

New York, May 1st, 1876.

The Wool Market during the past month has been generally steady in values, with only a moderate amount of business transacted. The difficulty which manufacturers find in producing goods without a loss, is a serious check on the demand for the raw material, and they have constantly adhered to the policy established many months ago, of only buying as their necessities required. Such a course, were the markets well stocked with wools, would have inevitably created a heavy decline at this period of the season, but with so small a supply of domestic and of most foreign grades, it has only tended to restrain any advance which might otherwise have occurred.

The recent large arrivals of Australian have convinced holders of fine domestic fleeces that no improvement in the value of their stocks is possible, and they have embraced every favorable opportunity to dispose of their wools to consumers, leaving the markets, at the present writing, very bare of desirable lots of this description.

The receivers of Australian who anticipated a scarcely of fleeces at this time, and looked forward to realizing a liberal advance on the cost of their importations, are seriously disappointed in finding the markets without any spirited demand, and are apparently glad to move their wools at but little if anything above cost.

In San Francisco there has been, thus far, considerable spirit shown by such Eastern buyers as have been in that market, and they have taken the receipts from Southern California at prices ranging from 21 to 24c. gold, or fully up to the figures obtained for the same wools last season. It would hardly seem that these quotations were justified by the present prospects of the woolen goods interests, but the buyers may feel convinced of a brighter state of affairs for the future, and we trust they will not be disappointed.

The almost total absence of medium grades of domestic fleeces, has made a good enquiry for pulled wools of corresponding quality, and these meet with a good demand, being sold close up to production.

From the interior we have as yet very few advices suggesting the probable opening figures for the new clip; but the experience of the past season would indicate that it will not be safe to operate at prices any higher than those of last year, and even at those rates they are not likely to pass freely into consumption, with a large supply of Australian on the market, well seasoned and ready for immediate use. We trust that our friends who look forward to operating in wool the coming year will use their best judgment in the selection of purchases, as on this, more than on the selling, depends a profitable result to their season's transactions, and that they will also avoid excitement in buying, which so often tends to advance the first cost of the staple without undue cause.

Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month were: 1,843 bales and bags. Coastwise: Texas, 20 bales; Savannah, 8 bales; Southern 23 bales; New Orleans, 19 bales.

#### TUB-WASHED WOOL.

Choice..... 57 @ 60  
Fair..... 52 @ 55  
Inferior and Burry..... 47 @ 52

#### PULLED WOOL.

New York City extra Pulled..... 46 @ 48  
New York City super Pulled..... 45 @ 49  
New York City Lamb Pulled..... 44 @ 46  
Western super and extra..... 40 @ 44  
Country extra Pulled..... 48 @ 50  
Country super Pulled..... 47 @ 52  
Country Lamb Pulled..... 46 @ 48

#### CALIFORNIA

Spring Clip, fine..... 28 @ 34  
Spring Clip, medium..... 28 @ 34  
Spring Clip, low grades and burry..... 24 @ 27  
Fall Clip, A 1..... 20 @ 23  
Fall Clip low grades and burry..... 16 @ 20

#### FOREIGN WOOLS.

Capo of Good Hope..... 35 @ 37  
Buenos Ayres Merino and Mesline, 28 @ 32  
Montevideo Merino and Mesline..... 31 @ 35  
Australian Clothing..... 48 @ 52  
Australian Combing..... 52 @ 55

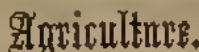
#### NEWARK LANDS

A New-Ark, New-Lands and a New-City—these are all under a very prosperous head way, Pioneer, carried forward, and managed by Chas. R. Peters, Esq., and it is no compliment to Mr. Peters to say it will go ahead and prosper, and become an early day a live business place for whatever Mr. Peters undertakes to do, he does it with a vim, that like a magic touch, puts life into it at once.

Let all who are looking up a business place, Garden, Farm, almost any Enterprise, go to Newark and look and see for themselves, there is a grand chance there.

A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, have subscribed \$10,000 to the Centennial Exhibition Fund. Perhaps, Mr. Peters can give \$10,000 for the same.





True religion is a life unfolded within, not something forced on us from abroad.

If it is a good plan to save the pennies, it must be a better plan to "Save the Dimes," go to the Bank and try it.

Year	Percentage
1950	7
1960	8
1970	9
1980	10
1990	11
2000	12
2010	13
2020	14
2030	15
2040	16
2050	16

50 to \$200 for Day at home. Terms free. Address  
BRINSON, & Co, Portland, Maine  
4194-119.



## LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

On Sundays an Extra Train will leave for San Jose and  
Way Stations at 9:30 A. M.

**C. P. R. R.**  
COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 25th.  
1874. See small notice.

45 P M (Daily) Accommodation and Freight Train to  
Stockton and San Francisco.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent





## Horticulture.

## WHAT JAMES VICK SAYS OF CALIFORNIA.

We take great pleasure in copying entire, the very interesting and instructive sketch of JAMES VICK, Esq., the well known Seedsman and Florist of Rochester, N. Y., as published in his *Floral Guide*, No. 3, just issued, the sketches will be found valuable to travelers also, and we publish it to send abroad, that all may read what Mr. VICK thinks of California and its resources—it may require three or four numbers, but it will pay the reader well.

A TRIP TO THE PACIFIC.  
NUMBER FOUR.

## THE PLANTS AND FLOWERS OF CALIFORNIA.

We once thought we could say a good deal in a few words, but shall have to abandon that idea, for here we are with a long story, and not half told. The "Yosemite Valley" we shall reserve for another number, closing with a few remarks on the plants.

One of the most beautiful floral exhibitions we ever beheld, was on the road from Murphy's Camp to the Calaveras Grove, and we think, not more than three miles from the Grove. This was about five acres of "Nemophila" in full bloom, making a more compact and beautiful mass than we had ever seen this flower produce, either in Europe or America. On approaching the Grove we saw something that startled us, though we really did not apprehend any danger. Near the line of snow—for snow still lingered in the shady places and dells, where it had become piled up during winter storms, we observed several crimson spikes growing from the moist soil. We left the carriage in a hurry, and knelt in wonder and delight upon the beautiful Snow Plants, "*Sarcocolla purpurea*," just trying to dig one up. This is a parasitic plant, growing on the roots usually of pine trees. The stem is succulent, all above ground being rosy crimson, while the portion not exposed to the light is pale pink. The upright height is from one foot to eighteen inches, but the last number of the "California Horticulturist" describes one recently found near where we first saw them, twenty-eight inches in length, the spike of flowers over thirteen inches, and bearing over ninety-eight blossoms. Before leaving the mountains, we were fortunate in obtaining a good painting of this plant. The Snow Plant is quite plenty in the Sierras.

BOLANDER'S CATCHFLY PINK, "*Gilena Bolanderi*," is one of the prettiest wild flowers the tourist will meet in his travels. The flowers are of the most delicate pink color imaginable. When we first saw them in bloom while driving rapidly along in the stage, our first impression was that we had found a new Lychnis, after the style of the best cultivated sorts, like Haagenes; then we thought it must be a Japan Pink, somewhat after the style of D. Macdonald. To settle this question we stopped the stage with a good cigar, until we had time to select specimens. Dr. KALLOO informs us that it was only recently discovered, and first described in a monthly journal of San Francisco, called "The Living Way." As the Doctor observes, it is a match for the finest Japanese Plink that have had ages of labor bestowed upon them.

THUNDERBOLT SPUR, "*Trillium lutea*." This plant resembles the *Agapanthus*, and improves wonderfully by cultivation. It bears a large cluster of flowers, often as many as fifty. The leaves are few, narrow, long and drooping. The color varies from Victoria blue to purplish blue, according to soil, exposure, etc.

CELESTIAL STAR TULIP, "*Calochortus Cerealis*," is a pretty little bulbous plant, light blue, mottled with purple. It has not been cultivated to any extent, we think.

WHITE TEA TREE OR MOUNTAIN SAGE, "*Quercus integrifolia*." The mountains about the Yosemite abound in this beautiful lilac-looking shrub. Imagine, if possible dear reader, that you are on a road cut in the mountain side with a thousand feet of the mountain below, and quite as much above you, and all this, as far as the eye can reach, almost literally covered with lilac bushes, and all in full bloom and you will have something of an idea of what we saw and enjoyed one day, when to relieve the tired and over-burdened horses, we climbed four miles of mountain road. Dr. KALLOO writes us of this beautiful plant: "The young twigs have the odor and flavor of the gray black birch of the Eastern States. One acre of upland well stocked with the Birch is enough for a hundred deer, as equal to three of common lowland for the cattle to browse on when the low pasture dries up. Though it does not increase the quantity of milk, it adds 10 to 16 per cent to the butter most invaluable for stock when a dry season occurs, or during severe winters. The bark of the root is becoming celebrated for various diseases, chronic derangement of the liver from miasma, bilious diarrhoea, etc. The Mountain Birch abounds in the Yosemite and many other parts of the middle Sierra Nevada Mountains."

TWIGG BRACIUM, "*Brodiaea Californica*." Of all the pretty flowers that abound in California, we know of nothing prettier than the twining Hyacinth. The flowers are a very fine pink, or deep rose. It grows in the mountains and twines on every bush it can reach, and the flower-stem goes to the top of the bush to which it is attached, no matter if it is five or ten feet. After it gets to the top of the bush and rests while it is rare it has got a good hold, it lets go of the earth and goes on blooming and seeding for weeks and months, regardless of the burning sun by day or the cool mountain air by night. The leaves are long, narrow and green like the roots are very deep, and being entangled with the roots of shrubs and bushes, it is next to impossible to get them up. This plant is in flower at all times from May to September. The flower-stem breaks off near the ground, and the flowers are left swinging in the air without any connection with earth or root, supported by the bush about which it twines.

WHAT WE THINK OF CALIFORNIA:  
Many ask us "what we think of California." We would not presume to present our opinion with much confidence, with so little experience. A few facts and thoughts will, however, do no harm. The climate is delightful, all that could be desired, and entirely to be depended on. You know just as well as the almanac what the weather will be if you learn the month and the day. From May until autumn no rain is to be expected, and of course everything becomes dry and dusty. Indeed the country dries, late in the season, are quite objectionable on this account. If rain continues late in the spring, the grain crops get inefficient strength to carry them through to harvest and a large crop is secured. If the rain ceases unusually early the crop is injured. Crops seem to endure the long drought better than with us, but by July the grass dries up, and many of the wild bushes on the mountains turn brown, and the country has a desolate look. Even in the three weeks we spent in and about the Yosemite the appearance had greatly changed. Water, therefore, it will be readily imagined, is of the utmost importance in the growth of summer crops. It is often carried long distances from rivers and creeks, in canals, for irrigating the land; in some places good supplies are secured by boring artesian wells, and in others water is pumped from ordinary wells by wind mills. We have often seen a beautiful garden, with fruit trees, flowers and vegetables, in the most thrifty condition and of the best quality, in the midst of a barren desert, and all caused by a liberal supply of water obtained in one of the ways mentioned. Water seems to be the great necessity.

Too much has not been said of some of the beautiful valleys of California, but we were surprised to find so much land that can never be cultivated, rocky, barren mountains, furnishing only a scanty growth of brush for cattle to browse. The growth of grain was to us a wonder—heads of wheat more than twice the length of any we had ever seen East, though many poor crops. The enormous fields of wheat miles in length, ranches containing thousands of acres and all owned by one person, and he living in San Francisco, afforded us no pleasure. We would much rather have seen these large ranches divided up into one or two hundred acre farms, with pleasant dwellings and school-houses and churches, and here and there a village with a post office and a few stores, where the farmer and his family could do their trading. We also felt sad when we were informed by wealthy men that they had a ten thousand acre ranch, and last season sold twenty or fifty thousand bushels of wheat. When our Government came into possession of California it agreed to respect the old Mexican land titles, and it is said they appeared as numerous as the frogs in Egypt, some genuine and others forged. These fell into the hands of speculators, many being bought for a trifle. Those who had grants of worthless land in the mountains, by some kind of chicanery, hid them, as they say in California, "boxed" down to some pleasant fertile valley, and thus the best land was swallowed up, to the great injury of the country. No sensible man will take his family and settle on a moderate sized farm, while on either side is a ranch three or four miles in length occupied by rough ranchmen.

On these large ranches wheat is sown after wheat, and the consequence will be the breeding of a host of wheat-destroying pests, and the destruction of the wheat growing properties of the soil, so that wheat growing will soon be unprofitable—and we are almost ready to say the sooner the better for the country. Then these lands will either be deserted or sold to actual farmers at a low price, and if the latter, we may hope to see an industrious thriving population instead of the monster ranches that are a few rich at the expense of the country. This is what we think, and yet we may be wrong. If we had been two years, instead of two months, in California, we should express our opinions with a good deal more confidence.

Would we advise people to go to California, and how much would it cost? Every one should visit California who can afford to do so, but climate and customs are so different that no one from the East should take a family to that State, with the intention of making a permanent home there, without first making a tour of the country. The railroad fare to San Francisco is about \$130.00, sleep and board for seven days, \$21.00; meals same time, \$21.00—making about \$350.00 to go and return by railroad. If the return is made by the Indians, nearly \$75.00 can be saved, at the expense of time, for that route will consume four weeks of extra time. While in California you will need \$6.00 a day in gold, for traveling and hotel expenses. Sixty days will give time for a pretty good view of California, that is, for a tourist making an expense of, say \$400.00, which, added to the passage money, foots the expense of a journey of eight or ten weeks, to California and back, \$750.00.

[This closes the first series of the very interesting list of sketches of Mr. VICK, and we feel confident they have and will afford pleasure and instruction to our many thousand readers. Yosemite will come next.—Ed. F.]

## Information Wanted.

Information is wanted by anxious relatives of TWO BROTHERS, somewhere in California, who bear the names of WILSON P. Watson, and Jesse Watson, Sons of Josiah and Rhoda Watson. These Brothers came to California from Jackson County, Iowa, in the year of 1864.

If these Brothers, or any person knowing of them will communicate with the Editor of THE FARMER, the Brothers will bear of their kindred, and greatly to their relief and their own benefit. Those Newspapers desirous of doing a good act, will please copy the above notice.

## CAMELLIA SEED—FRESH.

An Invoice of very Pure and Fresh Seed of the CAMELLIA JAPONICA just received by last Steamer direct from Japan.

Florists and Amateurs can secure this choice Seed in Packages of \$1 each.

Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to, and Seed sent by Mail free of Postage.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## Seeds and Plants by Mail.

At the closing hours of the last Session of Congress a most strange change was made in the laws relative to MAIL MATTERS, doubling up all reading matter, and most particularly and seriously affecting the AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE, by doubling the cost of the transmission of all "Seeds" and "Plants" by mail. Such a measure is most highly injurious to the best interests of our country, as it is most certainly a "backward march" in civilization.

We give the new rates that must be paid now, as follows:

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

For Packages of Four Ounces,	4 cents.
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It must always be borne in mind by all who send Seeds or Plants by mail, that every package must be done up secure, and every package of Seeds or Plants must be prepaid, to go in the Newspaper Mail.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.  
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.  
ANNOUNCEMENT OF LECTURES.

The Regents of the University have arranged for the delivery of Courses of Lectures on Agriculture during the current year of instruction (1874-5), in addition to the courses on Geology, Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, Chemistry, etc., which are regularly given by the permanent professors of the University. The persons below named have been invited to lecture on the following subjects.

These subjects are given before the College of Agriculture, but are open to all persons who desire to attend them, whether members of the University or not.

At a future time, other courses of lectures will be announced; among them, a course by W. B. Clark, LL.D. President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, and a course by Prof. E. S. Morse, A. M. of the Peabody Institute, Salem, Mass.

I. On the Analysis of Soils—By Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard, Ph. D., of the University of Michigan.

II. On the Chemistry of Household Life—By Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard Ph. D., of the University of Michigan.

III. On Economic Botany: or the Plants which are Useful and Harmful in Human Industry—By Prof. O. E. Bessey, M. S., of the Iowa Agricultural College.

IV. On the Improvement of Varieties in Plants and Animals—By Prof. O. E. Bessey, M. S., of the Iowa Agricultural College.

V. On Stock Breeding—By Prof. W. H. Brewer, A. M., Botanist of the California Geological Survey, and Professor of Agriculture in the Sheffield Scientific School.

VI. A miscellaneous course of subjects pertaining to Agriculture.

The following Gentlemen have been invited to lecture:

On Insects Injurious to Vegetation—By Henry Edwards, Esq., San Francisco.

On Forestry—By Professor H. N. Bolander, Sacramento.

On Orange Culture—By Dr. J. S. Stronach, Mariposa.

On Wheat—By Horace Davis, Esq., San Francisco.

On Local Field Botany—By Dr. W. P. Gibbons, Alameda, and Dr. A. Kellogg, San Francisco.

On Cotton Culture—By J. W. A. Wright, M. A.

On the History of California Agriculture, by W. B. Ewer, M. A., San Francisco.

On Lower Forms of Vegetable Life—By Dr. H. W. Harkness, San Francisco.

On the Eucalyptus Tree—By Mr. R. E. C. Stearns, Berkeley.

## SEED WAREHOUSE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

409 & 411 Davis street, cor. Washington.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,

Seedsman & Florists,

Dealer in all kinds of

FARM GARDEN, VEGETABLE

AND

FLOWER SEEDS,

ALSO

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES,

GARDEN SHRUBS, AND

FLOWERING PLANTS.

We intend to be prepared for the largely increasing trade in Seeds which the increased population and extended culture now demands, and for this reason we have secured an unusually large stock for an early trade, which by reason of our early sales must begin early.

Having been constantly engaged in the SEED TRADE for Twenty Years we claim to know the wants of the Farmer, Gardener and Florist, and it is our aim to always have the most complete, extensive and reliable Stock of Seeds to be found in the State, and such as we can always

## GUARANTEE TO OUR PATRONS.

We offer them this season all the new and desirable kinds in large and small lots as they desire, and our prices on terms shall always be satisfactory.

## OUR SPECIALTY.

A complete assortment of our Native Tree Seeds, both Evergreen and Deciduous, with all desirable kinds of Tree Seeds.

## PURE

California Alfalfa.

Our Sales of this Famed Clover was very large in 1873.

## CHOICEST GRASS SEEDS.

Kentucky Blue Grass,  
Timothy, or Herds Grass,  
Orchard Grass, Rye Grass,  
Red and White Clover.

Our Collection of Garden Seeds cannot be surpassed, it is complete in every department.

We have all Seed Buyers, whether Wholesale or Retail to call and see our establishment, and we feel assured we can supply and please them.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,  
409 & 411 Davis Street,  
San Francisco.

41.17

## RANDALL'S

## GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION.

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep-raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, \$2.00; by Mail or Express, charges paid, \$2.50. Send orders to the Farmer Office.

WARRICK & CO.,

## OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN  
FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or who grow, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the first rank of all feeds as to the percentage of following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of food produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 16 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22-100 per cent. For life-saving properties to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving, see our card.

For MILKING COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and preserving its quality to a greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the usual bran slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to make it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other food—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and smoothness and gloss of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality. At present price \$30 per ton, it is the cheapest feed known. It is now selling in New York at \$45 per ton, gold, at \$50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for long time to be in every respect the most profitable food known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufacture, Kingston, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

## PACIFIC OIL &amp; LEAD WORKS.

NO. 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. P. FARMERWORTH.

M. T. BREWER.

M. T. BREWER & CO.,

Commission Merchants

AND

Wholesale Dealers

IN

Foreign and Domestic Green and

Dried Fruits,

PRODUCE, HONEY, NUTS, ETC.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

30 and 32 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.—January Number just issued, and contains over 100 Pages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more than 300 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plates, etc. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

41.17

## Fresh Paddy, or Rice Seed.

AN INVOICE OF "FRESH PADDY," or Seed of Rice—Fresh and Pure—just received by last Steamer from Japan.

Those who desire to experiment with Rice on our Tule or Swamp Lands now have an opportunity to procure good and reliable Seed.

The Rice Seed will be put up in cloth bags and sent by mail free of postage at \$1 per bag of one quart.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.

## SOMETHING NEW.

We have received the Acorns of the Edible Evergreen Oak from Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner at Yaddo, for the Emperor of Japan.

This NEW OAK is thus described by the Commissioner: "This valuable letter on *Quercus cuspidata*, Thunberg. The Japanese name is *Sil-Naki*, the Chinese name, *Ka*. It is an Evergreen, growing to the height of thirty and forty feet and has deep glossy foliage, it forms a beautiful hedge, and its acorns are edible, being highly esteemed by the Japanese. Its wood is strong and durable.

Few of these Acorns can be had at the FARMER OFFICE.

BOOKS, Paper, Want Agents, Seed Stamps, L. 41.11

COMMISSION  
SALES-ROOM

(AND)

## Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. for the great mass of purchasers. We would therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgment we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include a satisfactory reference or the Cash; or bill could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

We particularly call attention to the following well known Implements.

## THE POTATOE PLANTER.

JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,

CHEESE CURD CUTTER,

PATENT WEEDING HOE,

WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

Every kind of implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and the time of a visit to the city.

## TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS:

ALSO

TOBACCO SEED,

COTTON SEED

COFFEE SEED.

TEA SEED

WITH ALL RARE NEW SEEDS.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

## FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Each and all in their Season.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

All Orders for such Plants filled with dispatch. Any orders of having the Gardens look gay throughout the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying with the same.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best system of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for the same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.

OFFICE 320 OLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## CHOICE

## EUCALYPTUS SEED.

We have received a small Invoice of Seed of the Rare Varieties of the Eucalyptus tree—a few ounces only of each will be offered for sale by us—designing to propagate these varieties as rare and highly valuable.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## TEA SEED—FRESH.

A VERY CHOICE LOT OF GENUINE TEA SEED Just Received by the LAST STEAMER in Macdonay & Co.'s Line—Imported to Order.

This Seed will be put up in Packages at 50 cents each. Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to—and Seed sent Free of Postage. For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## Cranberry Roots.

A Lot of Fresh "Cranberry Roots" of the very Best Variety, received from the Barnstable (Mass.) Cranberry Meadows, and in very perfect order.

Just Received, and for Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## WHERE WAS THE ADVERTISEMENT?

Purchasers who read the Advertisements in our Columns, and make their purchases thereby, will



# THE CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1875.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND  
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

200 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

## FARMER'S READING ROOM

Farmers and mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the Farmer Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign News-papers, Periodicals, and Magazines are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences—with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING

The charges for advertising in the California Farmer, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonparell type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half the first. This is in all cases the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

## SAMPLE COPIES:

Those who receive a number of the Farmer with his paragraph marked, may understand it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER,

San Francisco, Cal.

## Editor's Chair,

HOME DEPARTMENT (page 94).—We invite our readers to the valuable Lecture of Dr. James O. Jackson, Editor of Laws of Life, and Journal of Health, issued at the Danville College, New York.

Dr. Jackson is one of the most distinguished writers and Lecturers upon the Science of Health. His writings are based upon Truth, and they will stand, therefore, we ask those who value their own health, or the health of their families, to carefully read the valuable lecture we have given this week. It will be found to pay the reader well.

The Children will find a wise lesson for them also on Home page. Three sermons also in our Poets' Column worth reading.

AGRICULTURE.—We ask attention to the following, on page 90: "Trouble in the Grange," "How to Judge Wool," "Trades and Apprentices," "American Manufactures," etc.

HORTICULTURE.—On the 91st page will be found the closing number of the very interesting sketches of James Vick Esq., all his pictures we know have interested our readers, and have done great good for our State, scattering good information of California, which like the other seed be dispersed so widely, will spring up and blossom, giving fragrance to thought and mind, if not to the senses.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.—Our Farmers should very carefully and studiously read the letter of our Correspondent from Paris. It conveys very important information upon "Horse Stock," the "Dairy Interest," and "Beet Root Culture." The information in this letter is worth to all those interested, many thousands of dollars. The letter also shows that the Government of France has a paternal care towards the people and their welfare, an example we should like to see California follow.

ORANGE AGRI-CULTURE.—We have before us the "List of Premiums" for the Fifteenth Annual Fair of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, for the Fair in October next. Also the awards made last year. The Pamphlet has valuable information.

More Books and Catalogues.—We have another copy of "Dreers' Garden Sillender," from the well-known popular Seedsmen and Florist at Philadelphia.

We have a Pamphlet from Louis Bagger & Co., Patent agents at Washington, of which we will speak next week.

Los Angeles Schoolmaster.—We see the Schoolmaster is abroad in the Orange Groves of our Southern Italy. We have several numbers of a neat publication, showing that the cause of education is ripening up there, as well as their fruit. We hope a glorious harvest to this cause.

For Circulars.—We have a valuable Statistical Circular from Messrs. Philip Wolf & Co., upon the Hop, for which we return thanks. Shall use the facts given.

## RECENT CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED.

We acknowledge the courtesy of a Complimentary from the "Vallejo Riders" to their Festivities on the 15th our pre-engagement at San Jose, at O'Donnell's Park—prevails—we return thanks for their kindness, we should have been pleased to have been there, as we carried a Ride in early days, only "Fifty Years Ago"—It would have reminded us of "Auld Lang Syne."

Snow and May's Art Gallery.—We received a Complimentary to the opening of the New Paintings on the 15th—our absence from City prevents that pleasure—we return thanks for the Courtesy.

No Lottery Advertisements can ever be placed in the columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

## WATCHMAN! WHAT OF THE CROPS?

We are fully sensible of our responsibility when we write upon the Crops, for as our Journal is read in every State of the Union, and in Bonnia England, Merry France, and in the principal parts of the Continent of Europe, we desire to present the True Condition, and the real, reliable prospects of the Crops, so that no one shall be led astray by what we write, for we do not write to please any clique or party, or in the pay, or interest of any one, but to write so that what we have said shall be relied upon, and its tendency, to Build up our State.

THE PRESENT PROSPECTS. We believe it will now be conceded that our Crops are safe, that they will not only be a good general average, but in many places, better than ever known before. We need not repeat this to any general reader of the news of the day, for our City papers all now concede this, and all the Country papers are telling of the vast benefit the Crops have received from the cool winds, fogs, and dews, that the effect of all this has been, that where large crops of grain were supposed lost they have so greatly improved that they will yield from 15 to 30 bushels per acre. This least amount, be it understood, is the general average of Crops at the east, but here in California this present year, we shall have reports well authenticated of Crops of Wheat of 30—40—50 and even 60 bushels per acre, and of Barley from 40 to 80 bushels, and this too, as a refutation of the long series of erroneous reports which have been sent forth without any foundation in truth for them, and greatly to the injury of our State.

As a Journalist, we can look back with a thankful pleasure, to the first opening of the season, to all our Reports of the Crops, and not a line expressive of doubt of a general good crop can be found from January to May. We have again and again reiterated the same Truths. We have in every issue of our Journal, given a reason "For the Faith that was in us," and to-day feel to rejoice we have not erred therein, but that over our State there is a general rejoicing at the now near at hand, a Prosperous Harvest in store, and especially for those who have labored wisely and well.

In our next report we shall try and give some clinching facts from localities, relative to the Crops, therefore shall only give the result of cause and effect, which is so fully and widely reported from all parts of our State, which is thus clearly set forth, that, wherever the land has been properly cultivated and planted in due season, there has been and will be good Crops. All cause of Short Crops is but the result of poor cultivation, late planting, and upon poor worn out soil.

We never croaked, moaned, nor doubted. We never guessed about the Crops. We never took hearsay, save from reliable, earnest, practical men. And while in our travels, we witnessed with deep regret, the unwise, thoughtless, or ableless manner in which two-thirds of our cultivators did their work, we however relied upon the other third, confident they would save the State. The "parable of the Sower" shows that only one-third there, were prosperous. So we relied upon those farmers who planted upon good soil, for we felt assured even this year with all the untrue statements, all the hasty remarks, all the guessing, we could point out the very places where thirty, sixty, and one hundred bushels to the acre could be found, and that is more than is demanded in the parable. We always look our data from actual, careful analysis, from personal examination, often making our visit *Incognito*, that we might not be misinformed or led away, from what was the fact, in the case, we realized we were a Grand Juryman, and we could not be hoodwinked by poor or false testimony.

Those who are most interested in the Crops, would find a very curious series of reports upon Crops, if they take a file of all our newspapers, City and Country, and begin such reports from the time Croaker No. 1, began to raise the cry of "Short Crops." No weathercock upon any church steeple ever varied so much as these reports. They were indeed blown about by the wind of every doctrine (heresy). They fairly boxed the compass. We watched them carefully. They were all greater or less Croakers, aye, and Thomas's too. They had no faith, offered no hope, true, here and there like a fixed star, some Journal would, while reporting what to them was unpleasant news, they played with the cloudy east, a bright silver lining to their words, saying "we still hope it is not as bad as reported, there is still time for a little rain, this will retrieve all and, we confidently trust a good average crop." Prominent among our Journals stood the *Commercial Herald and Market Review* of our City, faithful among the faithless, they cheered on, supporting the weak heart, cheering the desponding, till now they see they words like corner stones, their faith fully verified.

How few Journalists in this State can look back and review what they have written about the Crops in time past, and what they are compelled to say now, and not feel, if they have any conscience, that they have done a great injury to our State, by sending abroad information that could not stand Nature's Grand Jury Trial.

There is in the present year an Open Bible for our Farmers, and well will it be in the future, if they have been wise enough to have kept a Record of their labors, and a record of the changing Seasons. No farmer has done his duty to himself or to his family, unless he keeps a record of his manner of cultivation, time of plowing, planting, etc. This should always be done. All an every particular of his labor, Crops, Expenditures, and income from his Crops.

The present year, such a Record would prove particularly valuable to him, and serve as a guide for his future success.

The present appearance of the Crops, the certainty of a "Good Harvest," should inspire the heart of every cultivator, and all our people with warm gratitude to the "Giver of all goods, for the promised abundance that will now most assuredly crown our year.

## THE HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF CALIFORNIANS.

In our issue of March 6th, being No. 2, and Volume 43, we published the excellent address of Hon. M. P. Wilder, before the National and Genealogical Society, of Boston, Mass. In that address were most earnest words, impressing the great duty that every community as well as every family owes to society, to give those lending facts of themselves as shall furnish records that may be of great benefit to those that follow them.

The immense value peculiarly of such records can quickly be seen by the Chancery Court of England, where untold millions have laid for years in the vaults, waiting for the true inheritors and the solution of the Chancery Court, which their descendants vainly strive for, because no Records have been kept. This, however, is only the pecuniary side of the case. The more important view is that of the social and family links, the physical and moral links by which science may be enlightened and guided in their search for "great truths." We, again, give the words of Pres. Wilder:

## FAMILY HISTORY.

"And now a word in relation to the influence of family history. In nothing is the divine benevolence more fully illustrated than by those ties of friendship and fraternal love which bind the family circle together—a type of that blessed day when peace on earth and good will to men shall unite the families of earth in the great family above. The importance of family history has been sadly overlooked in our land, and were it not for associations like our own, we should have been deprived of much of the wisdom which we now possess, and of many of the noble examples which have made this nation and people what they are. In some of the older countries of the world it has for centuries been a sacred duty to preserve the genealogy and history of families; but our busy population are so engrossed with busy cares, that few have had regard for the past, or solicitude for the future history of themselves or their families. But to those who have a respect for their ancestral name, or who desire to be remembered when they are gone, I know of no more agreeable duty than to place on record the history and incidents of their lives and of their relatives, that they may be preserved to the latest generation. And what more grateful reflection can we have than the thought that when we have joined the loved and lost of earth, our name shall live with theirs in the family record of long succession, and if we have in any way contributed to the happiness of the world, it shall be remembered and felt in the ages that succeed us?"

It is through the records of family history that we have the lineage of our race down from our first ancestor. Look, for example, to the Bible record of the patriarchal families. The history of the Jewish people is a good example for us, a part of whose religion it was sacredly to preserve and to transmit to future ages the history of their families. Thus they have the names of their historians, patriarchs, prophets and kings perpetuated to the present time, "that the generations to come might know them, even the children who should be born, who should arise and declare them to their children."

Thus for thousands of years, old, stereotyped China has preserved her history, and her historians are still charged with the duty of recording the events of the empire. Thus, England, from the reign of William the Conqueror, has preserved with the greatest care the annals of the nation, and set their influence on the moral and social condition of society. Her "Harold's College," founded more than eight hundred years ago, is still the great genealogical repository where details of families are to be seen back to very early times."

The Farmer in its next issue, invited and urged our Society of "California Pioneers" to look to this matter, and in the following words:

"The History of California and the Discovery of Gold" with the Records of the Lives and the Labors and Achievements of the Pioneers has never yet been written, but these records should be made, and we call upon the Society of Pioneers to take upon themselves the important duty of urging every Pioneer to give the most important features of his life and travels in California. This is a duty each Pioneer owes to posterity, especially those that have acted a prominent part in the history of this State."

We are now much gratified to notice that action has been taken by the "Pioneers" in this matter, and that Dr. I. W. Stillman, has been selected as Historiographer for this duty, and from a casual notice in the Bulletin of the 29th inst., it is suggested that this Book be called the *Annals*, and that we are going to have a very valuable book.

Now, with all due deference to the suggestion of our worthy cotemporary the Bulletin, for mercy sake, let not the name be "Annals." We have one book, "The Annals of San Francisco" that is enough of that kind for one generation. If we are to have Historical works, let the coming be as far as possible, truly historical, and *historically true*, not written to please and gratify the living merely, but to inform coming generations who were the founders of the City of San Francisco and the State of California, and their influence also in "building up the whole Pacific Coast."

The Bulletin speaks of that book, as if one book, could possibly contain the whole history of what should be written, or that one person, however eminent, could do this work. Not a true Historical work, such as should now be prepared, (and it should not be delayed) would, if even a condensed history of individuals and of events, not occupy less than five Octavo Volumes, and it should not be confined to 49ers, or to those only who are enrolled on the Records of the Society of the Pioneers—for there are many, aye hundreds of noble Pioneers who are outside of that Society—the Society of "Territorial Pioneers," the "Sacramento Pioneers," the "Stockton Pio-

neers," and hundreds of early comers, whose "Life History" is full of events that should be recorded, and made ready to pass down to succeeding generations as Records of one of the most eventful periods, and of labors and results that belong to the History of Our Union.

We hope this all important subject will not be allowed to remain unnoted upon, but the work commenced in good earnest, so that what is written shall be worth preserving.

Perhaps, it may not be within the scope of the Pioneer Association to do this work as it should be done, for as we have said, it is not a mere brief transcript; *Birth, Arrival, Death and Burial*, but those events particularly, in full, that made such Pioneers the builders of this wonderful State.

Upon due reflection we would ask if in view of an important work, the subject is not of sufficient moment, to have a Historical and Genealogical Society formed in California, and independent of all other Societies, having for its sole object this gathering up and perpetuating the History of the Early Comers to our Coast. We make this suggestion with all due deference to any and all societies yet established, and hope the subject will receive the attention its importance merits.

## NEW COMERS.

All the hundreds and thousands of "New Comers" that have reached our State since the great influx began, does not seem to crowd any of the avenues of trade, nor do we find the swarm of people that was predicted would want aid, appear with the crowds that now daily come to our State.

We are more and more confident that the views we long since expressed were the correct ones. We said those that were coming were of the better class, people of means, intelligent, well to do, all bringing more or less capital with them, and citizens of other States that came to make "Homes" here.

Let any person visit our large Hotels and they will see that people are not only coming from every part of our own country, but from every part of the "Old World," the record of arrivals at our Hotels shows a remarkable rush from the "Old World" and it is at our Hotels a person will on the arrivals of the various Eastern trains note how great this host of New Comers is.

There is one very remarkable fact also, we have not met with, nor seen that mass of people that would need assistance, nor shall we find this to be the case, the "New Comers" arrive, tarry a day or two, obtain by their own efforts and means the information and localities they desire, and are gone again, passing away as rapidly as the water upon the sand—they come and go, our interior towns receiving new additions and benefits, and those cormorants that waited like Vampires to feed upon them, turn away in disappointment, because their own selfish plans vanish as quickly as our New Comers.

## MULCH YOUR TREES AND PLANTS.

One of the most important duties in the dry season to the Orchard and Garden is to mulch the trees and plants well, old rotted manure, or straw manure, or decaying straw placed around the trees and plants will shield the crown roots from the drying power of the sun, the mulch serves when heated as a conductor of the moisture from below, bringing it up to the surface roots, the mulch acts as a holder of the moisture, keeping the whole surface ground moist and fresh, and greatly promoting the growth, this being a natural process and vastly better than watering.

In a finished flower garden the mulch should be a fine compost broken up so as to look neat, this should be covered over the entire surface of the Garden among all Roses and Flowering plants, when this is done, if convenient, showering over the entire surface with the hose, having the water fall like rain so as to wash the foliage of the plants, the mulch will receive all the falling water and retain it upon the surface soil, thus benefiting the roots and keeping the earth constantly fresh and moist below the surface.

When a Garden is thus cared for, it will always present a fresh look, and the plants be to a continual bloom, this plan of preserving and keeping plants in healthy order is the only safe and truly economical way, less care, less labor and better Gardening, whoever will try this way will soon see the benefits resulting from it.

## MAKING GARDENS IN SUMMER.

Many persons perhaps the general mass of the people believe that Gardens cannot be laid out and finished, or trees planted after what is called the spring has gone—this is a great mistake, Gardens can be designed, laid out and finished, and trees and shrubs, Roses and Creeping Vines, planted successfully any month in the year in California, it is true it requires more care and attention, and it requires a knowledge and experience how the work should be done.

Our Nurserymen have Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, Roses and Plants of all kinds, in tubs and pots these can be changed to the earth not only with success but with benefit to the plant itself, as by transplanting in well prepared ground it would start with new life.

There need be no hesitation about "Summer Planting," when the work is done by those who understand the work, then it can be done successfully.

## PLANT THE EUCALYPTUS ANY TIME.

This wonderful tree can be planted any month of the year with success. The young trees can be had in boxes grown slowly, and can thus be tarred out in a ball, trimmed and planted safely. We have planted many hundreds, and told them at all seasons. We can plant them at any month, and will guarantee them to live and do well. Persons desiring to have them planted in Summer time, can have them so planted, and full directions given, by calling at the Farmer's Office.

## California Farmer Reading Room.

The Register of the CALIFORNIA FARMER Reading Room will be found of value especially to New Comers from abroad, as it will give the names of our Visitors and their locality. We shall publish the names of persons from abroad and other prominent callers semi-monthly. The following are recently registered—they visit our Reading Rooms often.

The arrivals are as follows:  
J. H. Rose, Lakeville.  
J. W. Reed, San Francisco.  
J. C. Rosdall, "  
O. Palmer Low, San "  
Miss A. Belmore, S. Francisco.  
Dr. E. G. Carr, Oakland.  
John M. Horner, Washington, Alameda Co.  
Genl. W. Kosy, Zennorski, Prussia.  
Wm. R. McKee, San Francisco.  
Thos. Earle, Napa.  
Mr. H. E. White, San Francisco.  
Miss Anne McCarty.  
J. B. Golley, San Francisco.  
H. O. Rodgers, Australia.  
Genl. Josiah Howell, San Francisco.  
Wm. D. Gillette, Boston, Mass.

## THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

The season opens beautifully for travellers from abroad, and right well they seem to be improving the season and the scenery of our State.

Go where we will, East, West, North or South, over our wide State, there we meet travellers from abroad, and from every State in the Union, and from all European Countries. Our Southern Countries are now thronged with visitors for the improvement of their health. Our midland counties, visitors are looking for Lands and Homes, and to our Orchards and Vineyards, our Mounts and Mining Counties they go to search for Silver and Gold, some to look upon what is better than Silver and Gold, our Petrified Forests, our Geysers, our Hot Springs, and Big Trees of Calaveras, and Mariposa, and then the Grand Olmar, Yosemite Valley, the "Mecca" to which the heart turns, and where every heart that loves Nature or has a chord that recognises the Beautiful and Grand, can there live and enjoy.

We see the stream of visitors has commenced now for Yosemite, larger already than usual; and we feel assured the number of visitors will be more than double this year to that of any former year.

We have deferred our sketches of the Valley till the season fairly opened. Visitors can be assured, however, they can find in the Valley, every needed attention at the Various Hotels; and Stores where all the little fixings of dress for the ladies, also for the other sex, can be found. A fine Bath House, luxurious Reading Room etc., all these we shall give in detail in order immediately.

## A GRAND CONCERT IN NEW YORK.

### PLEASANT MEMORIES.

Sometimes we receive Programmes of Concerts and Complimentary invitations which it is very hard to resist, for we love Music, but sometimes it is too far to go, love we music ever so well.

We have a case before us, the Grand Concert at Bethany Chapel 86th St., New York, last month, all we can do in such a case is to go in spirit, this Concert would have been a rich feast to us as we see our kind friend, Prof. M. A. Saries, formerly of Benecola, so long as our valued Correspondent occupies the place of Composer and Director.

The Concert was arranged in two parts, Thirteen pieces in the first part and Twelve in the second part, the Programme is a very full one, and of the artists we notice four sisters of Prof. Saries making a Grand Quartette from his own happy family.

In several Duets and Quartets, also a Trio Instrumental (5 hands) a Swiss Air, were by the Sisters Saries, all the Compositions were of a high order, there was also a Grand Composition, (an Idyl for the Piano) by Prof. M. A. Saries, The Four Stars and Snow, a rare Composition, thus identified in music.

"A poet wanders disconsolately by the banks of a river and falls asleep. The birds assemble near him and arouse him by their singing. He takes to them in a more cheerful mood, when suddenly a storm interlopes in conversation. When it passes away all Nature joins in a Hymn of Praise to the Creator."

This admirable Composition we hope to see and hear in California, the many warm friends of Prof. Saries, are earnestly looking for his visit to our State, when we will greet him with a vocal concert, from Harps of a thousand strings to welcome him back to our sunny clime.

We have thus given a brief report of the Programme, which was so happily carried out, and successfully too—each artist performing their parts nobly—our only regret, we were not there to enjoy it.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

### FESTIVAL AT O'DONNELL'S PARK.

SAN JOSE SATURDAY MAY 16th. 1875.

The citizens of San Jose give a Reception Picnic at the New Zoological Gardens and Park just opened by the Pioneer Florist, Wm. O'Donnell Esq., at San Jose. This picnic is given as a Tribute of respect and esteem for this Veteran Nurseryman and Florist, by the citizens of San Jose. The Hon. B. D. Murphy, will deliver the address, and it is expected the mass of visitors will go prepared with their Lunch Baskets for a good time. A collation will be prepared for the Authorities and Guests. The address will be delivered at noon as visitors from abroad arrive by the Special Trains from San Francisco, that arrive at 11 a.m. It is expected that from One Thousand to Fifteen Hundred visitors will throng the Beautiful Park and grounds that day.

The admission fee at the Gate is only 25 cts. A beautiful trip on the cars from our city, and a prosperous day to visit, will make a happy day for all.

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the Storm; Swarms of insects will surround you in the Sunshine.



## LINFORTH, KELLOGG &amp; CO.,

3 and 5 Front Street, San Francisco.

## MOWERS! MOWERS!!

We have for the Year 1875, the  
**IMPROVED WOOD'S MOWER.**THE RYE THAT FASTENS THE CUTTING BAR TO PITMAN IS SO ADJUSTED THAT IT  
**CANNOT BREAK!**The Machine is of Light Draft, and the Driver's Seat is so placed that all the weight is taken  
from the HORSES NECKS. The whole weight of the Machine is but 600 pounds.

## PEERLESS MOWER.

IS ONE OF THE



STRONGEST

BEST BUILT

MOWERS

— AND —

NOW KNOWN.

## PEERLESS REAPER.

With our Crop this year, and where a Header is not wanted, a good self Rake Reaper is specially inquired for.  
The Peerless has High and Broad Wheels, and being a Rear Cut, it is the only style of Reaper that will lay  
off the grain properly in Bundles.

WE ONLY ASK A TRIAL OF THIS EXCELLENT REAPER.

There is not a Machine to-day that can show lighter draft, and equal grade of work, than the

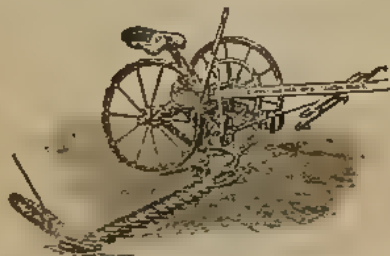
PEERLESS Mowers and Reapers.  
CLIPPER MOWER.

THIS VERY

WITH EXTRA HIGH

CUTTER BAR, HAS

EXCELLENT



RELIABLE MOWER,

WHEELS AND ROLLING

MADE ITS OWN

REPUTATION.

## EXTRAS! EXTRAS!!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EXTRAS FOR ALL OUR MACHINES.

We have also the celebrated FURST and BRADLEY SULKY RAKE, TIFFIN and GENEVA  
HORSE RAKES, HAINES' HEADERS and PITTS' THRESHERS.

— AND A GOOD —

## Assortment of Agricultural Tools.

Please send for Illustrated Price List.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG &amp; CO.

WAREHOUSE, 3 and 5 Front Street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

## New Advertisements.

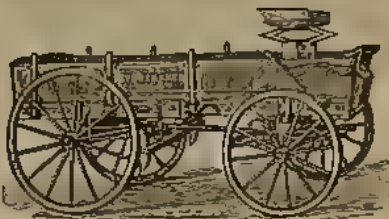
E. E. AMES,

GENERAL AGENT

FOR THE

## "STANDARD"

## Studebaker Wagons.



We offer these celebrated Wagons at greatly reduced

prices. We not only offer them at reduced prices, but have greatly  
improved them, in having been made more nearly to conform  
to our California styles, making them with lighter wheels and  
wider tires—better framed and finished.We keep a greater variety and more complete stock of Wagons  
than any other dealer on the Pacific Coast, consisting in  
part of

Iron Axle Farm Wagons,  
Iron Axle Team Wagons,  
Iron Axle Header Wagons,  
Timble Skein Farm Wagons,  
Timble Skein Team Wagons,  
Timble Skein Header Wagons,  
San Joaquin Valley Wagons,  
Two and Three Elliptic Spring Wagons,  
Side and End Spring Wagons,  
Side Spring Business Wagons,  
Grocery or Delivery Wagons,  
Buggies, Carriages, Etc., Etc.

The attention of Dealers and the Trade is respectfully  
called to our Stock, Prices, etc.All Wagons Warranted.  
Your attention is particularly called to the *Savage Patent*  
Wheel, for which we are Manufacturer's Agent. They are by  
far the best, most durable and neatest wheel made.

## We are Agents

FOR MANY LEADING  
Agricultural Implements,

INCLUDING

PITTS' THRESHERS,  
HAINES' HEADERS,  
(Single and Double Gear).  
WOODS' MOWERS,  
RUSSELL'S MOWERS AND REAPERS,  
SULKY HAY RAKES,  
GARDEN CITY CLIPPER, SINGLE AND  
GANG PLOWS,  
FRIEDMAN'S AND SCOTCH HARROWS,  
SHAW'S STOCKTON GANG PLOWS AND  
CULTIVATORS.

E. E. AMES,

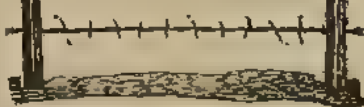
Studebaker Wagon Agency.

Office and Showroom, 49 and 51 J Street, } Sacramento, Cal.  
Depot and Shop, 317 and 319 K Street, }  
Send for Catalogue and Price List, 1875.

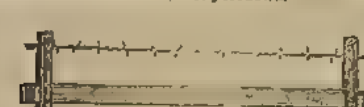
## HAISH'S WIRE FENCE.

The great importance of having farming lands well guarded  
from outside depredation, has become too evident by the expe-  
rience of those who have suffered losses by running stock.  
Orchardists, Vineyardists and Gardeners, all need good safe  
fences, so that their property shall always be protected.HAISH'S IMPROVED WIRE FENCE,  
(Known as the 5 barbed wire)  
Just now introduced into this State, is undoubtedly the very  
most desirable guard and protection from all danger, that has  
as yet been introduced into California.We give below the patterns of the fence for the especial  
guard against running cattle, horses and sheep, as shown in  
the annexed illustration.

## CATTLE FENCE.

This is composed of two wires and posts, 24 feet apart, as  
that the whole cost is only 75 c. per rod.

## HOG FENCE.

This is composed of Two Boards and one Wire, posts 6 feet  
apart, the whole cost then is \$1.15 per rod, and both these ex-  
amples are the best for fence ever yet shown.This fencing wire is now ready for sale at the Agency Office,  
273 K Street, near 10th street, Sacramento, where the under-  
signed will be happy to meet all who wish a good fence at a  
moderate cost; and will also explain, and give full directions for  
putting up, for both hog and cattle fences.We are permitted to refer to the following gentlemen of  
Sacramento County and the neighborhood, who have pur-  
chased this fence and approved it, and will cheerfully recom-  
mend it.

JACKSON WILCOX, Tolo Co., Wm. Gibson, Butte Co.,  
Mr. Grout, Butte Co., Wm. Johnson, Sacramento River,  
Wm. Carpenter, Poloma; James Woodward, Poloma; J. White-  
comb, Sacramento Co.; Henry A. Hart, Sacramento Co.; Wm.  
Anderson, Sacramento Co.  
41 10

## EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

We have received the Acorns of the Edible Evergreen  
Oak from Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner at  
Yeddo, for the Emperor of Japan.This NEW OAK is thus described by the Commis-  
sioner "In his valuable letter on *Quercus Quercifolia*."  
"Thunberg") The Japanese name is *Sis Noki*, the Chi-  
nese name, *Hsiao*. It is an Evergreen, growing to the  
height of thirty and forty feet and has a deep glossy  
foliage, it forms a beautiful hedge, and its acorns are  
edible, being highly esteemed by the Japanese. Its  
wood is strong and durable.A few of these Acorns can be had at the  
FARMER OFFICE.

## HARTFORD



For Prompt Payment and Fair Dealing

THE "OLD HARTFORD"  
STANDS SECOND TO NONE.Pacific Department - - - - - A. P. FLINT, Manager,  
No. 313 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

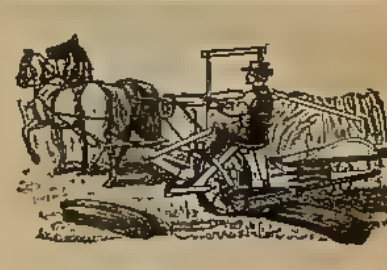
AGENTS in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the UNITED STATES.

## WALTER A. WOOD

## Mowing and Reaping Machines,

NEW IRON FRAME MOWER.

IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER.



Over 20,000 Sold in 1874.

PRIOR TO 1874

THESE MACHINES HAVE RECEIVED MORE THAN  
550 FIRST-CLASS  
COUNTY, DISTRICT AND STATE PRIZES,  
Establishing their great superiority over all other Machines.SEND FOR CIRCULARS  
FRANK BROS & CO., General Agents.

ALSO DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

206 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

## EXCELSIOR FORCE PUMPS.

COPPER LINED,

BRASS PISTON,

BRASS VALVES,

AND VALVE SEATS.

## THESE PUMPS ARE EQUAL

IN EVERY RESPECT TO A

## BRASS PUMP,

— AND AT —

## ONE THIRD LESS PRICE.

BRITAIN, HOLBROOK &amp; CO., Agents.

No. 111 and 113 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

NEWARK  
LAND COMPANY.

San Francisco Bay, Alameda Co., California.

Title perfect. Incorporated.

The NEWARK LAND COMPANY is now in shape; the  
Guarantee Fund paid in. This Company will be prepared in  
May to take parties by steamboat and railroad to their town  
and lands. By reference to the Coast Survey Chart it will  
be seen that at Proter's Point, in front of Newark, the deep  
water comes all the way through the channel from the P. ci-  
fic, with the O. P. R. R., running in a direct line through Li-  
vermore Pass, making this the connecting point between all  
parts of the United States and by deep water to all parts of  
the globe and the greatest manufacturing point on the Bay of  
San Francisco—plenty of water, good climate, excellent soil,  
and easy communication. Purchasers getting a session can  
raise large crops by planting as late as July 15th. This Com-  
pany will commence active operations in building soon. For  
all information, circulars, maps, and subscription, apply at  
the office of the Company 428 California Street, basement,  
opposite Bank of California, San Francisco. This land  
will be sold at auction May 22, 1875, by H. M.  
Newhall & Co., in acres and lots to the highest  
bidder. Terms at sale. Credit to large buyers. Posses-  
sion will be given by the 1st of June, or sooner if the crops  
are off.

Summer M. S. Latham leaves the foot of Brannan street,  
opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Wharf, San Francisco,  
Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 8:30 o'clock,  
arriving at Newark 11 to half-past 11, according to the tide,  
giving from four to five hours on the ground. Returning,  
leave Newark at half-past 3 o'clock, arriving at San Francisco  
at half-past 6 P. M. The boat of Restaurants on the steamer  
at half-past 6 P. M.; pay only for what you get a breakfast  
50 cts, Dinner, 75 cts. Fare for round trip seventy-five  
cents. Stages connect with boat, running to Niles, Centra-  
ville, Washington Carriers, Warm Springs, and San Jose.

CHAS. R. PETERS,  
MANAGER.

## Cranberry Roots.

A Lot of Fresh "Cranberry Roots" of the  
very Best Variety, received from the Barnstable  
(Mass.) Cranberry Meadows, and in very per-  
fect order.Just Received, and for Sale at  
FARMER OFFICE.NEVILLE & CO.,  
Bag, Tent, and Hose  
Factory,113 Clay & 114 Commercial Streets,  
San Francisco,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all

kinds of

Bags, Burlaps, Duck,

Canvas and Cottons.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

J. M. NEVILLE.

39.20

O. H. NEVILL.

## CAMELLIA SEED--FRESH.

An Invoice of very Pure and Fresh Seed of  
the CAMELLIA JAPONICA just received by last  
Steamer direct from Japan.Florists and Amateurs can secure this choice  
Seed in Packets of \$1 each:Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly  
attended to, and Seed sent by Mail free of  
Postage

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

1850. PIONEER 1875.  
Agricultural Warehouse  
AND HARDWARE STORE.

## L. M. CUTTING &amp; CO.,

ARE NOW SELLING

California Single Gear Headers, with the Patent  
Adjustable Reel and High Wheels with Patent Adjust-  
able Spokes. "A Perfect Machine," the Best Header we  
ever saw or used," say the Farmers.Walter A. Wood's Genuine Mowers, Reapers and  
Combined Machines.

Aetna Mower, with double motion.

Headley's Steam Engines.

Russell's Improved Threshers, with the  
Lanternburg End Shaft.

## WAGONS OF STANDARD MAKE.

Home Baker, Haying Tools, and a General  
Assortment of Hardware, Oil, etc.

Extras—A large assortment for Headers, Mowers, etc.

It will be the aim of the undersigned to give satisfaction to  
all purchasers, and to guarantee all day sell.Orders receive careful attention, and forwarded at lowest  
rates.

L. M. CUTTING &amp; CO., Stockton.

419

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.  
A First-Class Agricultural Newspaper, published  
Weekly, in the interest of the Patrons of Husbandry, by  
S. R. PRATT.

Selling Ex. Com. N. Y. State Grange,

Carthage, N. Y.  
Terms—\$1 per year. Special rates to Grangers and  
Clubs.

Massillon Harvester

Buy the Best.

Two new and  
Ten Acres daily.  
Stations run 500  
or 600 Acres.  
Address, EDWIN  
BAYLON,  
Massillon, O.

## Pure Italian Bees.

Several Swarms of Pure Italian Bees, (very  
full hives) in the best order in Patent Hives, can  
be had with full directions for their manage-  
ment. Apply to EDITOR FARMER.

## MAKE READY FOR HARVEST.

THE HEADERS ARE READY.

## STOCKTON CHIEF MOVING.

MATTESON AND WILLIAMSON,  
THE PIONEER MANUFACTURERS OF  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

FOR THE

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

Now specially invite all the Harvesters of this  
Great Valley to call on them and see their new  
COMPLETE IMPROVED HEADER,

## The Stockton Chief.

We claim for Our Machine more real improve-  
ments than any other Header now in the market.We claim especially, that our Wrought Iron  
Wheels are so perfect that we agree to keep them  
in order for two years free of cost to the pur-  
chaser.We claim also, that our experience of this cli-  
mate, and the material needed to make a good  
machine that will stand our dry season is such,  
that we can and have built a machine that will  
stand every test. We admit that there are many  
excellent Headers imported, but those makers know  
nothing of our climate, and therefore cannot make  
a Header that will stand the test as well as a  
California Machine, and for this reason we  
claim for

## THE STOCKTON CHIEF

a great superiority over all others.

We can state what we know, we have certificates  
from those who have used our machines for two  
years, they worked great work, without a flaw,  
and are now as good as new.

## MATTESON'S HAY FORK AND DERRICK.

This is the well known Fork and Derrick, that  
unscrupulous parties last year attempted to palm  
off upon others under a new name. There is but  
one GENUINE Fork and Derrick, and that is the

## MATTESON PATENT.

We wish the Public to know this, if they will call  
at our Manufactory, we will give them a splay  
history of the way some parties try to rob old  
Pioneer workers of a "Patent Right."We invite all who want a HEADER or HAY FORK  
and DERRICK to come and see us, or send. We  
can and will please them.

## MATTESON &amp; WILLIAMSON.

Agricultural Implement Manufactory.

STOCKTON, San Joaquin County.

41.9





## Home Miscellany.

### BY-AND-BY.

There's a little mischief-maker  
That is stealing half our bills,  
Sketching pictures in a dream-like  
That are never seen in this.  
Dashing from the lips those pleasures  
Of the present while we sigh;  
You may know this mischief-maker,  
For his name is, By-and-By.

He is sitting by your hearthstone,  
With his eye, bewitching glance,  
Whispering of the coming morn  
As the social hours advance.  
Lolling and our calm reflections,  
Hiding from the lips those pleasures  
Of the present while we sigh;  
He's a smooth deceitful fellow,  
This mischief-maker, By-and-By.

You may know him by his winking,  
By his careless, sportive air;  
By his eye, obtrusive presence,  
That is straying everywhere;  
By the trophies that he gathers  
Where his somber victims lie,  
For a bold determined fellow  
Is this conqueror, By-and-By.

When the calls of duty banish us,  
And the present seems to be  
All the time that ever mortals  
Savish from dark eternity,  
Then a fairy hand seems plucking  
Pictures from a painted sky,  
For a cunning little artist  
Is the fairy, By-and-By.

"By-and-By" the wind is singing;  
"By-and-By," the heart replies,  
But the phantom just above us,  
Ere we grasp it ever dies.  
Let not to the idle charmer,  
Scorn the very precious lie—  
Do not believe or trust in  
This deceiver, By-and-By.

### MODERN ETHICS.

BY HENRY K. CLINTON.  
It may be sound philosophy,  
As pertinent as brief,  
To name a man a scoundrel  
Who should be called a thief.

It may be Christian charity,  
That looks with lenient eyes,  
And says a man exaggerates,  
When I should say, "He lies."

It may be modern purity  
To say a man is "fast,"  
Who drags his victim down to death,  
Then prates of holiness past.

It may be modern justice true  
That hurls her to the ground,  
To hold the trembling creature up,  
And strike the second down.

I tell you that the time shall come,  
When the great Judge of all,  
Shall try these culprits by His code,  
Then will they stand or fall?

I know before that judgment seat  
Justice will have her due;  
Beware lest in that awful day  
Her rod shall fall on you.

—N. Y. American Grocer.

### IT IS SO.

I've seen many a girl  
Who would marry a churl,  
Provided he'd plenty of gold,  
And would live to repent  
When the money was spent—  
When she found that her heart had been sold.  
It is so! It is so!  
You may smile, if you like,  
But it's so.

I've known many a lass  
Who would thoughtlessly pass  
Whole hours in parading the street,  
While the mother would scrub  
All the while at the tub,  
Never minding the cold or the heat.  
It is so! It is so!  
You may smile if you like,  
But it's so.

There is many a man  
Who will "dram" if he can,  
No matter how empty his purse;  
And his tailor may look,  
When he settles his book,  
For his patron has bolted, or worse.  
It is so! It is so!  
You may smile if you like,  
But it's so.

I know people so nice  
They will sit in a vice  
If you mention hard labor to them;  
Yet their parents were poor,  
And were forced to endure  
Many hardships, life's current to stem.  
It is so! It is so!  
You may smile if you like,  
But it's so.

many about  
With a face long drawn out,  
Who will prate for the harm of a laugh;  
Yet they'll cheat all the week,  
Through on Sunday's no work—  
To my mind they're no plums by half.  
It is so! It is so!  
You may smile if you like,  
But it's so.

Men who, to support a creed, would shake our  
trust in the calm, deliberate, and distinct deci-  
sions of our rational and moral powers, endanger  
religion more than its open foes, and forge the  
deadliest weapon for the infidel.

When we think that every house might be cheer-  
ed by intelligence, disinterestedness, and reflec-  
tion, and then remember in how many houses  
the higher powers and affections of human nature  
are buried in a tomb, what a darkness gathers  
over society!

### LECTURES BY DR. JACKSON.

(In Laws of Life, for March, 1875.)

In my view nothing is more certain than that  
what one eats and drinks has an effect on his bodi-  
ly health and that bodily health has to do with  
his intellectual and moral growth.

### BAD FOOD.

Who eats bad food predisposes or provokes him-  
self to sickness. Whoever gets sick thereby is  
less favorably related to intellectual and spiritual  
culture, other things being equal, than he would  
be if he were not sick. Why, in a country like  
the United States where, as a general thing, if a  
person reaches condition and position which in-  
sure to him wealth and fame, he must do it through  
and by his own industry and energy, that there  
should have been hitherto so little care for the pre-  
servation of bodily health seems strange, all the  
more strange since it is obvious to a dull observer  
that he who does not achieve success is not likely  
to have it.

### SPIRIT AND BODY.

Whatever theories may be set up, going to show  
that man is compound in his making up, being  
constituted of body and spirit, one thing is sure;  
that his spirit is dependent for the order and  
quality of its expression on his body. A diseased  
body is not so good a medium for high exhibi-  
tion of thought and feeling, of sense and sensi-  
bility, as a healthy body is, other conditions be-  
ing the same. Admit this, and one is driven back  
to the consideration and recognition of the idea  
that a man's body is built up and sustained by  
his foods and drinks, by the air that he breathes  
and the light that shines upon him, and by the  
use and enjoyment of other purely physical and  
material conditions.

### WHAT THEN HE SHALL EAT IS OF GREAT CONSEQUENCE.

Nature seems to indicate his needs at the com-  
mencement of his life on earth. So, universally  
she provides where she has the provision to fur-  
nish, that his first food should be liquid and in  
the way of what we call milk.

Milk therefore is good food in itself considered  
and all children like it; they thrive on it when-  
ever they can get it, and if it cannot be woman's  
milk it may be made serviceable to the sus-  
tenance of children though it be milk of cows,  
of goats, of sheep, of asses, or of camels. Unques-  
tionably human milk is better for a child than the  
milk of any mere animal can be; but the neces-  
sity for having it is not absolute. This food which  
is good for young children is not good for chil-  
dren who are older, and whatever objections may  
be raised to the use of milk by adults must have  
whatever of soundness they possess to rest upon  
the fact that other food can be had which are  
quite as good or better than it.

### MILK AS FOOD.

The more I have to do with persons who are sick  
with various ailments, from various causes work-  
ing to produce these ailments, the more I am in  
favor of having their food made up in part of milk.  
Of the various animal milks I prefer that of the  
cow because of its abundance as well as because  
of its quality.

Mixed with other materials under simple cook-  
ery, or used in given cases in generous quantities  
by itself, I have no hesitation in saying that if it  
be obtained from healthy animals it is one of the  
very best foods that persons of delicate digestion  
can use.

I say this not so much from the scientific stand-  
point as from the observations I have made dur-  
ing my quarter of a century's practice, in which,  
by reason of my entire disuse of medicinal reme-  
dies for the restoration to health of my sick pa-  
tients, I have been compelled to give close atten-  
tion to the effects of foods and drinks, and I have  
found milk to be of such practical utility that  
my judgment has been over to its merits. I  
recommend it therefore with great readiness to  
invalids whose conditions are such that they can  
use it without much apparent inconvenience, or  
who notwithstanding this at the beginning of its  
use, can after a little while use it without incon-  
venience.

### VALUE OF MILK AS FOOD.

In its constitution cow's milk possesses solid ele-  
ments which answer a very broad purpose in the  
supplying of the needs of a wasting human body.  
The only objection to it that has ever been offer-  
ed, which seemed to me to be of much value, is,  
that its solid constituents are held in solution in  
so much water that when one seeks to answer the  
demands of his body he has to take so much fluid  
as to operate to disadvantage. Doubtless this is  
true; but it is true only in a measure, for I have  
tried it sufficiently to prove that the statement  
can not be received with universal nor absolute  
acceptance. It must needs be received with  
qualifications. During many cases of very severe  
and acute sicknesses in which my patients have  
lived upon milk only, I have found it to be of  
great service.

### MILK VS. ALCOHOL IN FEVER.

I think I was the first man in the United States,  
and perhaps in the world who in cases of deplet-  
ing fever discarded the use of alcohol in any form  
of mixture and used milk instead.

More than twenty years ago when I was upon  
me to treat twenty cases of ship fever, which I did  
without losing a case, when from forty to fifty  
persons died in the same town who were under  
care of other physicians, I gave my patients no  
other food than milk and they threw upon it ad-  
mirably. I have kept a patient for nearly two  
months and a half on milk alone, and under my  
management he recovered entirely from a disease  
which was impairing his life. So that I speak  
with confidence in this regard; nevertheless it is  
not at all needful as a general thing that one  
using milk as food should not use anything else.  
All the grains which are common to this country  
can be made of milk to good advantage. Grains  
can be made of milk and ground grains, wheat  
or oats or barley or rye or rice or corn meal; and  
being made thin or thick, in various forms and

under various modes of preparation, can be offer-  
ed as delightful food. Good bread and pudding  
can be made, milk being used as their medium,  
or if not, they can be eaten with milk. A very  
satisfying and healthful food one can get in this  
way and that too at a very moderate scale of cost.

### FLESH MEATS.

I cannot say so much in the way of commenda-  
tion of flesh meats. I regard these used as staple  
foods as objectionable for several reasons. First,  
their costliness. A provider for a family, unless  
he be a man of wealth, should look to this, be-  
cause it is not of his own labor, the vigor of his  
thought and the strength of his muscle, that the  
means come whereby his family wants are to be  
supplied. Now, if it be true that quite as good  
food, and I think much better in every point of  
view, can be furnished from the farinaceous, veg-  
etable and fruit kingdom, and at less than half  
the cost of meat, then it is incumbent on him to  
dispense with meat.

### NUMBER OF EDIBLES.

We have in this country about five hundred ar-  
ticles that can be prepared for food and used as  
sustenance to the human body. Of these we habi-  
tually or commonly use not more than thirty-  
five. Not one of them need cost more to obtain  
than meat; scarcely any of them under skillful  
adjustment need cost as much, a great many of  
them and these the more valuable cost ever so  
much less. Just imagine for instance how much  
less it costs to get Indian meal than to get pork.

### INDIAN MEAL VS. PORK.

A man plants a quarter of an acre of land to corn.  
He realizes under his labor 10 bushels. This  
corn weighs 600 lbs. or thereabouts,—80 per cent.  
or four-fifths of which is nutritious. Out of 10  
bushels then he gets 480 lbs. of sustenance for his  
body. After he has the grain in his possession  
the cost of making it available as food is not  
greater than that of pork. Now look at the  
wretched economy which men show in this re-  
gard. One takes these 10 bushels of corn and in  
stead of using them directly for food for himself  
and family, proceeds to feed them to a pig; and  
when the pig has finished their consumption he  
and his family proceed to eat the pig. The pig  
weighs 200 lbs., or thereabout, instead of 600 as  
did the corn, and instead of furnishing four-fifths  
of the weight in nutriment—which would be 160  
lbs. of the actual weight—it furnishes only one-  
third nutriment, which is 70 lbs. This econo-  
my, therefore, has taken 600 lbs. of substance,  
480 lbs. of which are nutriment, and fed it to an  
animal which when the corn has been consumed,  
weighs only 200 lbs., 70 lbs. of which only are nu-  
triment. Now as 200 lbs. of pork are to 600 lbs. of  
corn, or 70 lbs. of pork nutriment to 480 lbs. of  
corn nutriment, so is this man's plan of unthrifty  
living to the plan of direct and positive economy  
of living.

### SPENDING IRRESPONSIBILITY.

In no direction do I know of so unthrifty a man-  
ner of living as that of dispensing in large mea-  
sures with the use of grains as food and using in-  
stead the flesh of animals. It is enough of itself  
to keep men, who have to work hard and at all  
penal compensation, poor all their days. This  
however is not the only objection which I have to  
the use of meat as staples of food.

### INFLAMMABLE BLOOD.

No person can eat as staples of his food, and un-  
der habitual and frequent use, the flesh of fat-  
tened animals without creating what may be called  
an inflamed condition of blood, inasmuch that  
under favorable circumstances for the meliora-  
tion of health he is predisposed thereby to take  
on disease.

It is a commentary on our christianity, our  
civilization, and our personal ways of living in  
this country, that our people go about their daily  
duties in such conditions of body as greatly to  
dispose them to sickness.

### LOW DOWN ON THE HEALTH LEVEL.

The evidence that this is the case is found in the  
admissions uniformly made as to their being be-  
low their natural and entitled level of health.  
Logically the fact must one meets, and of every  
other succeeding man and woman, and nearly  
every person in town will make confession that  
he is below his best estate in health. Some form  
of ailment or illness is admitted. Our people live  
so that they are in the habit of being ill or ailing  
to be in such condition, is to be exposed to se-  
vere and dangerous sickness, because no person  
who has anything to do with varied life and in-  
dustrious labor can secure himself against the  
contagious incident thereto, and which try and  
tax his vital energies.

### NO RESERVED FORCE.

If, therefore, such person so lives that he has no  
fund of vitality in reserve, his habitual condition  
of body being such that under any slight or se-  
vere exposure, though temporary, he cannot re-  
sist it, but has to go down before it, then it may  
be said that he lives badly. And he owes it to  
himself or to those with whom he is connected by  
family relations or business or social ties, to care  
for himself so that if he is suddenly put to strain  
there may be called up out of his reserve force,  
energy enough to carry his burden and be not be  
thrown out of his ordinary and proper bearing.

To rise in the morning and go about one's work,  
and be caught up by some little side exposure and  
sent to bed to lie there from one day to forty, strug-  
gling against a disease from which he should have  
been thoroughly secure, and over which both by  
his constitutional tenacity to life and his habitual  
conditions of body he would have been secure,  
had he seen fit to live simply rather than in an  
unsubstantial manner, is to place himself where in  
stead of being the master he is the sport of his  
circumstances.

Manliness is a quality of character which counts  
in good health and makes it up among the virtues  
just as decidedly as it does the intellectual con-  
ception and proper appreciation of all the ap-  
pointments which we count as essentially belonging to  
positive virtue. A sick man, and especially one

who has been made sick by his own want of  
thought in regard to the true way of preserving  
his health, is a poor specimen, very poor indeed,  
since he cannot command himself with any degree  
of certainty in any operation wherein he may wish  
to put his powers to use.

### ALWAYS AT DISADVANTAGE.

The invalid, other things being equal, must forever  
be behind the healthy man. He may be good  
for what is called a special occasion, but for  
steady, persistent, reliable work he is not to be  
depended upon. In no relation of life is he to be  
counted alongside of any other man, who in all  
respects is his equal but who has good health.

### THE LITTLE CULPRIT.

[The following story, we copy from the *New-  
bury*, one of the best little monthlies published in  
our country—we published the story of the "Hen  
and the Chickens" last week and omitted to credit  
this little work for children.—Ed. F.]

School had begun. The boys and girls were in  
their places, and the master was hearing them  
spell; when all at once there came a soft, low  
knock at the door.

"Come in!" said the master; and a little clean-  
ly-dressed girl, about six years old, stood upon  
the threshold, with downcast eyes.

She held out before, as if trying to hide behind  
it, a satchel, so large that it seemed hard to de-  
cide whether the child had brought it, or it had  
brought the child; and the drops on her cheeks  
showed how she had been running.

"Why, Katie!" cried the schoolmaster, "why  
do you come so late? Come here to me, little  
culprit. It is the first time you have been late.  
What does it mean?"

Little Katie slowly approached him, while her  
chubby face grew scarlet. "I—I had to pick ber-  
ries," she faltered, blushing her berry-stained lips.

"O Katie!" said the master, raising his fore-  
finger, "that is very strange. You had to? Who,  
then, told you so?"

Katie still looked down; and her face grew red-  
der still.

"Look me in the face, my child," said the mas-  
ter gravely. "Are you telling the truth?"

Katie tried to raise her brown rosy cheeks to his  
face; but, ah! the consciousness of guilt weighed  
down her eyelids like lead. She could not look  
at her teacher; she only shook her early head.

"Katie," said the master kindly, "you were not  
sent to pick berries. You ran into the woods to  
pick them for yourself. Perhaps this is your first  
falsehood, as it is the first time you have been  
late at school. Pray God that it may be your  
last."

"Oh, oh!" broke forth the little culprit, "the  
neighbor's boy, Felix, took me with him; and the  
berries tasted so good that I staid too long."

The other children laughed; but a motion of the  
master's hand restored silence, and, turning to  
Katie, he said, "Now, my child, for your tardiness  
you will have a black mark, and go down  
one in your class, but, Katie, for the falsehood you  
will lose your place in my heart, and I cannot  
love you so much. But I will forgive you, if you  
will go stand in the corner of your own accord.  
Which will you do,—lose your place in my heart,  
or go stand in the corner for a quarter of an  
hour?"

The child burst into a flood of tears, and sob-  
bing out, "I'd rather go stand in the corner,"  
went there instantly, and turned her dear little  
face to the wall.

In a few minutes the master called her, and, as  
she came running to him, he said: "Will you  
promise me, Katie, never again to say what is not  
true?"

"Oh, yes, I will try—I will try never, never to  
do it again," was the contrite answer.

Then the master took up the rosy little thing,  
and set her on his knee, and said: "Now, my  
dear child, I will love you dearly. And, if you  
are ever tempted to say what is not true, think  
how it would grieve your old teacher if he knew  
it, and speak the truth for his sake."

"Yes, yes!" cried the child, her little heart  
overflowing with repentance; and, throwing her  
arms around the master's neck, she hugged him  
and said again, "Yes, Yes!"—From the *German*.

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itor that weighs 160 pounds, and yet she bothers  
the foreman for "fat" every day.

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## Miscellany.

## ALCOHOL AND QUACKERY.

By the Annual Address of the President, Dr. John L. Sweet of the *New Hampshire Medical Society*, the Society is shown to be one of general prosperity. There are no discords, and, as measured by the lively interest manifested in professional education, and in Dartmouth in particular, the members fully appreciate the advantage of their own best welfare when they do most to advance the general welfare of the community. Equally manifest is this disposition in the President's address in regard to intemperance:

"So long as the plea remained undisputed, that alcohol furnished elements for respiration and the evolution of animal heat, and that, by diminishing atomic changes in the tissues, it acted indirectly, at least, as food, an effectual argument was in possession of its advocates; and from these false premises many conclusions were drawn, which seemed to be in favor of its virtues, and obtained a strong hold upon the popular mind. Not alone was it claimed to be a supporter of respiration and a preventive of waste in the animal economy, but it was said to impart a strength to the body, and to increase the powers of the mind; that it was a protector against cold, and guarded the system when exposed to heat, that it was a promoter of digestion, and secured exemption from ordinary disease, and in times of pestilence was all but sovereign. So deeply are these impressions rooted in communities, and so much have they been fostered by the silence, if not dignified by the approval, of some of our own profession, that when an opinion is expressed adverse to the benefits of alcohol, it meets with but little credence, and is to often regarded as the utterance of the mere temperance man.

"But the time has arrived when the light of science shines brightly upon this part of the question, and it has already been demonstrated by the most patient and careful chemical analysis, conducted by such men as Boecker, Probst, Parry, Perria, Smith and others, that alcohol furnishes none of the elements either of respiration or nutrition, and, that, consequently, the hypothesis on which all other claims rest is proved to be fallacious."

The address throughout is notable for its thorough comprehensiveness and cogency.

The oration, by Dr. S. M. Dimmock, discusses quackery, dwelling principally upon that phase of it which is "too much inside our own ranks," due for the most part to a great desire to please patrons, together with some strong allusions to winking at, if not abetting abortions; and the use of alcohol. The other important papers are: Tuberculosis, by U. P. Frost, M. D.; Changes in our Climate, and their effects upon disease, by John Randolph Ham, M. D.; and several reports of important cases—all of much practical value.

## OLD PAPERS.

We have on our table three ancient papers handed us for perusal, by Rev. Mr. Rogers. Two are copies of the *Catonia "Messenger,"* published by Day & Morse at Canandaigua, one dated August 23, 1827, the other December 19, 1832. The latter contains President Andrew Jackson's famous proclamation to the South-Carolina Nullifiers; the former the notorious *Morgan trial*, of Tremonty fame. The oldest of them all is the *Connecticut "Journal,"* published at New Haven by Thomas and Samuel Green, dated September 9th, 1795. This is rather an antique specimen of printing, is on very coarse paper of a bluish color. It is devoted to foreign and official political news. We wonder if the papers of the present day will wear such an antiquarian look as those do to us now, to the generation one hundred years hence.—*Canastota (N. Y.) Times.*

Physician—"Why don't you eat a bound to your drinking, and not exceed it?"—"So I do, old fellow, so I do; but then, you see, it's so far off that I always get drunk before I reach it."

## SPECIAL NOTICES—BILLS SENT OUT.

We desire to make some very important and conspicuous improvements in our Office and our Journal and to furnish *New Ones* and other embellishments; to that end we send out Bills to those indebted to this Office, and we trust those who receive them will not only promptly remit, but do so cheerfully, in order to aid a Journal that has labored earnestly for their best interest for over Twenty one Years.

We look for a ready compliance with this earnest request, so that we may make pleasant comments on our Records from those whose names we have so often written. We shall duly remember all such as we have an opportunity.

We hope also that our friends will give us their influence, and send us a few *New Names* from among their friends, as subscribers, such kindness we shall always duly appreciate.

## FREE INFORMATION.

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The READING ROOM, LIBRARY, and MUSEUM of the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, 320 Clay Street, is open daily, and Free to All; New comers to our State are made welcome to it; here can be found Agricultural and Scientific Papers on file from every State in the Union, and many from abroad.

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37:10

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40 32

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A Young Man from the Country, of good Education and correct habits, can find a good situation, and a permanent one, by addressing a note to this office. Age 14 to 20 years.

He must be free from the common vices of Tobacco, Strong Drink and Bad Language. Application to be made by Letter as a good writer and quick at figures is important in the qualifications. No one need apply that cannot fill this requisition.

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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XLIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1875.

NUMBER 18.

The California Farmer.

Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

BY WARREN & CO.

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THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

FINE ARTS.

The works of Fine Art will be arranged in a building especially erected for the purpose. The structure is in the modern Renaissance style and is built of granite, iron, brick, and glass, being thoroughly fire-proof, and adapted in every respect to all the requirements of this department. The interior arrangements have been designed with the view of affording unusual and superior facilities for the proper display and safety of all works of art.  
This building will remain as a permanent memorial of the Exhibition.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS.

- First—The Exhibition will be opened on the 10th of May, 1876, and closed on the 10th day of November following.
- Second—Works of Art will be admitted for exhibition, whether previously exhibited or not.
- Third—Applications for space and negotiations relative thereto must be conducted with the Commission of the country of which the applicant is a citizen.
- Fourth—No charge will be made for space.
- Fifth—The admission of foreign works of Art to the Exhibition, except those referred to in Article IX, will be left to the Commissions appointed by the respective governments.
- Sixth—Foreign packages for this department must be marked "Art Department," and addressed to the Commission for (name or Country), International Exhibition, Philadelphia, U. S. A.
- Seventh—The works of foreign artists will be placed in the care of the Commission of the country to which they belong.
- Eighth—Works of Foreign artists, belonging to residents of the United States, will be admitted on the approval of the Committee of Selection, for exhibition in a special gallery.
- Ninth—Foreign Commissions will transmit to the Director-General prior to March 1st, 1876, information concerning the works of Art to be exhibited by their citizens that may be necessary for the preparation of the official catalogue.
- Tenth—The installation of works of Art admitted to the Exhibition will be under the supervision of the Commissions of the country to which they belong.
- Eleventh—All works of Art must be of a high order of merit, and those produced by citizens of the United States will be admitted to the Exhibition only on the approval of the Committee of Selection.
- Twelfth—Packages forwarded by exhibitors in the United States, for admission to this department, must be marked "Art Department, International Exhibition, Philadelphia." There must be also attached to the outside and inside of each package a label giving the name and address of the exhibitor and the title and number of articles in the package.
- Thirteenth—All pictures, whether round or oval, should be placed in square frames. Excessive breadth in frames or projecting mouldings should be avoided. Shadow boxes will not be allowed to project more than one inch beyond the frame. Glass over oil paintings will not be permitted.
- Fourteenth—Works of Art intended for sale will be so designated in the official catalogue.
- Fifteenth—All works of Art must be in Philadelphia prior to April 1st, 1876; and after having been admitted under the rules, shall not be removed before the close of the Exhibition.
- Sixteenth—Each person presenting works of Art for admission thereby agrees to comply with the special rules established for this department and the general rules for the government of the Exhibition.

A. T. GOSBORN, Director-General,  
JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

1850. PIONEER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE 1875.



L. M. CUTTING & CO., STOCKTON.

### STOCKTON MUST WAKE UP.

We continue our notes on Stockton and vicinity, from last week under the same head—what we said in our last was about the wide awake folks, this week we shall blast about those who are not wide awake.

While at the Hotel a carriage was sent for us by H. B. Platt, Esq., the present head of the Lone Valley Narrow Gauge Railroad, desiring we should take a ride up to their road, and along its line and at same time to see the crops, during our trip we gathered from many parties facts that make us fear Stocktonians, and in citizens of that great Valley do not realize the great and vital importance of encouraging all Enterprises that help develop the resources of that rich region of country. We learn that large sums have been expended in the preparatory work of this road by Mr. Platt with assurance of aid to build this road, that it would open up valuable coal mines by which the saving in fuel to the people of Stockton alone in two years, would build the Road, and this road in no way conflicting with the interests of the other Railroads that entirely distinct, this being so, the people should by all means promptly aid and complete this work and redeem their pledges to Mr. Platt—we only give the facts as given to us.

There is however another series of facts we think all important for the prosperity of Stockton City, their first duty is to put their streets in the City and leading out of it in better order, so as to make their City attractive to strangers who might be disposed to settle there, were there streets inviting in the suburbs—where now they certainly are not, the example of Oakland or San Jose should wake them up to this matter, Twenty Thousand Dollars well spent now, would come back to their treasury soon by an increased population, and consequent increased tax income, which never can be until settlers see they can get at their residences in the rainy season.

Next Stockton, and all the country should encourage Manufactures of all kinds.

The Wool raised in this rich county should not all be shipped abroad, but manufactured at home, this country could run two woolen mills, and they would pay good interest.

The Hides of this county made into Leather should not be sent abroad, but manufactured there, and One or Two large Boot and Shoe Manufactories would pay well, all that is now wanted is a little waking up the people to their own best interest, there is capital enough.

A Soap Manufactory and a Candle Manufactory, these too can and should be established and thus save to the City and Country Hundreds and Thousands of Dollars annually, that is now carried out of the county.

There is a large field for expansion on a safe basis for Stockton, if the people will only invest their Capital in Home upbuilding, first make Stockton what it should be, then the surroundings will grow, who will supply a much wanted necessity, a Palace Hotel—let one be built and call it the "Sperry Hotel."

There are but the beginning of much good that could and will be done when the people of this famed Valley shall wake up from their present lethargy, who will wake them?

### OUR ILLUSTRATION.

We like corner stores, so we give an illustration of the Old Pioneer Corner of Agriculture at Stockton, now occupied by an old Pioneer of Stockton, L. M. Cutting Esq.—as will be seen by their card of business in our columns. When at Stockton recently, we saw a lively business doing there, all indications of much prosperity. That is one of the wide awake business places for our Farmers to trade at.

### HARVEST MACHINERY MOVES.

The evidence of a large and prosperous harvest is shown by the movement of Harvesting implements, from the powerful stationary Steam Engine, the ponderous Threshers, Headers Mowers and Reapers, going in all directions by Steam and Railway cars, Farmers wagons. In fact, wherever a person travels, on every road these all powerful weapons of the farmer are seen, and it is the large sales of these important implements all over our State that makes assurance doubly sure, that our crop of grain will be a large and prosperous one for the year of 1875.

It is a source of great satisfaction to us to witness the movement of these implements in all directions, of what use is it to doubt a large and good crop any longer. Would our farmers spend \$300, \$500 \$800 \$1,000 for implements if they had no crops to harvest? Out upon the Oreck ore say we. We have all the proof we need that the position of the CALIFORNIA FARMER has taken this year about the crops is the right one. Let all Oreckers and doubting Thomases visit the warehouse of Mess. Marcus Hawley & Co., of our city, or their large establishment at Sacramento under the direction of H. H. Linnell, Esq., and they will see Agricultural Machinery selling and moving off in all directions, largely every day; we would, also invite those persons who are interested, to go to the warehouse of Mess. Linnell, Kellogg, & Co., on Front St. also, and the way the machinery goes, is the best proof needed of the excellent prospects of our farmers for this year. All other dealers at Sacramento or this city are doing well. Mess. Linnell, Kellogg & Co., are sole Agents for many of the new Harvesting implements now coming into use, those named in our columns by this House, which are being sold and sent in all directions.

### THE CASHMIRE GOAT.

We give a chapter of much interest from the Florida Agriculturist, from one of the most prominent Pioneer Angora Goat raisers. This will show the value of this animal. We have several other Valuable Letters and Data from abroad, and some from Home, which we shall give in a series. Our next issue will have more. We know the Journals of this State have been backward to aid this enterprise—but now it will go forward.

The manufacturers of South Bend, Ind., for the year past are estimated at over 5,000,000, of which \$1,250,000 was in sewing machines, \$500,000 in plows, \$1,500,000 in wagons, \$350,000 in paper, &c. Two hundred and nineteen buildings were erected during the year, at a cost of \$600,000;

### HAISH'S ENAMELLED WIRE FENCE.

In our columns will be found fully described the New Wire which is now enamelled at the manufactory, in order to have it resist all action of sunshine and storm, and thus last one's lifetime.

This most excellent fencing wire is now being used quite extensively in and around Sacramento, Yolo and adjacent counties, and in all localities where used, it has given the greatest satisfaction, so economical is it and so excellent also, so completely strong, and certain protection against all kinds of Stock, that large farmers are purchasing it in large quantities, and using it in preference to all other kinds of fence. Farmers that have wanted to see how it is approved by their neighbors are now coming forward to make contracts for the wire to the extent of Ten, Twenty, and Thirty miles contracts. We have even heard of parties who are contracting for 50 Miles of this excellent wire, as the expedition with which it can be built, and the little cost compared with other kinds of fencing material, gives it the preference over all others.

By arrangements just made by the manufacturer, it will be seen that the Agency and Headquarters for the sale of this wire, is now at the warehouse of

MRS. M. T. BREWER & CO.

corner of 3d & J. St. Sacramento, a firm well-known over the great Sacramento Valley. This firm will now be glad to hear from all the Farmers who need a good fence, and will be happy to supply them on the most liberal terms.

Mr. Haish, also acting Agent, and connected with the manufacturer has experience in the putting up this wire, and as will be seen, will give to purchasers all the needed information in building this fence.

The manufacture of this wire is rapidly increasing, as the demand increases The Factory runs at present 12 Tables, and has capacity for 24, employs 60 men, and will soon set 100 men at work.

This enamelled wire fencing material is worthy the particular and special attention of all our Farmers. Send to M. T. Brewer & Co. for Circulars.

### NEWARK LANDS.

A New-Ark, New-Lands and a New-City—these are all under a very prosperous head way, Pioneer, carried forward, and managed by Chas. R. Peters, Esq., and it is no compliment to Mr. Peters to say it will go ahead and prosper, and become at early day a live Business place for whatever Mr. Peters undertakes to do, he does it with a vim, that like a magic touch, puts life into it at once.

Let all who are looking up a business place, Garden, Farm, almost any Enterprise, go to Newark and look and see for themselves, there is a grand chance there.

Men who, to support a crowd, would shake our trust in the calm, deliberate, and distinct declaration of our rational and moral powers, and danger religion more than its open foes, and forge the deadliest weapon for the infidel.

### ANGORA GOATS.

We have in much pleasure in publishing the following letter from Mr. Robert M. Scott, and the correspondence that he entered to us, also recent sales of mohair for him last year, which Mr. Scott reported to the Florida

We have not had any experience in this branch of agriculture (and our reference, to its failure was taken from an exchange in which we had great confidence. We are glad to see that the Tribune was mistaken, and that there is a lucrative business which will add wealth to our State. We have the climate and feed for the successful raising of any quantity of goats. They require little care, and are very prolific. Not only the wool, but the flesh, is valuable for food, and the milk is rich and wholesome. In tropical countries it is thought superior to cow's milk, and sells at a higher price. It does a deal of good, when men like Mr. Scott put forth such substantial evidence as he does. We expect shortly to be able to produce statements from other persons who have succeeded in the same business.—[Florida Agriculturist.]

### THE VALUE OF MOHAIR OR ANGORA GOAT'S WOOL.

ED. AGRICULTURIST: With grateful pleasure I acknowledge your courtesy in publishing, in your last number, my letter as to the "Breeds of Stock Best Suited to Florida," and I now ask the attention of your readers to the correction of the very erroneous statements as to the sale and the value of mohair, in an editorial extract from the N. Y. Tribune, published in the same number, and in conflict with my statements on the same subject, in my letter referred to above.

The Tribune says: "It is high time that the attempt to induce unskilled persons to invest in this problem stock were discontinued by all the press, as they are by the greater portion of it. It is a well established fact that there is no money in mohair, and the only individuals who assert to the contrary are those concerned, directly or indirectly, in the scheme of selling these practically useless animals at absurdly extravagant prices." Says Mr. M.: "There was some correctness in this statement some years since, when these animals were few in the United States, when no merchant could take the trouble to collect the scattered product, and where there were no manufactories of it in reach. But that state of case has long ceased to exist, and it is surprising that the Tribune is not better posted now."

I was not the author of the article in the Agriculturist to which the Tribune referred, but I will say now, that in most of its statements it was substantially correct. But in my article above referred to, I said that "since the establishment in the United States of several manufactories of mohair, and a good market for it, these animals have become common in practical life, and they will be more profitable than sheep of any breed; being adapted to any variety of climate; being harder in constitution; using a greater variety and coarser diet; being more prolific and long-lived; and their fleeces being more beautiful, durable and valuable than sheep of any breed." Fortunately, I have with me here data in substantiation of some of these statements, and in refutation of the Tribune and if any person will call on me at my home, near Frankfort, Kentucky, I will show him a flock of about three hundred, and also other data in full corroboration. My last clip of last year, was made before I got home, and was not in the best order, but was promptly sold by Messrs. Hucedahl & Co., 60 Worth Street, New York, at 92 1-2 cts. per pound, yielding \$357.64 after paying freight and commission on 416 pounds, and I enclose the following account of the sale by the merchant, for your inspection:

SALES ACCOUNT FOR ROBT. W. SCOTT, KENTUCKY.	
June 23, 1874, 30 days—3 bags mohair—gross, 424 lbs., tare, 9 lbs., net, 415 lbs., at 92 1/2 cts. each.....	\$383.50
3 sacks 25 cwt. each.....	75
Value July 15th.....	\$383.50
Commission at 5 per cent.....	19.18
Charges—Freight, 3 bags.....	\$3.31
Cartage, 3 bags.....	65
Weighting 3 bags, at 10 cts. each.....	30
Value July 25.....	\$357.14
Interest for 23 days, at 7 per cent.....	1.62
	\$357.54

New York, July 1, 1874. BAVENDAMME & CO. I do not know the precise number of the animals shown, but the average is four to five pounds of mohair, full-blooded animals, and my flock then was not so large as at present. I have sold my whole clip some years since, at \$1.25 per pound, the price varying as in other products.

As to the relative of sheep or goat's wool, ask any lady of fashion which she prizes most, her linen woolsey, or her cashmere dress, or shawl or shawl. Ask any of our railroad kings how many hundreds of thousands of dollars are paid for plush covers of their best car seats, made of mohair, and which might as well be made of sheep's wool or of silk, if the mohair had not been "more beautiful, durable, and valuable."

The wool of my "Improved Kentucky" sheep stands at the head of the market for combing wool, but my mohair always brings more than twice the price of it.

The following houses have signified to me their willingness to sell mohair on commission, and I could send their names to you; but I invite the Tribune to call on them in verification of what I say: Messrs. Lord Brothers, 41 Barclay Street, New York; John M. Pendleton, 46 Broadway, New York, and Mr. C. Hemingway, 39 West Broadway.

I need not mention all the manufactories of mohair which have been established in the United States, but I enclose the letter of Mr. A. P. Bachman, of 74 Franklin Street, New York, a reliable gentleman, to whom I have sold it, and also the letter of Messrs. Hall, Broadhead & Co., of the Jamestown Alpaca Mills, New York, in which you will see they are prepared to manufacture, and they want to get two hundred thousand pounds of mohair annually, if they can get it of good quality; and to these parties, also, I refer the editor of the Tribune, with the request that he place this letter before his readers, with the information which he obtains, and you will please say whether my statements are corroborated by the documents referred to.

Respectfully, &c., ROBERT W. SCOTT, P. O. Florida.









## Horticulture.

## SUITABLE SOIL FOR GROWING PLANTS.

[As we are constantly enquired of personally and written to quite often, relative to a proper quality and kinds of soils for different plants, and especially by our Lady friends who grow house plants, we have herewith placed a Chapter on this subject for all inquirers, and this most excellent counsel we heartily endorse as good, true and reliable, we take it from the Annual of the well known and popular Seedsmen and Florist, Dr. J. P. Sweeney & Co., Philadelphia.—Ed. F.]

The principle cause of success attained in growing plants in pots, vases and baskets, &c., is in having a soil suitably adapted to the wants of the plants to be grown therein. From the numerous inquiries constantly reaching us we apprehend the want of a suitable soil to be the principal cause of the non-success of our fair customers are occasionally subject to. The question of soil is very simple, and easily answered for those living in the country, who usually have the opportunity for selecting any kind of soil they may need. In our practice we use only one kind of soil for any and all purposes, and as the plants usually thrive in our satisfaction, we are contented.

Stale and worn soils should never be used for potting plants, as they will usually dwindle and grow unsatisfactorily less, instead of becoming examples of health and vigor, as their owners require them to do. Nothing can be better for plants than the top "spit" of soil taken from an old pasture or from the side of the roadway. This should be thrown into a pile to allow the weeds to become rotten, after which it should be broken up finely, and equal parts of fine, well rotted manure and sand should be added to it and the whole thoroughly mixed up together, when a compost will be obtained that will be fit to grow any kind of plant usually found growing in a dwelling-house. If the grassy part is pared off with the spade the soil below can be secured, mixed with manure and sand in the proportions above indicated, and used at once with every success. We always prefer to obtain when possible a chestnut loam, and the freer or newer the soil the better will the plants succeed. A soil mixed in the above proportions will not become sodden and sour, as is generally the case when worn-out soil from the garden is used. When it is not convenient for amateurs to select and obtain their own soil, it is advisable for them to call on the florist in their immediate neighborhood and let him prepare soil for them, which he will well know how to do. The usual price charged for good prepared soil is fifty cents a bushel, which amount will be sufficient for a great number of plants.

Many persons think it necessary to use black mulch for plants. This we never use, and think it decidedly injurious to plants, except it has been exposed to the action of the sun and air for some time before using, as it is very sour and full of poisonous gases when first taken from the swamp, that are injurious to plant life. A lady acquaintance took issue with us on this point a year ago, and to maintain her position referred us to, at the time we saw them, some very handsome beds of annuals. We would like to know if her opinion has been modified since.

So much allude are the gardeners in Europe to the importance of having new soil in their flower beds for certain varieties of plants, that they annually dig out and remove the soil to a depth of twenty inches, replacing it with new soil and manure, and consider themselves well rewarded with the extra success that attends their labors, in the production of finer plants and flowers by such procedure.

After being provided with a suitable soil, some little discrimination should be used in watering, this being the other essential to good, healthy satisfactory plants.

When any of our customers desire at any time to strike cuttings of any of their plants, they will as a rule find it easier to do so if use they clean, sharp sand to root them in, instead of soil, as then they will not be so apt to rot, instead of rooting.

## THE PREPARATION OF FRUIT FOR MARKET.

## HOW TO GATHER ORANGES, &amp;c.

The discussion of the subject of the preparation of fruits for market was taken up, and Mr. A. J. Besch, of the "Rollston Nurseries," being called upon, in answer to queries by various members, said that in gathering oranges he cuts the stem, instead of picking them. For this purpose, prefers a slim, short, thin-bladed pair of shears. It is careful not to touch the orange, as it injures them. After picking, stores them away from two to four deep, in a cool room, leaving them any a week, or until the stem will break off. Then the surface moisture or oil has become dry, and the fruit is practically hermetically sealed. Picks only in dry weather. Would wait a week or ten days, or even longer, rather than attempt to pick in wet weather. As to packing, he uses barrels, without air holes, wraps the oranges in newspaper, heaps the barrel full and rounded up, and presses them down, two men standing on the head of the barrel to effect this object. By this method, the fruit is pressed somewhat out of shape, and is not quite so handsome in appearance, but he has yet to lose an orange by this method. Has shipped oranges packed in this way to Auburn, N. Y., when the thermometer there stood at 80° below zero, and never had an orange frozen. Thinks shippers generally have yet to learn how to ship oranges.

Solon Robinson said he saw the reasonableness of Mr. Besch's method of packing, and thought he had brought out an important fact. This method was somewhat similar to that of packing apples at the North, and effected the same result—that of sealing up the fruit in the skin.

[The above was taken from the Florida Agriculturalist in their report of the Fruit Growers Convention, held at Jacksonville, Florida, in January last, at which very interesting facts upon all matters of Horticulture were presented. d.—Ed. F.]

The Farmer who is too poor to take a paper devoted to his interests, will always be poor, in purse and management.

## MULCH YOUR TREES AND PLANTS.

One of the most important duties in the dry season to the Orchard and Garden is to mulch the trees and plants well, old rotted manure, or straw manure, or decaying straw placed around the trees and plants will shield the crown roots from the drying power of the sun, the mulch serves when heated as a conductor of the moisture from below, bringing it up to the surface roots, the mulch acts as a holder of the moisture, keeping the whole surface ground moist and fresh, and greatly promoting the growth, this being a natural process and vastly better than watering.

In a finished flower garden the mulch should be a fine compost broken up so as to look neat, this should be covered over the entire surface of the Garden among all Roses, and Flowering plants when this is done, if convenient, showing over the entire surface with the hose, having the water fall like rain so as to wash the foliage of the plants, the mulch will receive all the falling water and retain it upon the surface soil, thus benefitting the roots and keeping the earth constantly fresh and moist below the mulch.

When a Garden is thus cared for, it will always present a fresh look, and the plants be in a continual bloom, this plan of preserving and keeping plants in healthy order is the only safe and truly economical way, less care, less labor and better Gardens, whoever will try this way will soon see the benefit resulting from it, and this plan is particularly important in a dry climate like ours when the surface soil becomes so quickly hard baked.

## MAKING GARDENS IN SUMMER.

Many persons perhaps the general mass of the people believe that Gardens cannot be laid out and finished, or trees planted after what is called the spring, has gone—this is a great mistake; Gardens can be designed, laid out and finished, and trees and shrubs, Roses and Creeping Vines, planted successfully any month in the year in California; it is true it requires more care and attention, and it requires a knowledge and experience how the work should be done.

Our Nurserymen have Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, Roses and Plants of all kinds, in tubs, and pots, these can be changed to the earth not only with success, but with benefit to the plant itself, as by transplanting in well prepared ground they would start with new life, quickly and grow vigorously. There need be no hesitation about "Summer Planting," when the work is done by those who understand the work, then it can be done successfully.

## PLANT THE EUCALYPTUS ANY TIME.

This wonderful tree can be planted any month of the year with success. The young trees can be had in boxes grown singly, and can thus be turned out in a ball, trimmed and planted safely. We have planted many hundreds, and tried them at all seasons. We can plant them at any month, and will guarantee them to live and do well. Persons desiring to have them planted in Summer time, can have them so planted, and full directions given, by calling at the FARMER OFFICE.

CHAMBERLAIN IN JAPAN.—A young Japanese, while in the United States, expressed much surprise at seeing Oranges eaten at the table, and said that in the mountains of Japan they grew very large and beautiful, but are never cooked. Some old men occasionally goes up to the mountains and picks a large basketful of them, which he brings on his shoulders down to the town. Here the boys gather about him, and for a small coin purchase the right to crowd their pockets with them. And what use do you think they make of this otherwise useless fruit? The boys blow the glowing berries through rattan tubes, as our boys blow beans through tin ones. That's what Oranges are used for in Japan, where they grow to great perfection.—Cal. Horticulturalist.

## Information Wanted.

Information is wanted by anxious relatives of TWO BROTHERS, somewhere in California, who bear the names of Wm. P. Watson, and Jesse Watson, Sons of Josiah and Rhoda Watson. These Brothers came to California from Jackson County, Iowa, in the year of 1854.

If these Brothers, or any person knowing of them will communicate with the Editor of THE FARMER, the Brothers will hear of their kindred, and greatly to their relief and their own benefit. Those Newspapers desirous of doing a good act, will please copy the above notice.

## Seeds and Plants by Mail.

At the closing hours of the last Session of Congress a most strange change was made in the laws relative to MAIL MATTERS, doubling up all reading matter, and most particularly and seriously affecting the AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS, by doubling the cost of the transmission of all "Seeds" and "Plants" by mail. Such a measure is most highly injurious to the best interests of our country, as it is most certainly a "backward march" in civilization.

We give the new rates that must be paid now, as follows:

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

For Packages of Four Ounces,	4 cents.
" " " " " "	8 "
" " " " " "	16 "
" " " " " "	32 "

It must always be borne in mind by all who send Seeds or Plants by mail, that every package must be done up secure, and every package of Seeds or Plants must be prepaid, to go in the Newspaper Mail.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO., 10 State Street Boston 37 Park Row, New York, and 401 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring subscribers for THE CALIFORNIA FARMER in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our establishment.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.  
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF LECTURES.

The Regents of the University have arranged for the delivery of Courses of Lectures on Agriculture during the current year of instruction (1874-5), in addition to the courses on Geology, Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, Chemistry, etc., which are regularly given by the permanent professors of the University. The persons below named have been invited to lecture on the following subjects.

These subjects are given before the College of Agriculture, but are open to all persons who desire to attend them, whether members of the University or not. At a future time, other courses of lectures will be announced; among them, a course by W. S. Clark, LL.D., President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, and a course by Prof. E. B. Morse, A. M., of the Peabody Institute, Salem, Mass.

I. On the Analysis of Soils.—By Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard, Ph. D., of the University of Michigan.

II. On the Chemistry of Household Life.—By Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard Ph. D., of the University of Michigan.

III. On Economic Botany: or the Plants which are Useful and Harmful in Human Industry.—By Prof. G. E. Bessey, M. S., of the Iowa Agricultural College.

IV. On the Improvement of Varieties in Plants and Animals.—By Prof. G. E. Bessey, M. S., of the Iowa Agricultural College.

V. On Stock Breeding.—By Prof. W. H. Brewer, A. M., Botanist of the California Geological Survey, and Professor of Agriculture in the Sheffield Scientific School.

VI. A miscellaneous course of subjects pertaining to Agriculture.

The following Gentlemen have been invited to lecture:

On Insect Injurious to Vegetation.—By Henry Edwards, Esq., San Francisco.

On Forestry.—By Professor H. N. Bolander, Sacramento.

On Orange Culture.—By Dr. J. B. Strenzel, Mariposa.

On Wheat.—By Horace Davis, Esq., San Francisco.

On Local Field Botany.—By Dr. W. P. Gibbons, Alameda, and Dr. A. Kellogg, San Francisco.

On Cotton Culture.—By J. W. A. Wright, M. A.

On the History of California Agriculture, By W. B. Ewer, M. A., San Francisco.

On Lower Forms of Vegetable Life.—By Dr. H. W. Harkness, San Francisco.

On the Mucopolysaccharide.—By Mr. R. E. C. Stearns, Berkeley.

## SEED WAREHOUSE

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

409 & 411 Davis street, cor. Washington.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,

## Seedsmen &amp; Florists,

Dealer in all kinds of

## FARM GARDEN, VEGETABLE

AND

## FLOWER SEEDS,

ALSO

## FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES,

## GARDEN SHRUBS, AND

## FLOWERING PLANTS.

We intend to be prepared for the largely increasing trade in Seeds which the increased population and extended culture now demand, and for this reason we have secured an unusually large stock for an early trade, which by reason of our early sale must begin early.

Having been constantly engaged in the SEED TRADE for Twenty Years we claim to know the wants of the Farmer, Gardener and Florist, and it is our aim to always have the most complete, extensive and reliable Stock of Seeds to be found in the State, and such as we can always

## GUARANTEE TO OUR PATRONS.

We offer them this season all the new and desirable kinds in large and small lots as they desire, and our prices are terms shall always be satisfactory.

## OUR SPECIALTY.

A complete assortment of our Native Tree Seeds, but Evergreen and Deciduous, with all desirable kinds of Tree Seeds.

## PURE

## California Alfalfa.

Our Sales of this Famed Clover was very large in 1873.

## CHOICEST GRASS SEEDS.

Kentucky Blue Grass,  
Timothy, or Hard Grass,  
Orchard Grass, Rye Grass,  
Red and White Clover;  
Red Top.

Our Collection of Garden Seeds cannot be surpassed, it is complete in every department.

We invite all Seed Buyers, whether Wholesale or Retail to call and see our establishment, and we feel assured we can supply and please them.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,

409 & 411 Davis Street, San Francisco.

## RANDALL'S

## GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

## RANDALL'S NEW EDITION.

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep-raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, \$2.00; by Mail or Express, charges paid, \$2.50. Send orders to the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.,

## OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN  
FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. We describe of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we earnestly request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of food produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 29 per cent. For life-saving feeding properties to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving, they are equal.

FOR MILK COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and improving its quality to a greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement (one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It is most fit to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR SHEEP GATTLES it has feeding properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the best always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed, and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and gloss of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled cattle or sheep will keep them healthy and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price (\$30 per ton) it is the cheapest feed known. It is now selling in New York at \$48 per ton, gold, at \$50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—cattle being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Food Dealers, and at the Manufacturers, Kingstreet, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

## PACIFIC OIL &amp; LEAD WORKS.

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.—January Number just issued, and contains over 100 Pages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more than 800 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plates, etc. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

4117

## Fresh Paddy, or Rice Seed.

AN INVOICE OF "FRESH PADDY," or Seed of Rice—Fresh and Pure—just received by last Steamer from Japan.

Those who desire to experiment with Rice on our Tule or Swamp Lands now have an opportunity to procure good and reliable Seed.

The Rice Seed will be put up in cloth bags and sent by mail free of postage at \$1 per bag of one quart.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## CAMELLIA SEED—FRESH.

An Invoice of very Pure and Fresh Seed of the CAMELLIA JAPONICA just received by last Steamer direct from Japan.

Florists and Amateurs can secure this choice Seed in Packages of \$1 each.

Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to, and Seed sent by Mail free of Postage.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

We have received the Acorns of the Edible Evergreen Oak from Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner at Yeddo, for the Emperor of Japan.

This NEW OAK is thus described by the Commissioner "In his valuable letter on Quercus Cuspidata." (Thunberg) The Japanese name is Shi-Noki, the Chinese name, Ka. It is an Evergreen, growing to the height of thirty and forty feet and has a deep glossy foliage, it forms a beautiful hedge, and its acorns are edible, being highly esteemed by the Japanese. Its wood is strong and durable.

A few of these Acorns can be had at the FARMER OFFICE.

## Cranberry Roots.

A Lot of Fresh "Cranberry Roots" of the very Best Variety, received from the Barnstable (Mass.) Cranberry Meadows, and in very perfect order.

Just Received, and for Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

BOOKS, Papers, Want Agents, Send Stamps, L. Fairchild, Rolling Prairie, Wis. 41111

COMMISSION  
SALES-ROOM

—AND—

## Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. for the great mass of purchasers. We would therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgment we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent. together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include a satisfactory reference or the Cash; or bill could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business, and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

We particularly call attention to the following well known Implements.

## THE POTATOE PLANTER,

JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,

CHEESE CURD CUTTER,

PATENT WEEDING HOB,

WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and the time of a visit to the city.

## TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS;

ALSO

TOBACCO SEED,

COTTON SEED

COFFEE SEED;

TEA SEED

WITH ALL RARE NEW SEEDS.

THE BEST KINDS OF

## FIELD. GARDEN. FLOWER.

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

## FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Each and all in their Season.

## PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

## GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

All Orders for such Plants filled with dispatch.

Any one desirous of having the Garden look gay throughout the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying with orders.

Every instruction given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the modes and best system of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for the same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are free to all who refer once.

WARREN & CO.

OFFICE 320 CLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## CHOICE

## EUCALYPTUS SEED.

We have received a small Invoice of Seed of the Rare Varieties of the Eucalyptus tree—a few ounces only of each will be offered for sale by us—designating to propagate these varieties as rare and highly valuable.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## TEA SEED—FRESH.

A VERY CHOICE LOT OF GENUINE TEA SEED Just Received by the LAST STEAMER in Macdonald & Co.'s Line—Imports to Order.

This Seed will be put up in Packages at 50 cents each. Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to—and Seed sent Free of Postage. For Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

## Choice Eggs for Hatching.

Fresh Laid Eggs of all the very Best Breeds of Poultry of every class, can be supplied at the shortest notice, carefully packed to go to any distance, and Guaranteed True to the kind.

Send Orders to the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

## WHERE WAS THE ADVERTISEMENT?

Purchasers who read the Advertisements in our Columns, and make their purchases thereby, will do us a kindness by stating to those of whom they purchase, where they obtained Information. Wants?



## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1875.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

200 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the production of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

## FARMER'S READING ROOM.

Farmers and mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the Farmer Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences with a Cabinet of Minerals, Geology, and Ornithology of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Newspaper type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half the first rate. This is believed to be the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

## SAMPLE COPIES.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with his paragraph marked, may understand it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I hereby certify that the firm of Warren & Co., doing business in the City and County of San Francisco as Editors and Publishers of the California Farmer at 320 Clay street, is and has been for years composed of the undersigned alone, and only the undersigned.

JAMES L. L. WARREN.

San Francisco, January 1st, 1875.

## POSTPAID PAPERS.

All Copies of the FARMER sent from this Office are Post Paid by us, consequently all who receive our Paper are relieved from all Postage at the Office where they are received.

We give this Special Notice so that our Patrons, and all our Subscribers, and those who receive our Extras and Complimentary copies, may know they are free from all Postage.

## Editor's Chair.

## OUR PRESENT NUMBER.

We have endeavored to give in the present number, in the Home Department, in Agriculture, Horticulture, and such original and selected articles as will tend to benefit all, and in our Poets Column Lessons of Value.

Stocking Vineyards and Manufactures next week.

## OUR COLLEGES &amp; SCHOOLS.

The month of May and June has its Educational Festivals. The Free School Examinations, and their merry Picnics, the distribution of Medals and Prizes.

Our Private Seminaries for Young Ladies and Young Men, the Mills Seminary, Alameda, the Laurel Hill Seminary, San Mateo, Notre Dame, at San Jose, St. Mary's and others at Benecia, and scores of others in all parts of the State.

In June comes the Military school of Rev. Mr. Brewer, at San Mateo, the Santa Clara College, at Santa Clara, the St. Augustine, at Benecia, at the St. Ignace College, in our City, the Military schools of Rev. Mr. McClure, at Oakland with many more, all showing that the Education of the Daughters and Sons of California are looked upon as the "Real Bonanza" of our great and Prosperous State.

## BUNKER HILL CENTENNIAL.

It has been announced that Bunker Hill, and that means all Massachusetts, (God Bless her) is to have a Centennial of their own, and this year too, for it is to be in Commemoration of the "Battle of Bunker Hill," as the next month, 17th of June, 1875, will complete the century since that eventful Battle, which was so influential in the Great Struggle for our Liberty.

We rejoice in knowing that this memorable day will be duly observed, and shall speak farther when official news comes.

We hear it blazoned that California will have a Centennial Celebration for "BUNKER HILL MEMORIES." This is right, there are thousands of Californians who were born beneath the echoes of Bunker Hill Cannon, and all such, especially as some of old Massachusetts, (God Bless her) who would like to keep that day.

We hope such a celebration may be had, and in this city, for all New England men will give their hearts to the cause, although it is the Baptismal foot in the Old Bay State—the Day, the Cause—and its Memories belong to every American who loves Freedom.

## THE CROPS! THE CROPS!!

Never, before in California have we seen such a change of opinion among those who pretended to know about the crops as we have witnessed this year, and, although, we, ourselves have never doubted a single moment—yet, we have, often been greatly astonished at opinions that we have heard expressed, and by those too, who could, and should have been better posted.

We regretted continually to hear and know what was said and published, because we know such reports, must necessarily do injury to our State, until the contradiction of these false reports could be made manifest by the Harvesting Season which is now with us, and such is the wonderful improvement of crops almost everywhere, that all now must believe.

We have the most positive proof of what we say of the excellence of the Harvest near at hand, in the great demand for harvest hands. These calls are not small ones, they come for twenties, and fifties from all sections, laborers that are now arriving are quickly employed at high prices. No man need stand idle a single day—there is call for 100, 200, to 500 hands in many districts—all good workmen that come can find ready work in the harvest field, and this is the proof positive of a good and prosperous harvest, and to ourselves a most gratifying report.

Our Orchards are now also sending in of their great abundance and richness, and these are evidences that the Frost did not ruin all our fruit. Jack Frost did much more good than harm this year, surely.

Never, have we seen the Vineyards look so prosperously, or offer proof of a greater coming crop: The Frost has done no injury whatever to the Grapes Crop; the year 1875, will show the finest grapes and the Best Wine, ever shown in California.

The Crop of Wool, for this is a part of "Our Crops," has been a large one, giving a liberal reward to our Sheep-owners; better wool, a larger clip, and more care in improving the character of the flocks.

We have seen very large "Hop fields," they all look and promise well. "California Hops" bear a very high name abroad as well as at "Home." Our harvest of Nuts, Almonds and new products will prove a large and good one, and satisfactory to all careful growers. Thus we can say and reiterate, what this JOURNAL has said always, from the first of the year.

OUR HARVEST WILL BE A GOOD ONE.

## HARVEST IMPLEMENTS—MOVING.

No better evidence of a large Crop and a prosperous Harvest of Grain is needed than the "Arrivals and Departures" of Harvesting Implements from every central point of trade all over our State. Every overland freight train is made conspicuous by the "Red and Blue" Cars, loaded with "Reapers and Harvesters," "Engines and Threshers," "Hay Rakes and Hay Loaders" and all other Implements that are now being so actively sent to all parts of the State, never before have we ever seen so many car loads, coming and going in all directions as at the present time.

One of the hardest rebukes that all Croakers meet with, is the large sales of "Harvesting Implements" and "Grain Bags" all over the State, as this completely disproves all the report of short Crops, for had these reports, made up from guess work by the Newspapers of the State have been as they stated, all sales of Implements, Bags, Baling and all other things connected therewith would have almost ceased weeks ago.

Another proof of a large Crop is shown in the demand for workmen in all portions of the State—every circumstance connected with the coming harvest shows most conclusively that the position this JOURNAL has assumed the whole season is true—that the Harvest of 1875 will be a large and a prosperous one, and fully equal to that of 1874, and in some places far better.

## EMIGRANT TRAINS.

Much has been said in our City papers about the crowded Cars with Emigrants and also the overcrowded Steamers, the same journals having recklessly charged the Railroad Managers with a want of care and humanity too. In this crowding too many on the Steamers, even at the risk of life; Having a desire to learn the truth in this case, we have taken passage several times with the Emigrants, so that we might converse with the Emigrants, learn whence they came and whither going, and also learn from them personally, if they had any complaints to make.

We have been careful and conscientious in this matter, making these inquiries as a stranger to them, so that we could learn truly, and we have as yet to hear the first complaint of any neglect or uncooperative action from any of the conductors or attendants on this route, but on the contrary, we have heard much of kind attention, of information given, and help rendered to lone women, to mothers with children, to the aged and to strangers needing information, and we feel proud also to say that many times the Emigrants would say to us, and this good treatment we have most received on this side, on the Central Pacific Line.

We are satisfied that the Authorities of our Central P. R. Road, know their duty to strangers, and that the orders from Headquarters are strict, and strictly observed among all the conductors, and their aids do all in their power to help, oblige and make comfortable and pleasant the passage of all Emigrants to our Sunny Land.

## WHO GROWS WHEAT.

The latest report makes the supply of wheat yet to come forward from Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Kansas, the great cereal-growing portion of the Union, some 62,000,000 of bushels.

California is but one State, yet even with all the cry of "Drouth" and "Loss of Crops" 1875, Total Crop will foot up to nearly the same total of these three famed Wheat growing sections.

## MISREPRESENTATIONS.

If it be true, as is generally alleged, that "coming events cast their shadows before," there has never been known since California has been a portion of the Great American Union such a magnificent season as the present one promises to be.

Although quite early in the season, every train that arrives from the East is bringing immense numbers of immigrants; and every steamship. So great is this immigration, indeed, that the various companies have raised the fares very considerably in consequence.

It is undeniable that there is a strong reflex tide already operating to counteract in some measure this great influx. Disappointed men are returning in very great numbers and industriously circulating the most damaging reports of the overestimated (?) prospects of the State, and representing that there are thousands of unemployed men all over the Coast, and that the stories of the "magnificent prospects" of the State are grossly inaccurate and overdrawn. No doubt there are many men in all parts of the country who are out of employment, it would, indeed, be strange if it were not so; many of them are the floating population of Eastern cities, educated in an artificial state of society, accustomed to earn their living in the precarious manner of those places, while here they find themselves in a comparatively primitive condition, where, instead of the elegancies and refinements of the world, and its concomitant necessities and requirements, they find themselves face to face with Nature in its rudest forms. Wilderness exists to-day that will in a few years be converted into thriving busy cities. The ground has yet, possibly, its virgin and to be upturned, roads have to be built, houses have to be erected, trees cut down, branches dog, chapparral or underbrush rooted out. No churches, no schools, no police, magistrates or other necessary elements of civilization, to which they have been accustomed, and which they deem positively indispensable to the protection of their lives. But this, and ever has been the terrible ordeal which all our pioneers in every State of the Union have been compelled to endure and suffer for the want of. What was Western New York—Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo? What was Chicago, etc., a hundred years ago, before the genius of De Witt Clinton converted a desolate wilderness into sites of magnificent cities? Take the city of Rochester which was purchased at the rate of a dollar an acre some fifty years ago. What are the ten thousand acres on which it is built worth to-day? Many of its acres could not be bought for a million dollars each now, and it is increasing in value daily, but the poor pioneers have had a terrible ordeal to pass through in making it what it is to-day. So with all other Western cities and States. Only thirty years ago Charles Dickens ridiculed the paper city of Eden (?) (St. Louis), and other then merely swampy villages, but see what St. Louis is to-day. The bones of hundreds of thousands of men, women and children have been laid in the grave meanwhile, doubtless, but the country has been rapidly developed all the while; improvements of all kinds have been carried out and life has been greatly prolonged. It would be vastly interesting to compare the statistics of 1800 with those of 1875, especially in the increase of population, wealth, industrial economies, etc. So with California. Soon after the discovery of gold, while it was possible to make an ounce a day with a common butcher knife and a tin pan, men returned to their old homes disappointed and broken in health and energy, depicting in terrible colors the privations they had endured and the "monstrously exaggerated stories" of the resources and capabilities of the country. But time has demonstrated immensely more than the most sanguine ventured to prophesy. Mines which were declared exhausted still continue to yield abundantly, and will, probably, for the next fifty years. The land which they declared a crow would starve on, now yields many millions of bushels of cereals. Lots that then could have been bought for a few hundreds could not now be purchased for as many hundreds of thousands of dollars. And there was never such high prices paid for land in San Francisco as is being paid this year, and according to the present prospects never so much speculation in real estate as there will be this year; never so many persons contemplating the erection of houses, never so few houses to rent as at present, it is almost impossible to secure a house without paying an extravagant rent therefor. It is thought that mechanics will be in very great demand this season at greatly increased wages. Farmers are asking each other "How shall we secure our crops?" There has been an immensely increased area reclaimed and planted this season, and all over the land the reports are of the most promising nature. Yet in spite of all this men are returning to their Eastern homes and stopping at every place where an incoming train is to be found and representing the most terrible state of affairs as prevailing here; causing many to throw back with them to still further prejudice the minds of others who looked anxiously to California as affording a panacea for all their woes.

[The above most truthful article we gladly copy from our excellent contemporary the New Age, and endorse the statements and the picture drawn of the past, present and future, fully.]

We ourselves have met many such dissatisfied spirits, people that have come with the expectation they would have an easy time of it; that they could squat upon rich land without purchase, or get high wages and do little work. We have seen such returning emigrants, and to look at them was a sad sight. A Phenologist could see at once the low bumps quite large. They were in fact doing nothing, good for nothing, and the best thing for our State is for all such to go back again, and take with them as many of the same kind of persons as they can find. That class have always been a dead weight upon our working classes by their example and influence, and the poorer we get rid of all such, the better for our State.—Ed. F.]

## THE CELEBRATION AT O'DONNELL'S GARDENS.

The opening of O'Donnell's Gardens and Park, at San Jose, on the 15th, is one of the pleasant features to record of the Merry Month of May.

Wm. O'Donnell, Esq., the Proprietor of these fine grounds is a "Pioneer" not only a Citizen Pioneer, but a Nurseryman and Gardener also, and has been instrumental in making many of the "Waste Places" of our Noble State to bud and blossom with the Rose, and the best monument Wm. O'Donnell possibly leaves to keep alive his memory is the many beautiful Public Squares and Private Gardens, he has been the means of creating in San Jose and other places.

Mr. O'Donnell wished to close his professional labor outside now, and to establish and make his own Home the ruling work of his long and laborious life, to this end he had converted his Nursery and Garden of about 15 acres into a Zoological Garden and Park for the people, of this we have before spoken, the Opening of these grounds and their Dedication took place last Saturday, the 15th and was then celebrated by due ceremonies.

On the arrival of the morning train from San Francisco, Mr. O'Donnell was at the Cars with Carriages and a Band of Music to receive his friends from abroad, and with these and the happy music they came to the Grounds where the Citizens had assembled.

At 12 M. the Hon. B. D. Murphy, (Mayor of San Jose) was conducted by the Editor of the Patriot and the Editor of this Journal to the Pavilion, and delivered the Dedication Address, which was justly complimentary to Mr. O'Donnell who had done so much to build up and beautify the now large and prosperous City of San Jose, the Mayor's Address was most earnest and appropriate, and happily received and with applause.

The Guests then repaired to the empty prepared table beneath the embowering trees and enjoyed very amply prepared collation to nourish the inner man, Coffee being happily the only beverage, (a good example).

Among the Guests, we noted John Perrotti, Esq., Banker, M. D. Sweeney, Esq., and Family—Mr. Barnes, Banker of San Jose, Editor of Patriot and Mercury, of San Jose, also of Alila, and delegates of other papers, Col. Younger and Family, Wm. Queen, Esq., Stockman, B. S. Fox Esq., M. Farney Esq., Nurseryman, W. C. Wilson, Esq., Pres. of Agricultural Society, Tyler Beach, Esq., and a host of other wealthy and prominent Citizens of San Jose.

After the Collation the people returned to the Pavilion where the music called the dancers, who enjoyed the scenery around them, the happy friends with them, and the merry dance also.

As we walked around the extensive Grounds now filled with people who were examining the Ponds, the Seals, Animals, Birds and Flowers, we could see in the really beautiful Pictures there about One Thousand People who came to the Gardens that day.

During our walk in the Garden we were taken forcibly but gently, by our friends and carried to the Pavilion, and at their persevering calls we made a little speech, and this was but a picture of our own drawing of what we saw as the future of the beautiful City of San Jose, and a tribute of respect that we felt was due to our long known, generous and hard working friend, O'Donnell—and of this we shall speak in our next, as a sketch of San Jose—it was a happy day for our friend O'Donnell, and his thousand friends that he made very happy, and at same time did himself great credit.

## MESS M. T. BREWER &amp; CO.

## SHIPPERS OF FRUIT AT SACRAMENTO.

Very few persons in our State save those who are the growers, packers, or shippers, have any idea how widely or to what extent California Fruits are sent abroad over our Grand Railway, to all the leading points on that line, and also, to the Eastern cities.

Mess. M. T. Brewer & Co., at Sacramento, have for several years, (O'Donnell & Co., formerly) done the largest portion of the Fruit trade, selling and shipping. In proof of this, it is enough for us to state, that the last year of their trade, they paid the Rail Road Companies over One Hundred Thousand Dollars freight money. Consequently, the quantity of fruit shipped was very large.

When at Sacramento recently, we called on this firm and took a glance at the packages piled up and marked for stations, as a General of the Armies would say—"All along the Line" from Sacramento on to Omaha, and we counted fourteen large shipments ready in one day.

It is thus "Californians" and the rich fruits abroad, and people get a taste of it—and they "cry out for more," and they can have it too, for even with all the "Drouth" about Frost bitten crops—Thousands of Tons will go forward this year.

We are glad to see Mess. M. T. Brewer & Co. doing a lively business. We hope all merchants abroad that always get San fruit, etc., from this house who always promptly fill their orders, will in return be as prompt as the shippers, and send forward the coin—for "Money makes the mare go," and short settlements makes long ears friends. We refer our readers to the several cards of this firm.

## GLORIOUS WEATHER FOR HARVESTERS.

Nothing could be better for our Harvesters than our pleasant cool and clear weather. The Harvesters can cure the Hay not burn it, and we hope they will improve this good weather.

Our Grain fields are now rushing forward to maturity at race-horse speed and will win the race, and the Harvest will be a fine one indeed.

Already the Harvesters are in the field, and a large amount of Barley will be out and in sacks before the first of June. The Harvester will so be in the wheat fields too, and the work will be hurried on bravely this year, as the new comers will be a great help to our farmers who tell us they are a much better and more experienced workmen than in former years.

## SACRAMENTO VALLEY.

## BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

DEAR SIR—The facilities which our position affords to learn the character and wants of the immigrants arriving among us, enables us to state that a very large proportion of them who have come to buy land and make homes. We believe therefore, (the present) to be a good opportunity for those who have lands for sale, to dispose of the same.

One of the principal objects of the Bureau of Information, is to bring buyers and sellers of land together, and thus accommodate both and facilitate the settlement of the State and the development of its resources. If you have any land for sale, and will furnish the Bureau with a location, character, and the terms of sale, we will give all such information to the many legalers with whom we are brought in contact, and will endeavor to send you purchasers.

For these services no charges will be made to either party, the Bureau being supported by the voluntary subscription of those who feel an interest in helping immigrants to find homes and in contributing to the general prosperity of the State.

Any information in regard to your section, that may be of value, to the Bureau or to the immigrants, will be gladly received.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
I. N. HOAG, Secretary.

## (FORM OF NOTE TO PARTIES WANTING HELP.

DEAR SIR:

The bearer—  
is desirous of obtaining employment as a—  
and we refer him to you in your order of—  
If he will not answer, please advise him where employment can be obtained in your vicinity. Should he answer your purpose please inform us, so we may know the place is filled.

[We received from this office the above circulars, we shall call, examine its workings and reports—we give them here for Pro Bono Publicis.]

## THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR.

We have before us the Circular of the Mechanics Institute Fair, being their "Preliminary Announcement" for their coming "Twenty Annual" Exhibition.

The managers are now earnestly at work putting the building in the very best order, improving every department within, and greatly enlarging the space for Horticultural use.

The Institute this year will offer Sixteen gold medals, Fifty silver medals, and Diplomas and Certificates of merit, to which special premiums will be awarded to all who shall merit such awards. A. S. Bellide, Esq., the worthy President, has been making good use of his time while abroad in Europe, in acquiring valuable information upon all subjects that will advance the interests of the coming Fair, which promises to be the Grandest ever held in our State.

We are glad to know that there is an earnest feeling among our Mechanics and Manufacturers, to make a Grand Display this year, so as to show the coming thousands to our shores WHAT CALIFORNIA STANDS.

## STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have received a package of Pamphlets from the State Agricultural Society, containing a full "List of Premiums" for their Twenty-second Annual Fair, to be held at Sacramento in September next, commencing on the 15th, and continuing ten days.

This Pamphlet contains all the Rules and Regulations that will govern that Fair, with directions relative to the shipment of articles for the Fair. Rules for entries for the Premiums, and for the Committees.

The Premiums are large and embraces every department of Agriculture, Horticulture and Mechanical Arts, for Manufacturers, and the Miscellaneous, also, for Domestic Home Industry, Paintings, Statuary, Needle work, etc.

It is all important that those who design to exhibit at the coming State Fair, at Sacramento, should now begin their work and place—communicate with Secretary Beck, select their place, in the Hall etc., in early season, this will expedite all things, as it will help the Managers and largely benefit the Exhibition.

## REMOVAL OF GRAY'S MUSIC STORE.

The Well Known Musical Warehouse of M. Gray, Esq., on Clay street, that has been the Headquarters, and place of call for music of all the musical celebrities of the world that has visited San Francisco for the last Twenty years—will be changed from Clay to Kearny street, the present week. Hereafter Music purchasers, and all who love music, and those who make melody, must go to Kearny street, to M. Gray's new store. Perhaps we can give no better Test than the following commendation, as the cause of M. Gray's success, which we take from the envelope round a roll of music we find on our table:

WHY THE HOUSE OF M. GRAY IS THE FIRST ON THE FRONTRIDGE.

The house has been established over twenty years and has to-day the largest stock of instruments and Music ever seen in San Francisco. In addition to the California trade, M. Gray has a large and beautiful store in Portland, Oregon, which supplies the musical wants of the whole Northern Coast. During the last eight years, the firm has engraved and published over Four Thousand Plates, and is the only house in San Francisco which possesses a Music Publishing Department. Lately, the whole of the immense stock of Boosey's and Novello's Publications have been added, and the largest collection of English Organ Music ever compiled, has been placed on the shelves. [We endorse the facts given. Ed. F.]

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—The liberty of the press cannot impute criminal conduct to others without violating the right of character, and that right can only be attacked in a court of justice where the party attacked has a fair right of opportunity to defend himself. Where vituperation begins, the liberty of the press ends.—[Kent's Commentaries.]



## LINFORTH, KELLOGG &amp; CO.,

3 and 5 Front Street, San Francisco.

## MOWERS! MOWERS!!

We have for the Year 1875, the  
**IMPROVED WOOD'S MOWER.**THE EYE THAT FASTENS THE CUTTING BAR TO PITMAN IS SO ADJUSTED THAT IT  
**CANNOT BREAK!**The Machine is of Light Draft, and the Driver's Seat is so placed that all the weight is taken  
from the HORSES NECKS. The whole weight of the Machine is but 600 pounds.)

## PEERLESS MOWER.

IS ONE OF THE

BEST BUILT

— AND —

STRONGEST

MOWERS

NOW KNOWN.

## PEERLESS REAPER.

With our Crop this year, and where a Header is not wanted, a good self Rake Reaper is specially inquired for.  
The Peerless has High and Broad Wheels, and being a Rear Cut, it is the only style of reaper that will lay  
off the grain properly in bundles.

WE ONLY ASK A TRIAL OF THIS EXCELLENT REAPER.

There is not a Machine to-day that can show lighter draft, and equal grade of work, than the

PEERLESS Mowers and Reapers.  
CLIPPER MOWER.

THIS VERY

WITH EXTRA HIGH

CUTTER BAR, HAS

EXCELLENT

RELIABLE MOWER,

WHEELS AND ROLLING

MADE ITS OWN

REPUTATION.

## EXTRAS! EXTRAS!!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EXTRAS FOR ALL OUR MACHINES.

We have also the celebrated FURST AND BRADLEY SULEY RAKE, TIFFIN AND GENEVA  
HORSE RAKES, HAINES' HEADERS AND PITT'S THRESHERS

— AND A GOOD —

## Assortment of Agricultural Tools.

Please send for Illustrated Price List.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG &amp; CO.

WAREHOUSE, 3 and 5 Front Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## New Advertisements.

1850. PIONEER 1875.  
**Agricultural Warehouse**  
AND HARDWARE STORE.L. M. CUTTING & CO.,  
ARE NOW SELLINGCalifornia Single Gear Headers, with the Patent  
Adjustable Rod and High Wheels with Patent Adjustable  
Spokes "A perfect Machine," "the Best Header we  
ever saw or used," say the Farmers.Walter A. Woods' Genuine Mowers, Reapers and  
Combined Machines.

Extra Mower, with double motion.

Headley's Steam Engines.

Russell's Improved Threshers, with the  
Lanternburg End Shakes.

WAGONS OF STANDARD MAKE.

Horse Rakes, Haying Tools, and a General  
Assortment of Hardware, Oil, etc.

Extras—A large assortment for Headers, Mowers, &amp;c.

It will be the aim of the undersigned to give satisfaction to  
all purchasers, and to guarantee all they sell.Orders receive careful attention, and forwarded at lowest  
rates.L. M. CUTTING & CO., Stockton.  
419THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.  
A First-Class Agricultural Newspaper, published  
Weekly, in the interest of the Patrons of Husbandry, by  
S. R. PRATT.Sec'y Ex. Com. N. Y. State Grange,  
Carthage, N. Y.Terms—\$1 per year. Special rates to Grangers and  
Clubs.

## MAKE READY FOR HARVEST.

THE HEADERS ARE READY.

## STOCKTON CHIEF MOVING.

MATTESON AND WILLIAMSON.

THE PIONEER MANUFACTURERS OF  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

FOR THE

## SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

Now specially invite all the Harvesters of this  
Great Valley to call on them and see their new &  
COMPLETE IMPROVED HEADER,

## The Stockton Chief.

We claim for Our Machine more real improve-  
ments than any other Header now in the market.  
We claim especially, that our Wrought Iron  
Wheels are so perfect that we agree to keep them  
in order for two years free of cost to the pur-  
chaser.We claim also, that our experience of this climate,  
and the material needed to make a good  
machine that will stand our dry season is such,  
that we can and have built a machine that will  
stand every test. We admit that there are many  
excellent Headers imported, but those makers know  
nothing of our climate, and therefore cannot make  
a Header that will stand the test as well as a  
California Machine, and for this reason we  
claim for

## THE STOCKTON CHIEF

a great superiority over all others.

We can state what we know, we have certificates  
from those who have used our machines for two  
years, they worked great work, without a flaw,  
and are now as good as new.

## MATTESON'S HAY FORK AND DERRICK.

This is the well known Fork and Derrick, that  
unscrupulous parties last year attempted to palm  
off upon others under a new name. There is but  
one GENUINE FORK AND DERRICK, and that is the

## MATTESON PATENT.

We wish the Public to know this, if they will call  
at our Manufactory, we will give them a splay  
history of the way some parties try to rob old  
Pioneer workers of a "PATENT RIGHT."We invite all who want a HEADER or HAY FORK  
and DERRICK to come and see us, or send.  
We can and will please them.MATTESON & WILLIAMSON,  
Agricultural Implement Manufactory.STOCKTON, San Joaquin County,  
419

## EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.

## SOMETHING NEW.

We have received the Acorns of the Noble Evergreen  
Oak from Hon. Horace Casperson, Commissioner at  
Yeddo, for the Emperor of Japan.This NEW OAK is thus described by the Commis-  
sioner "in his valuable letter on *Quercus Cuspidata*,"  
(Thunberg) The Japanese name is *Eji-Noki*, the Chi-  
nese name, *Ka*. It is an Evergreen, growing to the  
height of thirty and forty feet and has a deep glossy  
foliage, it forms a beautiful hedge, and the acorns are  
edible, being highly esteemed by the Japanese. Its  
wood is strong and durable.A few of these Acorns can be had at the  
FARMER OFFICE.

## HARTFORD



For Prompt Payment and Fair Dealing

THE "OLD HARTFORD"  
STANDS SECOND TO NONE.

Pacific Department ----- A. P. FLINT, Manager,

No. 313 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the UNITED STATES.

## WALTER A. WOOD

## Mowing and Reaping Machines.

NEW IRON FRAME MOWER.

IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER.



Over 20,000 Sold in 1874.

PRIOR TO 1874

THESE MACHINES HAVE RECEIVED MORE THAN  
550 FIRST-CLASS  
COUNTY, DISTRICT AND STATE PRIZES,

Establishing their great superiority over all other Machines.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

FRANK BROS &amp; CO., General Agents.

ALSO DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

206 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

41 26

## EXCELSIOR FORCE PUMPS.

COPPER LINED,

BRASS PISTON,

BRASS VALVES,

AND VALVE SEATS.

## THESE PUMPS ARE EQUAL

IN EVERY RESPECT TO A

## BRASS PUMP,

— AND AT —

## ONE THIRD LESS PRICE.

BRITAIN, HOLBROOK &amp; CO., Agents.

No. 111 and 113 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.



## HAISH'S WIRE FENCE.

The great importance of having farming lands well guarded from outside depredation, has become too evident by the expe-  
rience of those who have suffered losses by running stock.

Orchardists, Vineyardists and Gardeners, all need good safe fences, so that their property shall always be protected.

## Haish's Improved Wire Fence.

(Known as the 5 Barbed Enclosed Wire)

Just now introduced into this State, is undoubtedly the most desirable guard and protection from all danger, that has  
yet been introduced into California.We give below the features of the fence for the especial guard against running cattle, horses and sheep, as shown in  
the annexed illustration

## CATTLE FENCE.

## HOG FENCE.

This is composed of two wires and posts, 24 in apart. This is composed of Two Boards and one Wire, posts 8 feet  
apart, both these examples are the best for fencing out a cow.

## IT IS CHEAP.

As the danger from fire is greatly lessened—it cannot burn. The posts are 6 ft from twenty to twenty five feet apart  
Three wires are guaranteed a safeguard and protection from the encroachments of stock. One wire at the top of a board  
fence will effectively prevent it from breaking the boards or placed at the bottom of a fence, cattle will not attempt to  
get under it. It saves the ranching and carrying of many thousands of feet of lumber. Two rods of the "Barbed Fence"  
will enclose a farm of 160 acres with two wires. The wire is coiled on a spool, ready for shipment to any part of the  
world. We have 100 spools to be sold. Manufactured from No. 12 wire. Each spool contains from 30 to 100 rods a portion  
of all of which may be put up at a time, as the length of spool or wire. By running a rod through the ends of the spool,  
two men can unroll and put up many rods an hour. Only a few days' labor suffice to enclose a large tract of land from the  
depredations of stock.The Agency for the sale of this Valuable Fence Wire, is now established at corner of 8th and J Street, near Rail Road  
and Stockmen Landings. The General Agents of this Coast areMr. Haish has experience in putting up this wire, will give his aid and knowledge, will visit Farms and Ranches,  
etc., to extend information. Samples sent free to any address by writing to M. T. Brewer & Co.We are permitted to refer to the following gentlemen of Sacramento County and the neighborhood, who have pur-  
chased this fence and approved it, and who cheerfully recommend it.Jackson W. Coxworth, Tolo Co. Wm. Gibson, Butler Co. Mr. Grouth, Butler Co. Wm. Johnson, Sacramento River  
Wm. Carpenter, Folsom; James Woodward, Folsom; J. Whitcomb, Sacramento Co.; Henry A. Hart, Sacramento Co.; Wm.  
Anderson, Escondido Co.

41 19

J. F. FARRERWORTH.

M. T. BREWER.

Fruit and Produce  
WHOLESALE.Fruit Shippers over  
RAILROAD, OR BY  
STEAMER.M. T. BREWER & CO.,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

— AND —

## Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Green and Dried Fruits,

PRODUCE, HONEY, NUTS, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, ETC.

30 AND 32 J STREET,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.





## Home Miscellany.

### SELF MADE.

His eye of late to common eyes,  
Seemed very small and dim;  
And few the angel visitants  
That rang his natal hymn  
But to that little feeble frame  
Would it a fire divine.

Devoted to burn his bright way out,  
To all the world a sign  
"Self-made!" No hand to build upon,  
Except the rock of truth;  
No helpers, save one's own brave hands  
And will, that cry "We must!"  
Proud energy in every limb;  
And truth in every glance  
Of eyes that straightway seek your own,  
As warriors throw the lance!

Nature (dear mother) wants kind  
To children all her own;  
And often gives them wealth of blood  
And wondrous nerve and bone!  
No pampering dries their sinews up,  
No foolish, needless care  
Relaxes muscles that are made  
Life's burdens will to bear!

"Self-made!" The world has need of such  
To plow her rugged soil  
To drive her commerce and her trade,  
And catch each prospering breeze  
As years gone by such noble souls  
Have worked nor worked in vain,  
That "knowledge might run to and fro  
The earth," an endless chain!

### THE ELEVENTH HOUR

BY MRS. M. F. VAN DYKE.

Trembling I stand without the gate  
O let me in;  
Say not my God is too late  
Heaven to win;  
The clock of doom I know hath tolled  
The Eleventh Hour.

The Summer's past—and I am old,  
But Thou art—Power.

The lamp of life burned low in its  
Will soon expire;  
I have no right to know to win  
My late desire.

I blush to plead Thy mercy now,  
And hide my face,  
But in deep penitence I bow,  
And Thou art—Grace.

I've worshipped idols, dreaming gold,  
And spurned the Cross;  
I would not see Thee old  
My gods were dross.

Forgive, Great Father, all my guilt,  
For I was blind,  
Thou' late I ask: know Thou wilt,  
For Thou art—Kind.

Fall off I heard between forget  
Thy warning voice,  
The story of the Cross could not  
Make me rejoice.

Thou hastest how to tear much scale  
From off mine eyes,  
My earthly life Thou didst assail,  
For Thou art—Wise.

My race is run, and looking back  
What do I see?  
Sad rules cover all the track  
That led to Thee.

To Thine realm I hastened fast,  
Thy spirit stirre,  
And craved thee from the brink,  
For Thou art—Love.

### THE MONTH OF MAY.

MOVING, HOUSE CLEANING.

\*The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year,  
Of gloomy pain and scrubbing floors, and scurrying far and near;  
Heaped in the corners of the room, the ancient dirt lay quiet,  
And spiders were their webs secure from sun and air and light;  
But now the carpets all are up, and from the staircase top  
The mistress calls to men and maids to wield the broom and mop.

Where are those rooms, those quiet rooms, the house just now  
presented,  
Where we dwell, nor dreamed of dirt, so sooty and contented?  
Also they're turned all upside down, that quiet suite of rooms,  
With stove, and beds, and soap and tubs, and sand, and pails,  
and brooms,  
Chairs, tables, stands are standing 'round at slant and at  
sevens.

While wife and housemaids fly about like meteors in the  
heavens,  
The parlor and the chamber floor were cleaned a week ago,  
The carpets shook and windows washed, as all the neighbors  
know.

But still the room had seemed—the table piled with books  
Pens, ink and paper, all about, percolate in its very looks—  
Till fell the women as they all, as talk the plague on men,  
And then they vanished all away—books, papers, ink and pen,  
And now, when comes the master home, as come he must at  
night,

To find all things are "set to wrongs" that they have "set to  
rights!"

When the sound of driving tracks is heard, though the house is  
far from still,  
And the carpet women are on the stairs, that harbinger of ill—  
He looks for papers, books or bills that all were there before,  
And sighs to find them on the desk or in the drawer so more.

And then he grimly thinks of her who set this fuss about,  
And wishes she were out at sea in a very leaky boat  
He meets her at the parlor door, with hair and cap awry.  
With sleeves tucked up and broom in hand distance in her  
eye.

He feels quite small, and knows full well there's nothing to  
be said,  
So holds his tongue and drinks his tea, and sneaks away to  
bed.

Californians can't understand why a shirt should open  
on the back, but as they are fashionable they put 'em on  
and wear the bowtie between their shoulders—! Detroit  
Free Press.

### DRESS AND CLOTHING.

[The following is a portion only, of a very excellent address delivered by Mrs. Dr. E. S. Carr, at the Mills Institute, recently, and which was published in the Mills Seminary Quarterly.]

This lecture contains much that can be made valuable to the young ladies of the Mills Institute, especially if it will induce them to so correct the fashion as to do away with the superfluities that are the cause of ridicule and condemnation among all sensible men. Even the little children ridicule the fashion, by imitating the actions and gait of the present style.—Ed. F.]

"There is a nice and very clear distinction between Clothing and Dress, the one being for the protection, and the other for the adornment of the body. In providing ourselves for either of these purposes, we are far, very far, behind nature.

"The laws of clothing which all the lower creatures obey are worthy of our imitation. In the first place their clothing is just sufficient for the protection of the body, and not in the least superfluous.

"The furred animals lift up the hair when it is cold, when it is warm it lies flatter and closer to the skin. If they travel to colder climates, it thickens; if they go southward, some of it falls out without any trouble or contrivance on their parts. They dress according to the thermometer. Their clothing covers them equally, a little thicker, perhaps, over the more delicate and vital parts of their bodies; but such a thing as a bare or exposed part, unless from sickness, is unknown. The warmer their covering, the lighter it is. The polar bear's overcoat is many times lighter than the elephant's hide. The finest and softest furs come from the far north. No fabric that man has ever invented will compare, at all, for ease, lightness and warmth, with the covering of the elder deer. It is doubtless within the compass of human ingenuity to make a much nearer approach than we have yet done to the perfection of nature's coverings, in the three essentials of ease, lightness and warmth.

"The animals we see are unincumbered by their clothing. Again, there is no constraint upon any part of their bodies. All the bones and braces which they use are on the inside of their skins. Watch the motions of a kitten, and see how perfectly easy and flexible its outer covering is—meeting in a remarkable manner an excellent definition I once heard of a perfect dress, viz., one 'of which the wearer can be quite unconscious.' Looking to the matter of adornment alone, we must admit that the animals are nearer perfection than the human family. Especially is this true of birds. Their feathers are even more exquisite than the petals of flowers. Some one has called the humming-bird a winged gem, and so he seems as he gleams an instant before our dazzled eyes, and is gone! Nature does not stop with utility, nor should man. From the lilacs, the birds and the gay-painted butterflies he has the power to derive instruction in his applications to the highest demands of taste and refinement. Nothing, however, can be in good taste in dress, which violates any of the fundamental laws of nature in respect to clothing.

"We may find it instructive to follow the subject of dress historically from the time of sign-leaves and skins to the latest design of Worth. After leaves, came skins, furs and feathers. The method of manufacturing bark-cloth, practiced by the South Sea Islanders, does not seem to have been practiced by the ancestors of Europeans, most likely because the plants are not indigenous, from which such cloths are made. Singularly enough all such plants are allied to the mulberry, from which the Japanese make paper overcoats, and from which, also, the silk-worm obtains the material for the most precious fabric of our looms. We find no other people whose garments have been so considerable as those of the Chinese. It is safe to say they have followed the present fashion 4000 years. I do not see how it can well be improved for the working classes; the robes of the Mandarins must be very cumbersome, but as they have little walking to do it makes no great difference. Neither do the fashions change in Japan, or, indeed, anywhere in Asia. They have a proverb in Japan—'Three things a wise man cannot understand: why the Chinese woman hides her feet, why the Japanese woman blackens her teeth, and why the European woman compresses her waist.' I greatly fear the day of permanent fashions is passing from them, and what they gain from us in one way, they may lose in another. Their comfortable, padded, silken winter robes are as luxurious as one could wish, for any wear but the street. The material of their dresses is of the finest quality, mostly silk, the garments soft and clinging like thick crepe, the outer soft and thick as damask. What we call Japanese silks are not worn by the gentry. They are moderate in ornaments, fond of wear g natural flowers, and their best robes are richly embroidered. A landscape is as often seen on the dress as on the vases and lacquered ware.

"The East Indian woman is a rare dresser. The English Governor, Gen. Warren Hastings, was dazzled by the splendor of the Princesses of Oude, and exacted presents of them for his wife, exceeding in value that of the recent gift of the Khedive to Mrs. Michael Sherman Fitch. The women of the harem in all Polygamist countries have the heaviest jewel cases, the richest silks and costliest shawls. Labor is of no value there, the Government is a despotism, and the lives spent in plodding over the stews, the eyes blinded in sploring the rare decca muslin are of no more consequence to the rulers than so many insects. If the women are so gorgeously dressed in Oriental countries, what shall we say of the men? The Shah of Persia wore jewelry enough, during his visit to England, to fill a show-case—great emeralds and rubies as large as acorns, diamond collars, a sword in a jewelled sheath. But he threw oblique looks

under the table when he dined out, and had other unpropitious ways which made the English women content with plain broad-cloth and a button-hole bosquet.

"I never shall forget my first introduction to a foreign costume. The only address I had known in dress were broad-brims and coal-scuttles or the straight robes and skimpy caps of the Shakers at Mount Lebanon. One bright Indian Summer day I answered the door-bell and to a vision of the Orient in the person of a grand-statured, full-costumed Greek gentleman, with a letter from Rev. Jonas King, the famous missionary at Athens, to my good father, introducing Stamos Trichalios! Over six feet high, with a clear olive complexion, straight as an arrow, bowing low, in Oriental fashion. I verily thought myself bewitched as I took in the peculiarities of his attire. On his head was a scarlet cap or fez, with a heavy blue tassel; a gray, open jacket, thickly-braided and ornamented with blue and gold; leggings or gaiters of the same cloth reaching above the knee, laced and displaying, instead of concealing the fine proportions of his limbs; the open sleeves of his jacket filled with rich embroidery; all a gay looking rig to appear in at the door of a Vermont farm house! But the most wonderful thing was the white petticoat or fustianella, the like of which I never have seen since Mr. Stamos donned his American attire. They are well-called 'shirts of a thousand platts.' We examined him, after we became acquainted with our guest, and found it measured forty yards around the bottom. It was very graceful, nevertheless, and he wore it, to the grief of washerwomen, until the winter snows made it ridiculous, when he was glad of a pair of heavy doekskin muttonboaters. Some years afterward I saw Greek ladies with Mr. King, among them the daughter of Marco Bozaris, who never adopted the English dress.

"The next lesson I had in this subject of Natural and Historical costume was on the occasion of a meeting of the Grand Lodges of the Order of Free Masons. It was in the West, and every convention not strictly religious, closed with a ball in their days. Each officer had a ticket for one lady, and I was so fortunate as to be invited by the Grand Master of our State, a venerable Philadelphian who had danced with Martha Washington. As I had never danced in my life and as he was too old to dance by some twenty years, I thought we were well enough matched and concluded to go. I remember that we entered the Masonic Hall through a dark room, and found a long line of Knight Templars awaiting the entrance of the officers of the Grand Lodge. There were some twenty orders represented. I, who had never seen a man in any dress but tight and tuck hammer coat and the occasional variation of white linen, never dreamed that men could be so handsome. My venerable escort in full regalia—purple velvet embroidered with gold, his white hair flowing over his shoulders—led me around and introduced me to the different orders and explained some of the symbols. One officer, dressed in black velvet with a round cloak or telma, a staff in his hand and a black ostrich plume fully a yard in length sweeping down over his shoulders, attracted my notice. On the cloak was only a scallop-shell embroidered with silver, on the apron, the vigilance, the bird of the morning. He told me that his was the dress worn by the Crusaders, the staff and shell were their emblems, the hat and cloak were literally copied from illuminations in the old books of the British Museum. You have perhaps seen the ordinary Knights Templars of the Red Cross and the Knights of Malta dresses, but this was the special festival of the high officials and they wore their best clothes. I was greatly entertained by it, both as an artistic and historical study. It reminded me of the descriptions of Walter Raleigh, whose feather is always held in his hat (in his portraits) with a great pearl, and whose coat is embroidered with such, while precious jewels encircle his throat and wrists. It was said that Raleigh's clothes were the most expensive in the realm except Queen Elizabeth's.

"Extravagance in dress prevailed in Elizabeth's time, though, jealous of her royal prerogative, the size of ruffs was prohibited by statute. In the time of Edward III. the Monk of Gastonbury had written: 'The Englishman is so haunted into the folly of strangers, that every year come diverse shapes and disguises of clothing, now long, now short, now large and now destitute, devoid of all honesty, of old usage or good usage.' It was too true! If the light living French ladies across the channel wore about waists, the belts, were pushed up under the arms; and the sleeves were mere shoulder-straps. Such were worn in the time of George IV. and by Florence and Josephine Bonaparte. If the French dames wore long pointed bodices the English matrons, nothing daunted, put them on, though they were forced to stand up all the evening; to sit was impossible. The Monk of Gastonbury was quite as indignant over men's attire: 'Tapestry or surcoats, lodes over long and large, all so nagged and nibbled on every side, all so shattered with holes and buttoned, they seem more like devils in their clothing and also in their aboging (shoeing) than they be like men.' Well might the old monk grumble, for the shoes had long points which were fastened to the knees of the breeches or small clothes.

"Pins, ribbons and knit stockings came in with Queen Elizabeth, whose wardrobe contained the small matter of 3000 gowns. The Duchess of Edinburgh seems to have emulated the Virgin Queen in the magnificence of her bridal outfit, which required a special steamer for its accommodation. Even our American Princess Nellie, required for her wedding journey twenty-two trunks full of clothes! Among all her dresses probably not one answered the philosophical requirements of dress clothing or the artistic requirements of dress; that in shape it shall follow the outlines of the form, adding to, rather than

concealing the grace of the figure; in color, harmonizing with the complexion and the style of the wearer; in material, rich and unbroken, the effect of falling drapery of folds and the play of light and shade upon them as in rich silks and velvets being utterly lost by superabundant trimming. The only artistic use of a trimming is that which nature makes, on the edges of leaves and feathers—a dash.

### REST.

Multitudes of earth's toiling millions have died while striving to make enough to realize from business, and in a beautiful cottage on their farm to spend the remainder of their days in rest, in having nothing in particular to do. Perhaps one in a million of the hopes does make money enough to enable him to retire to his country-seat, and for a year or two, while he is fixing it up to his notion, all goes on charmingly, but when everything is completed to his mind and he has nothing more to take up his attention, he sits and sleeps and lounges around for a few months longer, falls in to disease and dies; or if he has unusual force of character and power of observation, he notices that both health and happiness are passing from him and tracing this to the true cause of an inactive body and an incooperative mind, he resolves to "sell out" and plunge again into the vortex of business.

Recently an old school-mate—yesterday, graduating in the same class thirty-seven years ago—writes that "both body and mind are worn out; the slightest physical labor exhausts him," and "any effort to think or study or even read, so wears the brain that life is felt as a burden." He withdrew from his professional duties, which he had performed in the place for twenty-five years, with honor to himself, having secured the love and confidence and respect of all who knew him. He gave up his calling for the purpose of obtaining rest, as a means of health.

The number of families is increasing every day, who give up housekeeping as a means of rest from family cares, and resort to that miserable and most unwise mode of life, boarding at a hotel or in some private family, to get more dissatisfied than ever in a few months, meanwhile falling into bad health and bad habits of various kinds.

All these classes of persons fall, miserably fail in their object because they mistake the physiological meaning of the word "rest." Neither body nor brain are safely, truly and happily rested by doing nothing. The only healthful rest, as long as our physical and mental constitution remains as it is, is to be busy. Men of force and industry will everywhere tell you, "It is the hardest thing in the world to do nothing." No mortal man was ever made to be a loafer, to be a miserably drowsy. The true idea of rest is recreation, a making over again, a return to our accustomed vigor; and this is accomplished, not by allowing the machine to come to a stand-still, for inactivity is a rust and ruin to all mechanical contrivances, and death to all physiological structures; the true object of rest is reoperation, and that is best brought about as to the body, by exercising a different set of muscles; and as to the brain by calling into requisition a different set of organs or powers, causing the mind to act upon new objects. A better plan is not to get into the unhealthy conditions named, and they are avoidable by giving two hours daily to the exercise of a different class of muscles or to the investigation and study of objects of comparatively trivial importance and of a wholly different nature. The student should ride on horseback, or cultivate fruits and flowers; the merchant should employ his mind in liberal studies, in active personal and elevating charities, while the over-taxed and worried wife should pay a visit daily to some prudent friend, some cheery neighbor or suffering sister or child;—the main idea of all cases being to spend two or three hours daily in open-air activities wholly different from the ordinary business. —Boston Watchman and Reflector.

### ASPARAGUS FOR RHEUMATISM.

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We have known great benefits result from this process.

When we think that every house might be cheered by intelligence, disinterestedness, and refinement, and then remember how many houses the higher powers and affections of human nature are buried in in tombs, what a darkness gathers over society!

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## Miscellany.

**A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR BUSINESS MEN.**  
 In a notice of the death of John Harper—one of the Harper Brothers—it was said: "After Mr. Harper had left his office for the day and retired to his home on Fifth avenue, he would give up all thought of business matters and would refuse to converse on business affairs." That fact should be painted in white letters on a black background and framed in gilt and hung over the desk of every business man in the land. And over the portals of every business man's home should be the warning to those who would thrust business into that house: "No business transacted here." You cannot throw a stone into a crowded street that you will not hit a man broken in body, if not in mind, early in life, through the wear and tear of business, which has been permitted to follow his every step from morning till night, and even the hours which should be devoted to sleep. This very day, stopping at the Post office, one gentleman could not wait the getting out of the Post office corridor before he must begin to open his mail, while another gentleman was passing from the office and in the street was breaking the envelopes and reading the enclosures. Not even the short walk to their place of business of a pleasant morning was permitted free from business cogitations. Two-thirds of our business men reserve until evening the most taxing part of their day's work, and pass their evenings, even to the small hours, in devising plans for the next day's operations. Of course they break down before they have reached the meridian of their lives, while Harper, who drives business care from him as he turns from his office, devoting the time not necessary for sleep to recreation; and Vanderbilt, who in the evening calls for his game of whist, reach good old ages, sound in body and mind.—*Cleveland Herald.*

## HOODLUMISM.

The fact of the transmission of bad moral qualities in families is becoming evident to those who have of late interested themselves in tracing the history of criminal life. Men of investigation are preparing data in support of this theory. If we are indisposed to fully endorse a belief in the inheritance of bad habits, we have no doubt that the character of our youth is to a great extent modeled by home training, and that parents are responsible for many of the indiscretions of their children. Good manners should be taught at home. Many boys grow up without a just sense of their duty to persons of advanced age. They are naturally coarse, saucy, conceited and nervously irritable, and vicious under restraint or mild government. These traits, the result of parental neglect or of association, exist among the boys of California, to the annoyance of good citizens, the shame of parents, and they fasten upon the boys the opprobrious name of hoodlum. While some wholesome municipal law is contemplated for the suppression of the outrages to which peaceable people have been subjected here, it would be proper for us to raise the enquiry if something cannot be done for the benefit of our wild, nervous and resolute boys. They need employment; idleness is ruinous to them. To direct their energies in proper channels, they must be permitted to learn trades or sent out on the farms to learn agricultural pursuits. In this way their bodies and minds would acquire all the necessary strength and wisdom to make them serviceable to their country, and a source of comfort to their parents in their declining years. Give the boys a chance. Employ them instead of Chinamen. Let them learn to cultivate the soil, to study its qualities, and to become adepts at farming. Sheep and stock raising is another business in which there is much to learn. Those having mechanical inclinations should have opportunities given them to work in the shop. Their training in all branches should be thorough and perfect, their ambition to master a trade should be fostered and stimulated, and we are assured, if this policy is pursued, that the State, in the future, will reap the advantages flowing from it.—*San Benito Advance*, May 15th.

## WASHING DAY.

Lo, Monday is the "washing-day,"  
 As all good housewives know,  
 Memorials of dinners baked  
 And clothes as white as snow;  
 And Tuesday is the "ironing day,"  
 'Mid cold or fog or heat;  
 And Wednesday is the "sewing day,"  
 To see the clothes are neat;  
 And Thursday is a leisure day,  
 And Friday, brooms begin  
 To sweep away the household dirt,  
 For Sunday's ushered in,  
 And Saturday is "baking day,"  
 Pies, puddings, cakes and bread,  
 And then, the weary week is done  
 And we—may go to bed!

—Graphic.

## SPECIAL NOTICES—BILLS SENT OUT.

We desire to make some very important and continuous improvements in our Office and our Journal and to furnish *New Ones* and other embellishments; to that end we send out Bills to those indebted to this Office, and we trust those who receive them will not only promptly remit, but do so cheerfully, in order to aid a Journal that has labored earnestly for their best interest for over Twenty one Years.

We look for a ready compliance with this earnest request, so that we may make pleasant comments on our Records from those whose names we have so often written. We shall duly remember all such as we have an opportunity.  
 We hope also that our friends will give us their assistance, and send us a few *New Names* from among their friends, as subscribers, such kindness we shall always duly appreciate.

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These Matches are as perfect as any that are or can be made—are manufactured from the best seasoned and kiln dried sugar pine (a wood superior for the purpose to any other, and only found upon the Pacific Coast), and only the best and purest chemicals are used—they are full sized, fully stamped, and without objection of any kind, and are packed in boxes and packages of the same style and quantity as the Swift's and Country Parlor Match.

They will be introduced to consumers through the medium of the Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers of San Francisco, and for that purpose their orders will be personally solicited by the well known commercial broker, Mr. B. B. GORE, of No. 318 Front Street, who will also make special rates to buyers for Japan, China, Australia, Sandwich Islands, and Southern Pacific Ports, which markets they will be prepared to supply both with the "Parlor" and English style Safety Matches.

Their Britonians and Safety Matches, of usual superior quality, equal to any manufactured, they are also offering in the same manner to the Trade, at as low rates as any of the local manufacturers, and are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

They appeal with full confidence for the support and patronage of a patriotic and discriminating public to "encourage Home Industry," particularly when they get superior goods, and at less cost than they have been paying for the imported article.

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These Pumps have now been before the Public for the last 15 years, and have been most highly approved in all parts of this State where they worked with perfect satisfaction.

Three Pumps has a remarkable power of lifting water from a great depth, even raising 1 foot 150 to 170 feet in depth with great ease and success. This Pump works easier, will last longer, and do more work than any Pump known.

For deep wells it is the cheapest, most durable, and most economical Pump now before the public. There are now Pumps of this kind from this manufactory that have been in use for ten years, without costing one dollar for repairs.

The Patent Right of this Pump has just been renewed for seven years.

This Pump need only to be seen and examined to please every purchaser, and for this proof it is enclosed the public are invited to call and see it at the Manufactory.

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## SHELL FISH,

Stalls Nos. 40, 41, and 42 California Market

Entrance on California Street

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels and Restaurants supplied at short notice. Oysters Cooked and Served from 6 A.M. to 12 P.M. every day.

329

## MANNING'S

## OYSTER CROTT.

428 Pine Street, below Kearney,

SAN FRANCISCO

INVENTOR OF THE PAN ROAST, ROMAN STEW AND CREOLE COFFEE.

NAPOLEON ICE CREAM.

Eastern and California Oysters in bottles, supplied to Families 42.1 and sent to all parts of the City Free of Charge

42.1

WHO MAKES SORAP BOOKS.

"The said" in the making of Books there is no end," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making Sorap Books, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of Old Newspapers for Sale that we can furnish just the right material for Sorap Books, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 22 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; with select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds. In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age also Stories, Anecdotes, etc.; all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of \$2.50 to \$3.00 per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

FARMER OFFICE.

NAPA HOTEL,

COR. MAIN AND FIRST STREETS.

NAPA CITY.

The above House offers special accommodations to families. The table is always supplied with the best in the market; fish, fruits and game in their seasons.

FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE,

Where I keep for the accommodation of guests the fastest horses and the finest buggies in the city.

Gentle Saddle Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen

Orders left at the Hotel promptly attended to.

JOHN S. HOGAN,

37-19 PROPRIETOR.

## MAIN &amp; WINCHESTER

## SADDLERY

## WARE,

Have on hand the finest and best Assortment of  
 HARNESS WHIPS,  
 SADDLES LEATHERS,  
 COLLARS, BLANKETS,  
 SADDLE TREES, ROBES,  
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ever offered on the Pacific Coast. We particularly call the attention of the country trade to our extensive assortment of Harness adapted for Farming and Teaming use, and also to the Collars of our own manufacture, which we guarantee Superior to any other Collars manufactured.

We are prepared to supply the trade, with any goods in our line at the very lowest prices for Cash or approved credit.

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39.17

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At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast.

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3-1

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## Combination Attachment

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## ALL SEWING MACHINES!

## RECEIVED THE

## Grand Prize Medal.

At the American Institute Fair, New York, 1873

New Jersey State Fair, 1873.

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Sews and Seams without Basting.

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prepares and puts a double or single fold on the edge of band, and places a fold on any seam without Basting.

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seams the width most desirable and smoothly over seams in all materials.

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blends with brand and with cut binding, and binds scallops or points, on all the machines, better than any other blunder

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prepares and applies a French Hem with great celerity and accuracy.

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makes the celebrated and Fashionable Milliners' and Dress Makers' Folds in one color, and also in two colors.

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AGENTS WANTED!

40.18

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## Raise Bees and Make Money.

This opportunity is a rare one, as the man can have the use of the 100 acres of land o cultivate, and have the crop for his own at a nominal sum, save the Honey business, that to be a joint concern, the owner will put in equal capital for the Bee Business.

Dwelling on the premises, never failing water plenty of wood, a delightful climate, with the best soil. This is a chance rarely found.

Apply to

EDITOR FARMER.

41.1

## BIG TREES.

Those who desire to procure Fresh Seed of the BIG TREES of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, or Europe, can have this Seed in neat packages of \$1 each. Apply at

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## THE

## CALIFORNIA FARMER.

THE TWENTY SECOND YEAR of the FARMER commences with this issue and we invite our friends to send us their names and Four Dollars and we will send them the FARMER with a Complimentary Package of Seeds for one year. This is the Best and Cheapest Journal on the Coast. We trust we shall have a liberal addition to our Subscription List, for our New Volumes as a cheering stimulus in our long continued labors for Agriculture, now the Twenty Second Year.

## The Pioneer Herald

## OF AGRICULTURE,

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PERMANENT AGENTS ON FIRST PAGE.

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## BY CITY CARRIERS.

## Warren &amp; Co., Sole Proprietors.

## COL. WARREN, Sole Editor.

## Dime Savings Bank,

646 MONTGOMERY STREET.

## REPORT FOR MARCH, 1874.—NUMBER OF

Depositors from July, 1873, to February 28th, 74; in March, 1874. Total in nine months, 847.

Cash surplus, 30 per cent. over all liabilities.

Deposits in gold, silver or currency, from One Dime to \$1000, payable on demand (without notice) draws 4 per cent in credit. Term deposits, 13 per cent.

No entry fee or charge for bank book.

W. H. THOMPSON, President.

J. CROCKER, Secretary.

40 22

## A Young Man from the Country.

A Young Man from the Country, of good Education and correct habits, can find a good situation, and a permanent one, by addressing a note to this office. Age 14 to years.

He must be free from the common vices of Tobacco, Strong Drink and Bad Language. Application to be made by Letter as a good writer and quick at figures is important in the qualifications.

No one need apply that cannot fill this requisition.

## Pure Italian Bees.

Several Swarms of Pure Italian Bees, (very full hives) in the best order in Patent Hives, can be had with full directions for their management.

Apply to Editor FARMER.







# THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XLIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1875.

NUMBER 14.

### The California Farmer.

#### Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—No. 320 Clay St. (up stairs) below Battery  
SAN FRANCISCO.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.  
All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to WARREN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

### Agricultural Teachings.

BARON LIEBIG.

Since the much-lamented death of the celebrated German chemist, the details of his life have been treated in a great number of essays and articles published in the most influential organs of the press, both of Europe and America, by well-informed and competent authors. Therefore, a somewhat closer consideration of Liebig's influence upon agriculture and physiology will perhaps command a larger and broader interest than the repetition of mere biographical notes. One point ought never to be forgotten, whenever Liebig's efforts and achievements are being judged—the difficulties he had to overcome, when preparing himself for his later brilliant career were by far more serious than is now generally believed. Only in consequence of his patient and persevering investigations, and that of other distinguished scholars, the science of nature and the instruction therein have raised to their present high standard, and made easy accessible; while forty or fifty years ago, young men of high genius and noble aspirations were literally depressed and crushed by the insufficiency of physical and chemical instruction. Liebig himself had to suffer greatly, and often spoke with bitterness of his youth and youthful shortcomings.

In the year 1840, Justus von Liebig first began to investigate the secrets of vegetable and animal life. Fortunately for the result of his researches, he had then already attained high fame as a scientific author and university teacher; nay, even at that time, as far as the science of chemistry is concerned, he already outshone all others, except the widely celebrated Berzelius.

The school for chemistry and the chemical laboratory founded by him in Griesbach had carried his reputation to every civilized country, and eager pupils, among them a great many young Americans, were continually streaming to it from all parts of the globe. So his voice could not easily remain unheard, and the new doctrines concerning agricultural chemistry which he proclaimed, quickly spread throughout the learned world, as well as the public in general. The same discoveries made by a young and unknown professor, might perhaps, in spite of their intrinsic value, have been lost in oblivion, or at least have made their own way slowly, and thus been by far less beneficial to humanity.

The essence of Liebig's researches on vegetable life, may be characterized in a few words; he was the first to discover the intimate connection between the plants and the mineral ingredients of the soil, and to work out this discovery into a clear and scientific system. It is true many years before Liebig, even in very remote ages, certain minerals, as gypsum, calcined bones, etc., were employed for manures. But this was a mere empirical operation, and no one ever thought of proclaiming the theoretical and scientific necessity of restoring the mineral ingredients carried off in the crops from the soil. The people merely placed gypsum, ashes, or bones, on their fields because they had seen good results; but, as to the real cause of their favorable influences upon the fertility of the soil, this was a perfect mystery, and remained thus, so long as the chemists and physiologists of the period inclined to consider the minerals and the small percentage of ashes contained in the majority of plants, as a fortuitous combination, and thought them nearer to ideal perfection the smaller their percentage of ashes was found to be.

Previous to Liebig's discoveries, the word

"ashes" designated a mere elementary conception; every thing which is left after the burning of wood, coals, or any vegetable matter, was called ashes, and any residue of the kind was considered to be alike in substance and composition.

That all these "ashes" are totally different from each other, and nearly as different as the plants themselves from which they are derived, was first discovered and proved by Justus von Liebig; and this discovery, to which he was led by a series of most ingenious, but also most laborious experiments, became the chief source of his fame and glory.

Under Liebig's direction, a patient and vigorous staff of assistants made countless experiments in nearly every accessible part of the globe, and analyzed with the utmost care the ashes of many thousand different plants. The unanimous result of their investigation proved, to a certainty, the natural coherence between vegetable life and inorganic matter; they showed that every plant of the same kind, whatever may be the substance and composition of its soil, receives the same mineral ingredients into its frame, and cannot live and grow in a place which is entirely devoid of the minerals necessary to its existence. To cite but one example, the tobacco plant chiefly withdraws lime from the earth, under every zone and in every climate; its cultivation, in a soil absolutely deprived of that mineral, is simply impossible, however liberally the other conditions of its existence may be provided for.

These results plainly showing the error which former ages had committed when neglecting and denying the importance of mineral ingredients in vegetable substances, naturally led to a division of plants into several classes, each of which received the name of its principal mineral ingredient; regardless of botanical denominations, they were divided into a few simple classes, according to their predominant contents of lime, salt, silicic acid, etc.

Thus Liebig's doctrine concerning the influence of mineral matter upon vegetable life was firmly established, and nothing seemed easier than to carry it into practical execution. It was no longer unknown what mineral ingredients every plant draws from the soil; nothing else seemed necessary than to convey them in sufficient quantity to the fields, in order to obtain a boundless and never ceasing fertility. Here we touch upon a fatal moment in the great chemist's life.

Perhaps it would have been better, if Liebig simply had offered his priceless discovery to the practical agriculturists, and had allowed the farmers to have put his theory into practice themselves, instead of devoting his own exertions to that task. Probably his doctrine would then have made its way sooner and more easily, and at any rate a long series of troubles, delusions, vexations, and hostile attacks of all kinds would have been spared to the discoverer.

But the vivacity of his genius allowed him not to restrain himself to mere theoretical investigations; on the contrary, he devoted himself with all the energy of his powerful mind to the task of popularizing and of carrying them into practical execution.

The opposition and resistance he had to encounter were extraordinary.

It is no agreeable task to speak of the causes of this strange fact; for it must be confessed, that both parties, the enthusiastic preachers of the new doctrine as well as agriculturists, had their part in it. First of all, the deluged instruction of the latter, their ignorance and absolute want of any thing like physical or chemical science, were great obstacles; they did not, and could not understand the technical language in which the new doctrine was preached to them. And then, on the other side, the immoderate zeal of the innovators did much harm; their violent abuse of the farmers' and land-owners ignorance, narrow-mindedness, and obstinacy, produced ill-feeling among the latter, and increased their prejudices. Liebig himself was less guilty than any other of such deplorable mistakes, but his disciples often passed the proper limits in the exercise of their benevolent zeal; the author himself, having been one of Liebig's first and most convinced pupils, confesses to have done so.

But all these obstacles—the ignorance of the public, and the occasional mistakes on the part of Liebig's adherents—cannot suffice to explain the persevering opposition which the new agricultural system encountered for so many years, and which even now has not yet completely subsided. The chief obstacle to its speedy and universal adoption lay in its striking and quite unexpected practical inefficiency.

(To be Continued)

There is a good reason why people should be humane—why they should be merciful—and that is, it makes men better; it makes them nobler; it makes them truer; it makes them more in earnest in the good they do, and every human being ought to be capable of doing some good.—  
Wayne Horry.

### American Pomological Society.

OLD MEET, 1875.

#### FIFTEENTH SESSION.

Whereas, The American Pomological Society has accepted the invitation of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, to hold its next Biennial Session in the City of Chicago, in 1875:—

Therefore, in conformity with said acceptance, the undersigned give notice that the Fifteenth Session of this National Association will be held in Chicago, commencing Wednesday, September Eighth, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing for three days.

All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural, and other kindred associations, in the United States and British Provinces, are invited to send delegations as large as they deem expedient, and all persons interested in the cultivation of fruits, are invited to be present and take seats in the Convention.

The coming session will be especially interesting, from its location in the centre of the great fruit-growing region of the West, and, it is believed, will be one of the most important and useful that the Society has ever held. On this occasion there will be brought together the best cultivators and fruit of our widely extended country, when may be examined and compared the fruits, not only of the cooler climes of the North, but of the South, the West, and the Pacific Slope. It is therefore very desirable that every State, Territory and Province of North America should be fully and ably represented in this Convention, thereby promoting the advancement of one of the great resources of our national wealth,—the extension and perpetuation of the amicable and social relations which have heretofore existed among the members of Society,—and the diffusion throughout of our deliberations, for the benefit of our constantly expanding territory.

It is confidently hoped that there will be a full attendance of Delegates from all quarters of our country, thereby stimulating more extensive cultivation, by the concentrated information and experience of cultivators, and aiding the Society in perfecting its Catalogue of Fruits. This Catalogue includes fifty States and Territories, most of which have their columns filled with a great amount of information as to the fruit adapted for culture in the respective localities. Many of these are yet incomplete, and it is the object of the Society, from year to year, to fill the blanks, and bring its Catalogue nearer to perfection. To accomplish this object as fully as possible, the Chairman of the General Fruit Committee, E. Barry, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., will send out the usual circulars of enquiry, and it is desirable that these enquiries should be answered at an early day. The various State and Local Committees are urged to respond to the circulars as soon as practicable.

When we reflect on the vast importance of the great industrial interest of fruit culture, not only in a pecuniary, but sanitary point of view,—when we consider the new territories constantly opening for occupation, all of which are to be supplied with their appropriate varieties of fruit, and that upon this National Society, in a great measure, devolves the duty of ascertaining and promulgating what are adapted to each locality, we feel justified in urging upon the Local Committees of every State and District, who are the means through which the desired information must be collected, the importance of an early and thorough discharge of that duty, by a prompt response to the circular of the Chairman of the General Fruit Committee.

The Society having already, at its last session, accepted the invitation to participate in the International Exhibition at the Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia, in 1876, it becomes necessary at the approaching meeting, to make all requisite preparation to carry out the arrangements for that occasion, in a manner which shall be alike honorable to the nation and useful to the great industrial interests which our Society represents.

Arrangements will be made with Hotels, and as far as possible with the various railroad lines terminating in Chicago, for a reduction of fare. Whenever possible, it would be best that such arrangements should be made by the various delegations, with roads to their localities, as rather made by Chicago roads will apply only to their lines.

Members, Delegates, and Societies are requested to contribute collections of the Fruits of their respective districts, and to communicate in regard to them whatever may aid in promoting the objects of the Society and the science of American Pomology. Each contributor is requested to prepare a complete list of his collection, and to present the same with his fruits, that a report of all the varieties entered may be submitted to the meeting as early as practicable. By vote of the Society no money premiums will be offered, but a limited number of Wilder Medals will be awarded to meritorious objects.

At the same time and place with the Pomological Society's Exhibition of Fruits, the Illinois Horticultural Society will hold a Grand Exhibition of Plants, Flowers, and other products of Horticulture, by which an increased interest will be given to the occasion.

Packages of Fruits, with the names of the contributors, may be addressed as follows: "AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY," care of O. B. GALUSHA, Chicago.

All persons desirous of becoming members, can remit the fee to THOMAS B. JAMES, Esq., Treasurer, Cambridge, Mass. Life Membership, Twenty Dollars; Biennial, Four Dollars. Life Members will be supplied with back numbers of the proceedings of the Society as far as possible.

MARSHALL F. WILDER, President,

Boston, Mass.;  
W. O. FLAGG, Secretary, Meru, Ill.

### THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

FINE ARTS.

The works of Fine Art will be arranged in a building especially erected for the purpose. The structure is in the modern Renaissance style and is built of granite, iron, brick, and glass, being thoroughly fire-proof, and adapted in every respect to all the requirements of this department. The interior arrangements have been designed with the view of affording unusual and superior facilities for the proper display and safety of all works of art.

This building will remain as a permanent memorial of the Exhibition.

#### SPECIAL REGULATIONS.

First—The Exhibition will be opened on the 10th of May, 1876, and closed on the 10th day of November following.

Second—Works of Art will be admitted for exhibition, whether previously exhibited or not.

Third—Applications for space and negotiations relative thereto, must be conducted with the Commission of the country of which the applicant is a citizen.

Fourth—No charge will be made for space.

Fifth—The admission of foreign works of Art to the Exhibition, except those referred to in Article IX, will be left to the Commissions appointed by the respective governments.

Sixth—Foreign packages for this department must be marked "Art Department," and addressed to the Commission for (name of country), International Exhibition, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Seventh—The works of foreign artists will be placed in the care of the Commission of the country to which they belong.

Eighth—Works of foreign artists, belonging to residents of the United States, will be admitted on the approval of the Committee of Selection, for exhibition in a special gallery.

Ninth—Foreign Commissions will transmit to the Director-General prior to March 1st, 1876, information concerning the works of Art to be exhibited by their citizens that may be necessary for the preparation of the official catalogue.

Tenth—The installation of works of Art admitted to the Exhibition will be under the supervision of the Commissions of the country to which they belong.

Eleventh—All works of Art must be of a high order of merit, and those produced by citizens of the United States will be admitted to the Exhibition only on the approval of the Committee of Selection.

Twelfth—Packages forwarded by exhibitors in the United States, for admission to this department, must be marked "Art Department, International Exhibition, Philadelphia." There must be also attached to the outside and inside of each package a label giving the name and address of the exhibitor and the title and number of articles in the package.

Thirteenth—All pictures, whether round or oval should be placed in square frames. Excessive breadth in frames or projecting mouldings should be avoided. Shadow boxes will not be allowed to project more than one inch beyond the frame. Glass over oil paintings will not be permitted.

Fourteenth—Works of Art intended for sale will be so designated in the official catalogue.

Fifteenth—All works of Art must be in Philadelphia prior to April 1st, 1876; and after having been admitted under the rules, shall not be removed before the close of the Exhibition.

Sixteenth—Each person presenting works of Art for admission thereby agrees to comply with the special rules established for this department and the general rules for the government of the Exhibition.

A. T. GOSHORN, Director-General,  
JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

#### NEW CHINA STEAMERS.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP SERVICE.—Vice-President Huntington of the Central Pacific Railroad, says that the Oceanic, the first steamer of the new Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, will arrive at her destination about June 1st. The Oceanic will be followed at intervals of twenty days by the two other steamers, which will form the fleet of the Company at present. The intention of the promoters of the Company is to have all the vessels of the Company in active service on the Pacific in time to move the new tea crop. Each vessel will carry about 4,500 tons of freight, nearly all of which will go over the Pacific Railroad. The line will be managed as economically as possible, and, to quote Mr. Huntington's words: "Will be managed to make honestly, as much money as possible for the stockholders." The steamers will run on alternate trips with those of the Pacific Mail, the latter vessels making a monthly subsidy trip, and the Occidental steamers also running monthly, the two lines affording semi-monthly communication between San Francisco, China and Japan.—New York Tribune, April 6th.

A young Japanese student, one of several who have studied at the Channing Hall School, Boston, took a prize at its last annual exhibition, last week. He stands sixth in mathematics, in the most brilliant class the school has ever had, and third in English poetry. His teacher also commended in the highest terms for his excellence of deportment, and his moral character.

### WEST BRO'S VINEYARDS STOCKTON.

When at Stockton, some three weeks or more since, we called at the Wine Depot of this well known firm, and from them received a full detail of their success as Vineyardists and Wine Manufacturers.

The Vineyard is known as the "El Pino," or "Pine Grove Vineyard," as it is situated in, or surrounded by a Pine Grove. The Vineyard was commenced in 1851, and has been a continued success.

At the present time there is one hundred acres of vines, of these, 40 acres are the Mission Grape, the other 60 acres, are the very finest foreign varieties, all the choicest, 17 acres being of the white Frontinas, the choicest variety for sparkling champagne.

In the year of '73, the vineyard made 22,500 gallons choice wines, in '74, the vineyard gave 32,500 gallons, a gain of 10,000 gallons in one year.

In 1875, the present year, the Vineyard is expected to yield 40,000 gallons, and each year the wine is better, as experience in the culture, and making the wines, result in great improvement.

In addition to the wines made, there was shipped last year, from 100 to 150 boxes grapes per day—these being choice table grapes, brought good prices.

Mr. West gave us the history of this famous little patch of Mission Grape—the square had 1,710 vines all open to examination, these 1,710 vines, gave the enormous crop of Eighty Tons, and two hundred pounds, or 180,200 pounds.

Mr. West believes the Mission Grape the best and largest bearer. Mr. West has a fine vineyard, his Mission Grapes are now fifteen years old, being great and continuous bearers, and Mr. West informed us, that he believed no other crop would pay as well as the "Mission Grape," when properly grown and properly pruned—the whole expense per acre is \$7, and if the right position can be had, it would be a profitable business growing Mission Grapes at \$10 per ton—although grapes have rarely sold less than \$15 per ton. Twelve tons per acre would thus give \$180 per acre, and Mr. West says, better than growing grain or any other crop.

Messrs. West's have become noted for very excellent wines. We had an opportunity to see and examine the qualities of their wines—the Port was very superior—made from the Mission and Zinfandel Grapes, in equal parts.

The fine Sherry of Messrs. West's is made from the Mission only. The flavor of the wines says Mr. W. is always affected by the soil and climate.

Messrs. West Bro's Vineyard has 20 acres of Black Plums—a superb grape for the table; 10 acres also, of the Reising. Last year Mr. W. exhibited one bunch of the Damascus Grape, weighing four and a half pounds. Messrs. West's wine always commands the highest price in the market.

The price of the West wines are, viz: Muscatelle, and Frontinas 1 to 2 years, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per gallon.

Fine Sherry of '88, in glass per case, — \$10.00

Fine Sherry of '88, per gallon — — — — — 3.00

The excellent character of these wines, show good soil and good culture—thus good prices.

We are glad to note the success of their manufactures, and we return them thanks for courtesies shown us.

#### MATCH MAKING.

All kinds of match making is not done in Heaven. Even though they are made in the "Drawing Room" or the "Parlor." Many of that kind of matches do not keep fire long, as our "Divorce Courts" show.

There is, however, a "New Invention," known as the "PANTON MATCH," that will strike fire quickly, and hold fire too, and it supersedes all the matches at which we have hitherto, because it has proved to be of great utility, taking many families out of darkness into light, and safety too.

This valuable match to which we have alluded, is known as the Superior PANTON MATCH, manufactured by Messrs. B. Benda & Co., corner of Eleventh and Harrison Sts., in this city, and now esteemed over our State as the best match yet manufactured.

These matches have won a great popularity, and are now sent abroad largely, even to foreign countries, and are now ordered extensively by our merchants all over our State, and over the Coast, and always giving the very highest satisfaction, and when after trial for the first time, orders are often doubled. They are also a safety match, as well as the most reliable and best match yet offered in our State.

M. S. M. PENTTENGILL & Co., 10 State Street Boston 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring subscribers for THE CALIFORNIA FARMER in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising in our journal.









## Porticulture.

### THE GERANIUM IN VARIETY.

**PLANTING.**—An extensive, varied and interesting family of plants of great value for pot culture and bedding; indeed, in such a degree, that a nice flower and window garden might be sustained by employing no other plants than those included in the genus. Their requirements throughout are of the most simple kind, and there is scarcely such thing as failure in realizing satisfaction from cultivating them, even by inexperienced amateurs. All the varieties of the several selections strike root readily from cuttings. August and September are suitable months for propagating, as an abundance of growth is then available, and cuttings struck at this season will make strong plants for next year's use. They will also, each, afford several young cuttings during the Winter for propagation. Young plants make such rapid growth that it is better to provide plenty of new stock each Fall and Winter for bedding in the Spring, and also for pot culture to the exclusion of old plants. A light place, where air can be introduced to them, is most suitable for their Winter quarters. Old plants can easily be kept over in a warm cold-pit or light cellar which is not too damp.

[These are general directions for the cold Eastern States, but here in California, the "Garden of the World," we have no Winter. Geraniums grow like little trees in the open air, and cuttings can be made at all times in the year.—Ed. F.]

**ZONAL, SCARLET, OR HORSESHOE GERANIUMS.**—This is perhaps the best known class in cultivation, being easily grown, afford a large variety of colors, and different habits. As bedding plants they are unequalled, being rapid growers and are remarkably free flowering. Scarcely a more pleasing or yet more simple disposal of plants can be effected than to mass the scarlet varieties a foot or eighteen inches apart, according to size, in a bed upon the lawn, to be viewed from a distance, as from a walk, or a favorite window in the living room. For brilliancy the varieties Gen. Grant and Queen of the West are the best, being strong growers and immense bloomers. All during the season many large dazzling heads of bloom will be conspicuous over the green, compact mass of leaves, affording a continual, never-fading view for months, which, for attractiveness, cannot be fully approached by any other plants in cultivation, similarly arranged. The number of plants employed, or the size of the bed, has less to do with its general effectiveness, than that only one variety be planted, and that of plants nearly uniform in size. Varieties of other colors are quite as suitable for bedding in masses; my advice to amateurs, however, is, to make their first choice of the above-named varieties for this purpose, leaving other colors for subsequent plantings, unless it is desired to plant a compound bed with Geraniums, each part with a distinctly colored variety.

**DOUBLE GERANIUMS.**—The Double Geraniums have been in cultivation for only a few years comparatively, but at the present time they include numerous desirable colors, even to pure white, with the introduction of Alice Sisley. Their general growing habit and appearance is similar to the common Zonal or Scarlet Geraniums, except that they have larger leaves on an average, and are sometimes stronger in their growth, while the plants are equally valuable, whether employed for bedding or for growing in pots, but of course they are finer and more desirable for the latter purpose than the single kinds, because the flowers embrace the same distinct colors, are of fine texture as perfectly double as a Rose, and are produced in the greatest profusion under ordinary treatment. The soil for them should not be as rich as for single Geraniums, as their growth, which is always inclined to be free, would become too rank, and less flowers would be the result.

**Alice Sisley.** This is a long-desired acquisition, being a pure white, double Geranium of good, healthy and free-flowering habit. Still we must enjoy the florists while they are young, because, although perfectly white, they do not remain so for more than a few days, after which they assume a pinkish tint. I trust this variety is the forerunner of others, whose color will continue white, like the single varieties. *Attendency*, light rose; vigorous. *Double Andrew Henderson*, dark scarlet of all double varieties yet introduced; flowers of excellent shape, imbricated and of immense size; habit of the plant compact and neat; free-flowering, beautiful and distinct. *Blue Lemoine*, fine tines and pipe; color light orange scarlet, very attractive. *Jeune de St. Maur*, bright vermilion. *Madame Lemoine*, the color of this variety is a beautiful rose of the most pleasing shade and is admired by every one; a free bloomer, fine truss and form; good healthy grower, and in every way a first class plant. *Princess Teck*, a variety producing very large, bright scarlet flowers; perfectly double and beautiful; very excellent and desirable in every collection. *Triumph*, rich shade of scarlet. *Triumph de Lorraine*, bright cherry carnation. *Wm. Fraser*, a scarlet flowering, dwarf variety.

**HYBRID GERANIUMS (Pelatum).**—In this beautiful division we are giving habits of drooping and climbing character, adapting them admirably for planting at the edges of vases and baskets

for drooping over or for training to trellises in pot culture. The foliage in nearly all the varieties is variegated, and of peculiar waxy texture, possessing mostly the ivy-leaf shape. The flowers are produced in abundance and show to delightful advantage, owing to the habit of the plant. An interesting plant for bedding, as they grow freely and creep beautifully if not supported.

**Bridal Wreath**, fine, large trusses of pure white flowers; very distinct. **Duke of Edinburgh**, a new, large leaved variety. **Floribunda**, bright, glossy green, narrow zone, clearly variegated in creamy white and green; pink flowers. **Dolly Wreath**, deep and ragged golden white margin; light green centre. **Ellephant**, deep pea green, with margin of white; very beautiful; this excellent variety should be in every collection; will be certain to please. **Princess Alexandria**, beautiful pure white flowers. **Remarkable**, a remarkably distinct variety of a more decidedly climbing habit than any of the preceding varieties; leaves marked with a dark Veau d'oeil ivy-shaped zone, and flower truss is of a rich warm rose-colored bloom; well adapted for pot culture and training to a trellis or conservatory pillar and for Summer decoration in balconies.

**TANCOLOR, GOLD AND SILVER-EDGED GERANIUMS.**—As their names imply, the chief merit of this section consists in the distinctly edged and variegated foliage, although, without any exception, they produce fine flowers. Well grown specimens as pot plants are exceedingly unique for decorating the parlor or conservatory, but they should have a position as near the glass as possible, as the colors will be more clearly defined for being thus treated. The different varieties are useful for planting on ribbon beds to contrast with Colours, Achilleas, etc., or for edging to beds of Scarlet Geraniums; are also valuable for planting in baskets and vases.

**Attraction**, leaves striped and edged with silver, broode zone; flowers scarlet. **Asplenium**, the new silver-edged Geranium, quite similar to Mount of Snow, except that the flowers are pure white. **Beauty of Caulderdale**, yellowish green ground, fine dark zone; flowers scarlet. **Black Hawk**, immense broode band on light green; scarlet. **Crysal Palace Gem**, golden foliage, with green diverging in marks from the center. **Cloth of Gold**, foliage golden yellow, with dark green markings in scarlet flowers. **Flower of Spring**, a beautiful plant; leaves edged with straw-tinted white; a free-growing variety, excellent either for pot or basket culture, or for bedding. **Golden Flutes**, clear yellow leaves, lined green; **Golden Pheasant**, margin golden yellow, fine zone; scarlet. **Italia Unita**, sulphur white margin, with a dark zone on the notched-like intersections of green and white, being on the green a dark maroon color, on the white a rose and a delicate pink; scarlet flowers. **Lady Catherine**, finely marked foliage, much like Mrs. Pollock. **Mount of Snow**, pure white-margined foliage; scarlet flowers; strong grower; this is one of the best and most desirable varieties of this class. **Mrs. Pollock**, one of the most beautiful of the tri colors; leaves colored with deep green, light green, crimson broode and clear yellow; flowers deep scarlet. **Natness**, greenish yellow, with broad chocolate band; cherry pink. **Rose Queen**, margined white, distinct zone on green disc. **Silver Pheasant**, leaves margined with lined white; compact grower.

**HYBRID PARFUMED GERANIUMS.**—This class comprises but a limited number of varieties, their characteristics in most kinds being fragrance of leaves, with marked flowers, in the style of Pelargonium, but of smaller size. Flower more or less continually throughout the season.

**SCENTED AND CUT-LEAVED GERANIUMS.**—The Geranium family affords in this delightful section a remarkable diversity of sweet-smelling odors in their foliage, resembling fruit, etc., which is not common with any other family of plants to anything like a similar extent. The *Rose*, *Apple*, *Lemon* and *Peppermint* are sufficiently distinct in fragrance that no imagination or fancy is required to detect the resemblance to the natural fruits, etc., from which they suggestively derive their names. The *Nutmeg* fragrance in the variety so called is not quite so apparent; neither is that of the *Citron* and *Pennyroyal*, yet these each possess quite a distinct fragrance which is agreeable and desirable for variety. The *Oak-leaved* variety resembles the oak leaf in shape; has clearly defined variegations and bears attractive pink flowers with brilliant dark spots on the petals. *Fernfolia* is a beautiful variety with very thin, finely cut leaves of fern-like texture and of a transparent green color, which renders it a real novelty. *Skeleton-leaved* is a very attractive variety with foliage of real skeleton-like appearance; that is to say, the leaves are singularly cut, the fleshy material lying along both sides of the framework ribs of the leaf, less than one eighth of an inch in width in any part. *Dr. Livingston* somewhat resembles skeleton-leaved. *Lady Plymouth*, besides possessing fragrance, is similar in form of the foliage to the Rose, with distinct edges and variegations of white throughout. This is a beautiful variety for pot culture or for bedding out. *Shrubland Pet* is a free-growing variety with a sweet fragrance somewhat resembling Rose; it grows rapidly when bedded, assuming a height of eighteen inches, and bears constantly in Summer, hundreds of rich, crimson flowers. *Little Pet* is a dwarf grower and prostrate bloomer, with deep green foliage resembling the Rose in form; very desirable as a pot or summer bedding plant.

All the scented and cut-leaved Geraniums are valuable as pot plants, as they are not dependant upon bloom to make them attractive, although nearly all bear flowers freely, and some are really very desirable for their flowers alone. Their value as bedding plants seems not to be justly appreciated by cultivators. They are without exception rapid, handsome growers, and become in a short time after bedding exceedingly beautiful. All the varieties propagate readily from cuttings, except the Apple, which is raised from seed.

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

### COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF LECTURES.

The Regents of the University have arranged for the delivery of Courses of Lectures on Agriculture during the current year of instruction (1874-5), in addition to the courses on Geology, Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, Chemistry, etc., which are regularly given by the permanent professors of the University. The persons below named have been invited to lecture on the following subjects.

These subjects are given before the College of Agriculture, but are open to all persons who desire to attend them, whether members of the University or not. At a future time, other courses of lectures will be announced; among them, a course by W. S. Clark, LL.D., President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, and a course by Prof. B. S. Morse, A. M., of the Peabody Institute, Salem, Mass.

I. On the Analysis of Soils.—By Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard, Ph. D., of the University of Michigan.

II. On the Chemistry of Household Life.—By Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard, Ph. D., of the University of Michigan.

III. On Economic Botany: or the Plants which are Useful and Harmful to Human Industry.—By Prof. O. B. Bessey, M. S., of the Iowa Agricultural College.

IV. On the Improvement of Varieties in Plants and Animals.—By Prof. O. B. Bessey, M. S., of the Iowa Agricultural College.

V. On Stock Breeding.—By Prof. W. H. Brower, A. M., Botanist of the California Geological Survey, and Professor of Agriculture in the Sheffield Scientific School.

VI. A miscellaneous course of subjects pertaining to Agriculture.

The following Gentlemen have been invited to lecture:

On Insects Injurious to Vegetation.—By Henry Edwards, Esq., San Francisco.

On Forestry.—By Professor H. N. Bolander, Sacramento.

On Orange Culture.—By Dr. J. S. Stronach, Martinez.

On Wheat.—By Horace Davis, Esq., San Francisco.

On Local Field Botany.—By Dr. W. P. Gibbons, Alameda, and Dr. A. Kellogg, San Francisco.

On Cotton Culture.—By J. W. A. Wright, M. A.

On the History of California Agriculture, by W. B. Ewer, M. A., San Francisco.

On Lower Forms of Vegetable Life.—By Dr. H. W. Harkness, San Francisco.

On the Eucalyptus Tree.—By Mr. R. R. O. Stearns, Berkeley.

## SEED WAREHOUSE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,

## Seedsmen & Florists,

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We intend to be prepared for the largely increasing trade in seeds which the increased population and extended culture now demands, and for this reason we have secured an unusually large stock for an early trade, which by reason of our early sales must begin early.

Having been constantly engaged in the SEED TRADE for Twenty Years we claim to know the wants of the Farmer, Gardener and Florist, and it is our aim to always have the most complete, extensive and reliable Stock of Seeds to be found in the State, and such as we can always

GUARANTEE TO OUR PATRONS.

We offer them this season all the new and desirable kinds in large and small lots as they desire, and our prices on terms shall always be satisfactory.

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A complete assortment of our Native Tree Seeds, but Evergreen and Deciduous, with all desirable kinds of Tree Seeds.

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### California Alfalfa.

Our Sales of this Famed Clover was very large in 1873.

### GROICEST GRASS SEEDS.

Kentucky Blue Grass, Timothy, or Herds Grass, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Red and White Clover, Red Top.

Our Collection of Garden Seeds cannot be surpassed, it is complete in every department.

We invite all Seed Buyers, whether Wholesale or Retail to call and see our establishment, and we feel assured we can supply and please them.

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Fresh Laid Eggs of all the very Best Breeds of Poultry of every class, can be supplied at the shortest notice, carefully packed to go to any distance, and Guaranteed True to the kind. Send Orders to the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

## OIL CAKE MEAL.

### THE BEST FEED KNOWN

### FOR LIVE STOCK.

**WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL**, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of food produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oil Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22-100 per cent. It is a valuable property to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving. It is especially valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and preserving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mass of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to such an extent that in four or five days, the effect being to increase the milk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

**FOR SHEEP CATTLE** it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed, and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

**FOR HORSES** a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

**FOR SHEEP** there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them healthy and increase their warmth and vitality. At present price \$3.00 per ton, it is the cheapest food on the market. It is now selling in New York at \$4.00 per ton, gold, at \$5.00 per ton in England, where it has been proven for long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—once being fully equal to three tons of bran. The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufacturing, King Street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

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Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

41 17

## Fresh Paddy, or Rice Seed.

**AN INVOICE OF "FRESH PADDY,"** or Seed of Rice—Fresh and Pure—just received by last Steamer from Japan.

Those who desire to experiment with Rice on our Tule or Swamp Lands now have an opportunity to procure good and reliable Seed.

The Rice Seed will be put up in cloth bags and sent by mail free of postage at \$1 per bag of one quart.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## CAMELLIA SEED—FRESH.

An Invoice of very Pure and Fresh Seed of the *CAMELLIA JAPONICA* just received by last Steamer direct from Japan.

Florists and Amateurs can secure this choice Seed in Packets of \$1 each.

Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to, and Seed sent by Mail free of Postage.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## Cranberry Roots.

A Lot of Fresh "Cranberry Roots" of the very Best Variety, received from the Barnstable (Mass.) Cranberry Meadows, and in very perfect order.

Just Received, and for Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

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## GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

**RANDALL'S NEW EDITION.** Just received in quantities. Every Sheep-raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, \$2.00; by Mail or Express, charges paid, \$2.50. Send orders to the Farmer Office.

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### Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. for the great mass of purchasers. We would therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of these articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgment we will do our best to suit them. Our charges will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drays, etc. Orders should include a satisfactory reference on the Cash; or bill could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business, and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

We particularly call attention to the following val

### THE POTATON PLANTER,

JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,

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WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and the time of a visit to the city.

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OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS:

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WITH ALL RARE NEW SEEDS.

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The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

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Each and all in their Season.

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## GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

All Orders for such Plants filled with dispatch.

Any one desirous of having the Greenhouse look gay throughout the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying to this Office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best system of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for the same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.

OFFICE 320 CLAY STREET,

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## EUCALYPTUS SEED.

We have received a small Invoice of Seed of the Rare Varieties of the Eucalyptus tree—a few ounces only of each will be offered for sale by us—designating to propagate these varieties as rare and highly valuable.

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A VERY CHOICE LOT OF GENUINE TEA SEED JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER in Macdonald & Co.'s Line—Imported to Order.

This Seed will be put up in Packages at 50 cents each. Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to—and Seed sent Free of Postage. For Sale at

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## Seeds and Plants by Mail.

At the closing hours of the last Session of Congress a most strange change was made in the laws relative to MAIL MATTERS, doubling up all reading matter, and most particularly and seriously affecting the AGRICULTURAL INVENTOR, by doubling the cost of the transmission of all "Seeds" and "Plants" by mail. Such a measure is most highly injurious to the best interests of our country, as it is most certainly a "backward march" in civilization.

We give the new rates that must be paid now, as follows:

### RATES OF POSTAGE.

For Packages of Four Ounces,	4 cents.
" " " " " " " "	8 "
" " " " " " " "	16 "
" " " " " " " "	64 "

It must always be borne in mind by all who send Seeds or Plants by mail, that every package must be done up secure, and every package of Seeds or Plants must be prepaid, to go in the Newspaper Mail.



# THE CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING..... MAY 27, 1876.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND  
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

330 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs  
FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER  
Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make  
a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the  
products of our State. Samples of all productions—  
Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals,  
and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are  
constantly being added.

## FARMER'S READING ROOM

Farmers and mechanics, from the country, who visit  
San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and  
Museum of the FARMER'S Office. Members of the Press  
and Strangers are particularly invited to avail them-  
selves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to  
which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign News-  
papers, Periodicals, and Magazines are upon file and  
on the tables for use. A Good Library of hundreds of  
volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horti-  
culture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all  
branches with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curio-  
sities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FAR-  
MER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five  
lines or less of space, in Newspaper type, for one inser-  
tion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each  
subsequent insertion half the first. This is believed  
to be the cheapest and best medium of reaching the  
Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the  
right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed ob-  
jectionable.

## SAMPLE COPIES.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with  
the paragraph marked, may understand it is sent to  
them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet  
their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask  
their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address  
PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER,  
San Francisco, Cal.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Whereby certify that the firm of Warren & Co.,  
doing business in the City and County of San  
Francisco as Editors and Publishers of the Cali-  
fornia Farmer at 330 Clay street, is and has been  
for years composed of the undersigned alone,  
and only the undersigned.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

San Francisco, January 1st, 1876.

## POSTPAID PAPERS.

All Copies of the FARMER sent from this  
Office are Post Paid by us, consequently all who  
receive our Paper are relieved from all Postage at the  
Office where they are received.

We give this Special Notice so that our Pat-  
rons, and all our Subscribers, and those who re-  
ceive our Extras and Complimentary copies, may  
know they are Free from all Postage.

## Editor's Chair.

Home.—Page 110 our Home Column will for-  
ward a variety of articles all worthy attention  
from our readers.

Agriculture.—A very important and valuable  
article which appeared in the International Review  
of the renowned Liebig, this will be found on  
our Front Page, we shall continue the Essay.

We also and especially would call the at-  
tention of our Gardeners to the New Bean, fig-  
ured 105 page originated by the well-known Seed-  
man, H. Dreer, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Horticulture.—We invite special attention to  
the interesting article upon that popular flower,  
the Geranium, a pet flower of the fair sex, this  
valuable sketch we copy from the "Illustrated  
Home Florist," a handsome work sent out by  
Long Brothers, Florists of Buffalo, N. Y., we com-  
mend this work for interesting floral knowledge.

Received.—We are in receipt of valuable Docu-  
ments from the Agricultural, Statistical and Ed-  
ucational Departments at Washington, of which  
we shall speak in our next issue, also many val-  
uable Books, Pamphlets, &c., too late for notice.

Complimentary.—We have upon our table many  
kind invitations to the coming College Exhibi-  
tion and shall avail ourselves of all in our  
power, and report progress.

We are indebted to F. P. Bromberg, a Udet at  
Rev. Mr. Macner's College for valuable mineral  
specimens for which we tender thanks.

A Curious Root.—We have from East Park Gar-  
den, a curious Root, of which we shall speak in  
our next.

Laid Over.—Much matter intended for this  
week we are obliged to lay over to our next.

The Great Centennial and the National Pomo-  
logical Circulare in our columns, should have spe-  
cial attention.

## SAMPLES OF GRAIN.

We are desirous of obtaining Samples of every  
variety of Grains, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, also  
Flax, Hemp, these in Sheaves, not too large, Sam-  
ples also of various kinds of Corn, for these we  
shall be willing to pay their value either by a re-  
turn of valuable New Seeds; Tea, Coffee, Rice  
or Tree Seeds as may be prepared, or in any way  
the parties shall direct.

Parcels sent by Wells, Fargo & Co., directed  
to CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, 330 Clay St., San  
Francisco.

## WHAT OF THE GRAIN HARVEST?

We have arrived at a period in our season  
when we can speak with some degree of certainty  
as to the Grain Harvest of 1876, and it is with  
great satisfaction too, to speak, not only hope-  
fully, but with confidence, when we again reit-  
erate that our Grain Harvest will not only be a  
good one, not only an average crop, but a large  
and a prosperous one.

When we say this, we do not wish to be under-  
stood as in saying, there are no farmers who have  
a short crop, nor any district where there are no  
several farmers who have a short crop, for this is  
the case, but there are more districts where there  
are not only good crops, but large crops, and  
even in excess of any former year, this we know  
to be the fact, and from a personal knowledge too.

The great truth that example and practice is all  
indeed, is fully illustrated among farmers,  
this can be seen in every district, let one farmer  
plant his fence, his house, plant trees, make a  
garden, and by such wise improvements, make his  
"home" look better than his neighbors, see how  
quick that example will be imitated, though he  
speaks not a word, and let one farmer be seen to  
plow and plant early, or "Summer Fallow" his  
land, let him be seen at work, early and late,  
though he does not tell what he is doing, yet his  
neighbor will surely make inquiries, he will be  
curious to know what new theory is up, this is  
sure to be the case, if it is a new thing in the dis-  
trict, it is like a woman appearing in a new style  
dress, others will be sure to do so too, and thus  
old customs and old dresses will disappear and a  
new and a better fashion and habit will supersede  
the old ones.

It is thus we have observed what has been done  
among our farmers, and it was this change in the  
manner of cultivation that gave us our assurance  
early in the season, that we should have good  
crops, and we are not disappointed, for where  
we will, wherever the good style of farming  
prevailed, where there was "Summer Fallow,"  
deep plowing, twice plowed, and finely harrowed,  
and well pulverized soil, there we find invariably  
good crops, even much beyond the expectation of  
the farmers themselves, and the reverse in the case.

Any traveler over our farming districts will no-  
tice it is the common remark, the barren look,  
the desolate appearance of many of our farming  
districts, a small barn like place for a family to  
stay in. Not a tree, shrub, or plant, around the  
place, no sign of real life, there will be seen your  
late grain fields, your scratch plowing, or har-  
rowed in grain; there you will find short crops,  
there complaint of hard times, and it will not be  
an isolated case either, whole sections of a dis-  
trict can be found like this, we have seen them,  
we can point them out, and there too, will be il-  
lustrated the power of Example. Some one or  
two shillies farmers have preached against  
"early or dry plowing or plowing." "Summer  
Fallow" is a humbug, loose half your land, "deep  
plowing" dries out, etc., etc., they know all about  
it, "tried it"—it won't do, etc., and thus they  
lead, because they say they have been farmers;  
(Heaven save us) all their lives, and so a whole  
neighborhood follow such teachers, "blind lead-  
ers of the blind," and when harvest time comes,  
comes the cry of "short crops," "no rains,"  
"ruined farmers." Thank Heaven, the example  
and influence of all such teachers and exemplars  
are passing away, they are dried out by their own  
laziness and indolence, and their places are soon  
to be occupied by a better class, and we aver, that  
in a few brief years there will be no such foolish  
twaddle as we have had this year about the  
crops—but we shall have early planting on well  
prepared land, and then, universally a good har-  
vest.

## HON. CHARLES CLAYTON.

Our citizen Clayton, Our Honorable Congress-  
man, has returned home and to business again,  
and quietly pursues his daily routine of labors,  
having most faithfully performed all his duties  
while at Washington, watching and laboring  
earnestly for the best and highest interests of our  
State.

We have heard no rattle of drum, nor roar of  
cannon at his return. Yet, we aver, that Con-  
gressman Clayton has quietly performed his  
whole duty as well as those for whom a greater  
parade has been made. One thing is certain, the  
protection he secured for the Wine Interest of  
California, and our whole country, most certainly  
merits at the hands of our Vineyardists at least,  
a recognition of valuable services.

## THE SEASONS OF FIRES.

The time of high winds and a dry atmosphere  
has come, and with it the period of great danger  
from fire, already the country papers have re-  
ported many fires and large losses, but our citi-  
zens seem to rest secure, and the authorities put  
forth no warning voice or make any preparations  
to guard our large towns and cities from such a  
calamity.

A little use of preventive measures may save  
millions of property, and many lives, and yet thus far  
no authoritative word of caution. California has  
had no serious or destructive fires for a long time,  
but can we always escape? Not in a day we  
least expect it, that calamity will come—our popu-  
lous cities are exposed by a mass of thoughtless,  
careless and reckless people, who have nothing to  
lose, and much to gain when fire and confusion  
comes, their aim being robbery and pillage, our  
own City is in great danger from this point, our  
Police are not like the Police of London, nor are  
our buildings as safe—a fire once under headway  
in the vicinity of "Russian Hill" with our strong  
gales to sweep the burning roofs down into the  
middle of our City, our people would again be re-  
minded of the "Great May Fires" of past years.  
Let our authorities and our people look to it in  
season—for prevention, if such a calamity is bet-  
ter than weeping over it.



A GOOD MAN SLEEPS.

The good die not, they only sleep.

The Angel called Death, has been busy among  
the Pioneers of our State during the past year,  
and many who stood foremost as Pioneers have  
been selected by that Messenger whose aim always  
strikes "Home."

The "Roll Call of Death" has been largely in-  
creased of late, taking from us several whose lives  
have been engaged in the upbuilding of our State  
in all its varied and most important interests.

Among those who have been called away and  
"whose sleep knows no waking" was Genl. Al-  
fred Redington, of Sacramento, and although that  
City claimed him as an Honored resident there,  
our whole State feel they have lost one whom they  
have ever hailed as one of its Noblest and Best  
Citizens.

Genl. Redington had reached the ordinary age  
generally allotted to man, had passed his "Three-  
score years and ten," yet he was full of life and  
vigor, and but for the unfortunate fall from his  
carriage, bid fair for twenty years more of life  
and usefulness, his decease cast a deep sorrow up-  
on all who ever knew him or felt the genial in-  
fluences of his good life, and his passing away and  
his burial scene showed that

"Kindness by secret sympathy is shed  
For Noble Souls, in nature are allied"  
and the announcement of his decease, and his  
burial brought large numbers of those who knew  
him, and

"None knew him but to love,  
None named him but to praise"  
and at these scenes citizens from many Cities and  
over our State, were drawn to him that they might  
once more look upon his manly, genial face, and  
drop a tear, or he should be borne away.

Genl. Redington was indeed as a Citizen of  
California, a public Benefactor, his influence, his  
voice, his means were ever ready for "Every  
good word and work." The poor, the unfortu-  
nate, the hungry were never turned away unacared  
for. No enterprise that was to benefit Sacra-  
mento, his adopted home—but what had his  
hearty co-operation and aid, and this same im-  
pulse guided him in all enterprises that would  
benefit California in all her wide domain. Genl.  
Redington was not a sectional man, he recog-  
nized Good everywhere, in all men, in all socie-  
ties, in all parties, in all creeds, to be good, and  
to do good was his motto: "He had a tear for  
pity, and a hand upon a day for melting charity."

Genl. Redington had suffered greatly by his  
fall, and a hope that as he was genial, that a  
change of air and scenery might relieve, he was  
brought tenderly to this City, but suddenly the  
Messenger came and scarce a day had passed to place  
him beyond the reach of pain and suffering, he  
passed away on the 23d, surrounded by those who  
loved him, a strong phalanx of noble, loving  
hearts, each of whom would have given their own  
life could he have been spared.

The decease of this Great and Good man has  
revealed much that the world never knew of, his  
many deeds of charity and generosity to others—  
these acts are like the beautiful fragrant flowers  
that will forever bloom upon his grave, and in  
the hearts that were near and dear to him.

The life of General Alfred Redington, was  
like a great plowing, each figure on the canvas,  
the actions of a good man; and were that life to  
be scrutinized by an enemy (he never had one  
among the good and true) that person would say:

"I've scanned the action of his daily life  
With all the industrious malice of a foe.  
And nothing meets mine eye but deeds of Honor."

The Burial scene at the First Pres church  
at Sacramento, and the numbers that followed  
him to the place of rest for his body, were evidence  
enough of the strong hold he had upon the affec-  
tions of those who knew and who loved him.

The fragrant flowers upon the Altar and upon  
his Coffin, over in Heaven's own language pray-  
ing for the Good in their own sweet breath, were  
their brightness and purity were the emblems of  
that brighter and better life, upon which the  
Friend so many mourned had entered. Build  
monuments for good men while good men live—  
should be the work of all. General Redington has  
built his Own Monument, one that is Imperishable.  
It is in the hearts of his Own Family and Kindred,  
with whom he ever spent his happiest hours, and  
in the hearts also of the Widow, the Orphan, the  
Homeless and the Destitute, and that monument  
will stand White and Pure as the faultless Mar-  
ble, and as long as Love, Affection, and Memory  
remains to mortal life.

## SANTA CLARA COLLEGE—COMMENCEMENT.

The Annual Commencement Exercises of this large  
and very popular and well attended College, will be  
held at the College Building next month, June 7th  
and 8th Monday, and Tuesday evening.

The Exercises at this College are always of the most  
interesting character, the various Essays are of a high  
order, and the attendance always being very large,  
elates to the occasion an unusual interest and pleasure.  
There is a combination of interests that induce a large  
attendance at this College. It is a very popular Institu-  
tion. The worthy President and all the Faculty are de-  
voted to their work. The Grounds are spacious and  
beautiful, the Building large and capacious, the Library,  
Philosophical Instruments and Cabinet, the largest and  
best on this Coast, these make the Institution an inter-  
esting place to visit—added to this, the trip to Santa  
Clara, is through one of the best sections of our State,

## THE CASHMERE GOAT.

The permanent interest of our State demands a  
large supply of the choicest Fleece, not only of  
Wool, but of the finer and more desirable "fab-  
ric materials" such as Mohair, fleece of Cash-  
mere, &c., these are now wanted, and in a brief  
time will not only be wanted in large and increas-  
ing quantities for our "Home Manufactures,"  
but there will be a large demand for Export, as it  
has already been proved that all our animals of  
this kind produce a large and better fleece than  
in any other State.

The CASHMERE Goat experiment has been fully  
tested and we can say it is a success, already we  
have orders for the fleeces of the Goat from New  
York and from England, and we know in a brief  
time Manufactures will be established here that  
will take all the fleeces that shall be raised here,  
and at rates that will pay well too.

No animal that is so productive in its progeny  
as the Cashmere Goat, and none more hardy or  
that he kept at so little cost.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER was the first Journal to  
labor to introduce the Cashmere Goat into Cali-  
fornia and long years since at large cost, worked  
for this Enterprise, and now after nearly Twenty  
Years we hope to see this noble and valuable in-  
terest successfully and prosperously established.

We give herewith some extracts from a valua-  
ble work sent us by Richard Peters, Esq., of At-  
lanta, Georgia, who was one of the purchasers of  
the first flock that came to the United States, and  
who has propagated them since, with great suc-  
cess.

In our last issue we published a valuable Letter  
from B. W. Scott, Esq., of Kentucky, also a large  
and successful breeder.

The following important facts will prove valu-  
able to all breeders of the Cashmere or Angora  
Goat.

Their Constitutional Characteristics and adapted-  
ness to our Climate.—They appear to be remarka-  
bly well adapted to our climate, show no evi-  
dence of suffering, and do not part like the Sheep  
during the warm weather of Summer, when the  
thermometer often rises to 95°. In Winter, when  
the thermometer sometimes sinks to zero, their  
wooly covering protects them from the cold,  
which they endure fully as well as do the Sheep.

In the lower country of Carolina, during recent  
Winters, we ascertained that many of the com-  
mon Goats, (as far as we could learn, one-half of  
the whole stock) perished from cold; the Asiatic  
Goats, however, did not appear to suffer the  
least inconvenience. Kids were dropped in a  
snow bank, at Mr. Peters' farm in February, and  
remained on injury. Three of these Goats were  
kept during Winter and Summer near Utica, in  
Central New York, and three others, with their  
descendants, having remained near Harper's  
Ferry, Virginia, since the Autumn of 1854, all of  
them are doing well and have suffered no incon-  
venience either in Winter or Summer. This  
hardy disposition is imparted to the different  
grades, the half and three quarter bloods, produ-  
ced by an intermixture with the common Goat.  
They are all healthy. No disease has appeared  
among them, and there has not been a single  
sick Goat, or any death by disease among those  
originally imported, or in any of their descend-  
ants during the eight years since their introduc-  
tion.

Their Food.—Like all species and varieties of  
Goats they prefer weeds, briars and leaves, to  
grass. Mr. Peters informed us that during the  
Summer months they are a decided benefit to his  
grass lands, by feeding on, and easily destroying,  
orbits, weeds, and bushes. They are especially  
fond of the leaves of young pines and cedars,  
oaks in Summer and Winter; the balsamic char-  
acter of which is conducive to their health and  
thrift. During Winter they should be fed like  
sheep, but do not require much attention, except  
in snowy weather, as they are better able to shift  
for themselves than the sheep. Mr. Peters ad-  
vises that during Winter they should be divided  
into flocks of about one hundred, or less, as they  
bait each other at feeding time.

The Fleece.—The quantity sheared in April  
was from the bucks (eged) from five to seven  
pounds, and from the ewes from four to five  
pounds. Mr. Peters shears but once a year, but  
intends hereafter to shear the kids in September  
and again in April.

The results of Breeding with the Common Goat.—  
Familiar as we have been through a long life  
with the changes produced by crosses among var-  
ieties of domestic animals and poultry, there is  
one trait in these Goats which is more strongly  
developed than in any other variety that we have  
ever known. We allude to the wonderful facility  
with which the young of the cross between the  
male of the Asiatic Goat and the female of the  
common Goat so readily assume all the charac-  
teristics of the former. It is exceedingly difficult  
to change a breed that has become permanent in  
any of our domestic varieties, whether it be of  
horses, cattle, sheep or hogs, into another variety  
by the male of the latter. There is a tendency to  
run back into their original varieties, hence the  
objection to mixed breeds. But in the progeny of  
these Asiatic and common Goats, nine-tenths  
of them exhibit the strongest tendency to adopt  
the characteristics of the male and to elevate  
themselves into the higher and nobler grade, as  
if ashamed of their coarse, dingy hair, and clumsy  
dromedary, and desirous of washing out the odious  
perfume, and putting on the white livery of a  
more respectable race.

The Regions of our Country to which they are  
best adapted.—There does not appear to be any  
part of the United States to which the consti-  
tution of this Goat is not adapted. Damp climates,  
like England, where there are almost daily driz-  
zling rains, are injurious. This animal scarcely  
needs water. We were informed by Mr. Peters  
that three of them remained in a lot, feeding on  
weeds and grass, without any water during three  
months, and keeping in fine order. Our whole  
country is warm in Summer, and portions of it

very cold in Winter. If this Goat is constitution-  
ally adapted to brave the cold of the Steppes of  
the Eastern Cossack, Blamutsh, and Altian  
Mountains, it would not suffer (if fed in Winter)  
in our coldest regions, and would thrive along  
all the sides of the Allegheny and Rocky Moun-  
tains. It would do well in the hilly country of  
the Carolinas and Georgia, many portions of  
which are now scarcely cultivated. The whole  
western country, from Nebraska down to West-  
ern Texas and New Mexico, may be rendered a  
feeding ground for this wool bearing goat. The  
mountain regions of Virginia, North Carolina,  
Kentucky and Tennessee, will be found admir-  
ably adapted to the raising of large flocks of these  
Goats and their crosses. The wild growth of the  
mountain sides, with the native grasses of the  
rich valleys, will afford pasturage Summer and  
Winter as a trifling cost. The worn out planta-  
tions and poor pine lands of the Carolinas and  
Georgia, might be brought into requisition to  
supply meat for our markets, which by many per-  
sons would be preferred to venison. A single  
shepherd could guard a flock of several thou-  
sands, more especially if he called to his assist-  
ance the large Shepherd's dog, from the Swiss  
Mountains. They would not only antagonize the  
marauding wolf, but his prowling relative, the  
coon.

We publish the above facts relative to the char-  
acteristics of the truly valuable and wonderful  
animal, because we have ever believed that these  
beautiful animals will thrive better in California  
than in any other State in our Union, as we have  
the very mountain ranges where they love to roam,  
and where they do so well, and where they can be  
kept safely, with only the cost of a herdsmen. Our  
pine forests of Eldorado, Placer, Tuolumne, and  
all in that region is the very place to raise these  
Goats with the greatest success.

In the furtherance of this great interest for  
California we are happy in announcing the forma-  
tion of a Goat Breeding Association for this State,  
with "Head Quarters," or Business Office in Ste-  
phenson's Building, on Montgomery street, where  
samples of the various Fleeces and prepared Skins  
of the Goat can be seen, and where the Goods  
manufactured from California Goat Fleeces, in  
the beautiful mohair place Goods may be exam-  
ined.

We are confident that but very few persons in  
this State, even among the breeders of the Goat  
have ever fully reflected upon the many practical  
uses to which these Goats can be put to subvert  
man's wants, there is no other animal that can be  
made so useful.

First.—As a substantial necessity, were there no  
value in its fleeces—the meat of the Kid or young  
Goat is far superior to Mutton or Lamb, and to  
raise them for meat alone, would make them  
more profitable than Sheep, Cattle or Swine.

Second.—For their Skins these are used largely  
for Leather, for shoes (a nice kid shoe, upon a  
pretty foot, is a sketch for our artist).

Third.—The Goat Skin is now in great demand  
at Home, and largely at the East, for our Glove  
Manufacturers, and California must have a large  
Manufacture for these Skins, a saving to our State  
for manufacturing in various branches.

Fourth.—The Goat Skin of all grades are now  
being cured with the fleeces on, and in all colors,  
thus making beautiful parlor mats, carriage mats,  
and robes, for such purposes nothing could be  
more beautiful, than again the pure fleece is made  
into fringes, cords and tassels, thus ornamental  
as well as useful.

We could name many other uses to which the  
body, fleeces or skin of this animal is thus made  
valuable for commercial uses.

The greatest and most valuable of all, is the  
material of its fleeces, the finest and purest of it  
is used in the India for the manufacture of the  
costly Cashmere Shawls valued from \$50 to \$1500  
each.

In addition to all these evidences of the real  
value, we now give as the climax, that the immense  
demand abroad for the Goat fleeces should arouse  
public attention to living facts, all showing what  
can be done—but the mohair from these animals  
becomes in the various kinds of Mohair Goods  
wonderful in its varieties of uses.

The Mohair can be used as a material for Dress  
Goods to a great extent, it is now used in New  
York, New Jersey, and other States largely.

We hope a serious thought will be given to this  
interest now, for it is destined to be a leading in-  
terest of California.

We refer to the Card of the Association in our  
Columns, which also gives full particulars of the  
objects and plans of the Association.

Hon. N. Gilmore, of Eldorado, the well known  
and successful breeder of the Cashmere Goats  
and who has borne off the Honorary Prizes at all  
our Fairs, for his beautiful Pure Blood Cash-  
mere Goats, is now the Head of the Association,  
a Business Manager, to whom Letters for infor-  
mation should be addressed, and who will send  
valuable Circulars to all who apply.

From our own experience with these Animals  
and our knowledge of this climate we are fully  
confident that California will be the leading State  
in raising the Angora Goat and in manufacturing  
the fleeces of these animals.

We will add that the Circulars now sent forth  
from this Association show that several of our  
most prominent and Wealthy Citizens have become  
Stockholders and have taken hold of the work in  
good earnest so that it shall succeed beyond per-  
adventure.

Hon. N. Gilmore is known to be a skilled Breed-  
er of these animals, and well qualified to lead in  
this work, and is known too as a gentleman that  
when he takes hold of an enterprise never fails to  
make it a grand success, Circulars can be seen at  
the CALIFORNIA FARMER Reading Rooms.

A citizen of Arkansas writes to us that he re-  
cently saw a snake in the bushes near his house,  
twenty feet long, and as big around as a whiskey  
keg. We do not dispute his statement, but we do  
believe that he saw the whiskey keg before he saw  
the snake.



**LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.,**  
3 and 5 Front Street, San Francisco.

## MOWERS! MOWERS!!

We have for the Year 1878, the  
**IMPROVED WOOD'S MOWER.**

THE EYE THAT FASTENS THE CUTTING BAR TO PITMAN IS SO ADJUSTED THAT IT  
**CANNOT BREAK!**

The Machine is of Light Draft, and the Driver's Seat is so placed that all the weight is taken  
from the HORSES' NECKS. The whole weight of the Machine is but 670 pounds.

**PEERLESS MOWER.**

IS ONE OF THE **STRONGEST**  
**BEST BUILT** **MOWERS**  
—AND—  
**NOW KNOWN.**



**PEERLESS REAPER.**

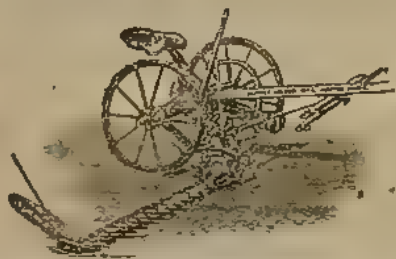
With our Crop this year, (and where a Header is not wanted, a good self Rake Reaper is specially inquired for  
The Peerless has High and Broad Wheels, and being a Bear Cut, it is the only style of Reaper that will lay  
off the grain properly in Bundles.

WE ONLY ASK A TRIAL OF THIS EXCELLENT REAPER.

There is not a Machine to-day that can show lighter draft, and equal grade of work, than the

**PEERLESS Mowers and Reapers.**  
**CLIPPER MOWER.**

THIS VERY **RELIABLE MOWER,**  
WITH EXTRA HIGH **WHEELS AND ROLLING**  
CUTTER BAR, HAS **MADE ITS OWN**  
**EXCELLENT** **REPUTATION.**



**EXTRAS! EXTRAS!!**

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EXTRAS FOR ALL OUR MACHINES.

We have also the celebrated FURST AND BRADLEY SULKY RAKE, TIFFIN AND GENEVA  
HORSE RAKES, HAINES' HEADERS AND PITT'S THRESHERS.

—AND A GOOD—

**Assortment of Agricultural Tools.**

Please send for Illustrated Price List.

**LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.**

**WAREHOUSE, 3 and 5 Front Street,**  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

### New Advertisements.



1850. **PIONEER** 1875.  
**Agricultural Warehouse**  
AND HARDWARE STORE.

**L. M. CUTTING & CO.,**  
**ARE NOW SELLING**

California Single Gear Headers, with the Patent  
Adjustable Reel and High Wheels with Patent Adjust-  
able Spokes "A Perfect Machine," "the Best Header we  
ever saw or used," say the Farmers.

Walter A. Woods' Genuine Mowers, Reapers and  
Combined Machines.

Stetson Mower, with double motion.

Headley's Steam Engines

Russell's Improved Threshers, with the  
Lafayette Rod Shaker.

**WAGONS OF STANDARD MAKE.**

Horse Rakes, Haying Tools, and a General  
Assortment of Hardware, Oil, etc.

Extras—A large assortment for Headers, Mowers, &c.

It will be the aim of the undersigned to give satisfaction to  
all purchasers, and to guarantee all they sell.

Orders receive careful attention, and forwarded at lowest  
rates.

**L. M. CUTTING & CO., Stockton.**  
419

**THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.**  
A First-Class Agricultural Newspaper, published  
Weekly, in the interest of the Farmers of the Country, by  
S. R. PRATT.

Sec'y Ex. Com. N. E. State Grange.

Terms—\$1 per year. Special rates to Grangers and  
Clubs.

**MAKE READY FOR HARVEST.**

**THE HEADERS ARE READY.**

**STOCKTON CHIEF MOVING.**

**MATTESON AND WILLIAMSON,**

**THE PIONEER MANUFACTURERS OF**  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**

FOR THE

**SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.**

Now specially invite all the Harvesters of this  
Great Valley to call on them and see their new

**COMPLETE IMPROVED HEADER,**

**The Stockton Chief.**

We claim for Our Machine more real improve-  
ments than any other Header now in the market.  
We claim especially, that our *Wrought Iron*  
Wheels are so perfect that we agree to keep them  
in order for two years free of cost to the pur-  
chaser.

We claim also, that our experience of this cli-  
mate, and the material needed to make a good  
machine that will stand our dry season is such,  
that we can and have built a machine that will  
stand every test. We admit that there are many  
excellent Headers imported, but those makers know  
nothing of our climate, and therefore cannot make  
a Header that will stand the test as well as a  
California Machine, and for this reason we  
claim for

**THE STOCKTON CHIEF**

a great superiority over all others.

We can state what we know, we have certificates  
from those who have used our machines for two  
years, they worked great work, without a flaw,  
and are now as good as new.

**MATTESON'S HAY FORK AND DERRICK.**

This is the well known Fork and Derrick, that  
unconquerable parties last year attempted to palm  
off upon others under a new name. There is but  
one GENUINE FORK AND DERRICK, and that is the

**MATTESON PATENT.**

We wish the Public to know this, if they will call  
on our Manufactory, we will give them a splay  
history of the way some parties try to rob old  
Pioneer workers of a "PATENT RIGHT."

We invite all who want a HEADER or HAY FORK  
and DERRICK to come and see us, or send. We  
can and will please them.

**MATTESON & WILLIAMSON,**  
Agricultural Implement Manufactory.

**STOCKTON, San Joaquin County.**  
419

**EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.**

**SOMETHING NEW.**

We have received the Acorns of the Edible Evergreen  
Oak from Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner at  
Yokohama, for the Emperor of Japan.

This NEW OAK is thus described by the Commis-  
sioner "in his valuable letter on *Quercus Quipidulus*,"  
(Thunberg) The Japanese name is *Sji-Noki*, the Chi-  
nese name, *Ka*. It is an Evergreen, growing to the  
height of thirty and forty feet and has a deep glossy  
foliage, it forms a beautiful hedge, and its acorns are  
edible, being highly esteemed by the Japanese. Its  
wood is strong and durable.

A few of these Acorns can be had at the  
**FARMER OFFICE.**

## HARTFORD



For Prompt Payment and Fair Dealing

**THE "OLD HARTFORD"**  
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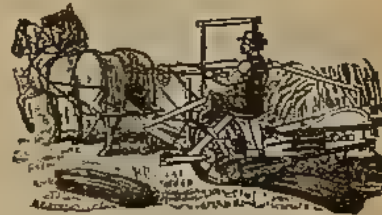
**AGENTS in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the UNITED STATES.**

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**COUNTY, DISTRICT AND STATE PRIZES,**

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## EXCELSIOR FORCE PUMPS.

**COPPER LINED,**

**BRASS PISTON,**

**BRASS VALVES,**

**AND VALVE SEATS.**

**THESE PUMPS ARE EQUAL**

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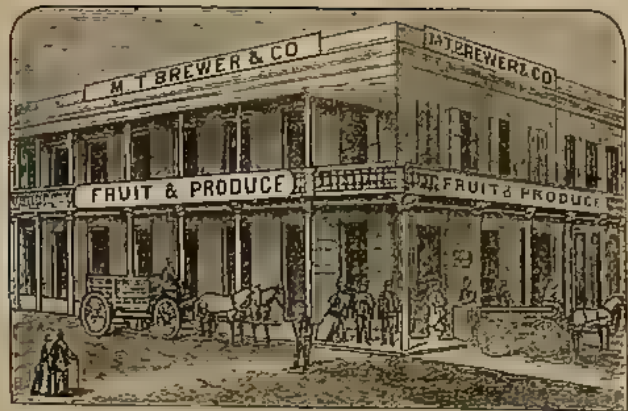
**BRASS PUMP,**

—AND AT—

**ONE THIRD LESS PRICE.**

**BRITTAIN, HOLBROOK & CO., Agents.**

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## HAISH'S WIRE FENCE.

The great importance of having farming lands well guarded from outside depredation, has become too evident by the expe-  
rience of those who have suffered losses by running stock.  
Gardeners, Vineyardists and Gardeners, all need good safe fences, so that their property shall always be protected.

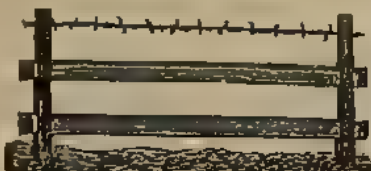
**Haish's Improved Wire Fence.**

(Known as the 3 Barbed Enamelled Wire)

Just now introduced into this State, is undoubtedly the most desirable guard and protection from all danger, that has  
yet been introduced into California.  
We give below the pattern of the fence for the especial guard against running cattle, horses and sheep, as shown in  
the enclosed illustrations.

**CATTLE FENCE.**

**HOG FENCE.**



This is composed of two wires and posts, 24 in. apart. This is composed of Two Boards and one Wire, posts 8 feet  
apart, with three examples are the best for fencing yet shown.

**IT IS CHEAP.**

As the danger from fire is greatly increased, it cannot be denied. The posts are set from twenty to twenty-five feet apart.  
Three wires are guaranteed a safeguard and protection from the incursions of stock. One wire at the top of a board  
will resist the pressure of a kick from breaking the boards or placed at the bottom of a fence, cattle will not attempt to  
pass under it. It saves the cost of carrying of many thousands of feet of lumber. Two rods of the "3 Barbed Fence"  
will enclose a barn of 100 acres with two wires. The wire is coiled on a spool, in 40 lb. or 80 lb. packages. The "3 Barbed Fence"  
is made of No. 10 wire. Manufactured from No. 12 wire. Each coil contains from 50 to 100 rods, a portion of  
the wire can be used and put up at a time, and it is as easy to use as rope. By running a rod through the ends of the spool,  
the wire can be unrolled and put up many rods at a time. Only a few days' labor serves to enclose a large tract of land from the  
incursions of stock.

The Agency for the sale of this Valuable Fencing Wire, is now established at corner of 2nd and J Street, near Hall Road  
and Ocean Landings. The General Agents of this Coast are

**Mr. HAINES** having experience in putting up this wire, will give his aid and knowledge, will visit Farms and Ranches,  
and give them information. Samples sent free to any address by writing to M. T. Brewer & Co.  
We are permitted to refer to the following gentlemen of Sacramento County and the neighborhood, who have pur-  
chased this fence and approved it, and will cheerfully recommend it.  
Messrs. Wilson, Yolo Co.; Wm. Gibson, Butte Co.; Mr. Grouse, Butte Co.; Wm. Johnson, Sacramento River;  
Messrs. Folger, Yuba Co.; James Woodward, Yuba Co.; J. Whitcomb, Sacramento Co.; Henry A. Hart, Sacramento Co.; Wm.  
Anderson, Sacramento Co.

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J. P. FARRINGTON.

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**Fruit and Produce**  
**MERCHANTS.**  
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**Fruit Shippers over**  
**RAILROAD, OR BY**  
**STEAMER.**

**M. T. BREWER & CO.,**  
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—AND—

**Wholesale Dealers in**

**Foreign and Domestic Green and Dried Fruits,**

**PRODUCE, HONEY, NUTS, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, ETC.**

30 AND 32 J STREET,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

**PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.**





Home Miscellany.

A FACE.

BY BARTON GREY.

There is a face I remember  
Clear through the shadow of years;  
I can see it to-night so plainly—  
Except now and then for my tears.  
A face you would not have fancied—  
It would have meant nothing for you;  
But to me it has just been the one thing  
To dream of my whole life through.  
There never was night between us,  
She never looked into my heart;  
Friend and friend spoke greetings,  
Friend as from friend did part.  
The summers have faded and faded  
So often since last we met,  
I am sure she does not remember—  
I know I cannot forget.  
For the face is here in my dreaming,  
It walks with me everywhere;  
The clear gray eyes gleam on me,  
Glimmers the golden hair.  
The faces of men and women  
I meet with every day  
Pass and vanish, but this face  
Never can fade away.  
Whether to life's hard journey  
The eyes have lost their light,  
Whether the mouth's pure sweetness  
Quivers with pain to-night—  
I know not, knowing only  
It changes not for me—  
That face my heart keeps safely  
And my eyes shall never see.

ROBIN AND RED-CREEK.

BY R. A. MATTHEWS.

Little Red-creek,  
What do you seek?  
Come, tell me now, you babbler spry,  
Your tiny nose,  
Red as a rose,  
Most tempting a bird to take a bite.  
Little Red-creek,  
What do you seek?  
The tips and haws are hard to find;  
Under the snow  
They burn and glow;  
Better leave to our leathered kind.  
Little Red-creek,  
What do you seek?  
Baking the withered leaves away  
Till a bird don't know?  
Ah, ha, ha, ha!  
You're burning flowers, you foolab boy.  
Little Red-creek,  
No use to seek  
There's not a single spike of green  
In field or wood.  
Bait your good  
I'll tell you when the first is seen.  
Little Red-creek,  
No use to seek,  
But next month I'll show you the place  
Where the May-blow  
From hood of snow  
Peeps out with her dainty face.

PRAYER.

BY M. F. M. COOKER.

Man, how the flower, whose drooping bell would lose  
The luscious freshness of the night dew,  
Open the frail chalice to the dust that lies,  
Little it, and drink the beauty of the skies.  
So hold thy heart up, like the lily's cup  
And God's own hand shall fill the goblet up  
With vital air, soft rain, or virgin snow—  
Whatever earth implores, and Heaven bestows.  
From Old and New for May.

THE MESSAGE.

O woe that I have met my fate!  
Have we not met as now we meet,  
When the still twilight steals along the And Venetian sea?  
O did we not together share  
The sea-bird from her resting-place—  
"Twas where the proud pelican seemed to bear  
And drop their freight for me!  
Hast thou no syllable they gave  
That, lifted by their wave to wave,  
Has sought for me on every shore and found me at the last?  
Ah, yes! for to thy deep unrest  
I bear a message half expressed  
Of grief that can not find relief,  
Of joy forever past!  
Return and tell them in that tale:  
A while, and yet a little while,  
And I will say to them and say the words as yet unsaid—  
Precious the seeds that we have trod,  
Thrice precious; and the sacred seed  
Is lost, the seed of the young fruit.  
The sweet dust of the dead.  
Tues. Lino, Varice, September, 1874.  
—Overland Monthly.

Distance is the death of the soul; belief is its life.

A Good life hath but a few days, but a good name endures forever. Have regard to thy name.

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; Swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

We never know a great character until something congenial to it has grown up within ourselves.

Faith and works are as necessary to our spiritual life as Christians, as soul and body are to our natural life as men; for faith is the soul of religion, and works the body.

When we think that every house might be cheered by intelligence, disinterestedness, and refinement, and then remember in how many houses the higher powers and affections of human nature are buried as in tombs, what a darkness gathers over society!

RIGHT EDUCATION.

I look forward to the time when our high schools shall not only educate refined men and women, as they do now, but by the thoroughness of their education in art, produce men and women as well fitted to become artists and designers as school-teachers.

There is a place in high-school-education for the study of art. Some time should be allowed for studying the beauties of nature and art. The Greek poets produced no better work than Greek sculptors, and the study of form, color, and industrial design is at least as important to the human being living in the nineteenth century as ancient history or the geography of Japan.

In our Boston high schools, applied design takes the place of elementary design as practiced in the grammar-schools and I have during the past month examined (1) designs for lace collars and lace curtains, (2) designs for porcelain tea-cups and saucers, (3) designs for oil-cloths, (4) designs for cotton-prints for dresses, (5) designs for encaustic tiles, and (6) designs for paper-hangings, carpets, hearth-rugs. Moreover, if these designs do not show the skill of the greatest masters, I am prepared to say that they do show an absence of wrong principles and bad design. The pupils have been taught enough to know what is suitable to the fabrics or objects they are designing; and, though their work is not so refined, chaste, and beautiful as we could wish, it is infinitely better than the noisy vulgarities in design made by people whose sole object is to create a sensation, and to be purchased by those who must be loud, if alive.

We are prospecting, seeing the lay of the land, and can only at present make a provisional report; but, so far as we have seen the promised land of the future, there will come a time when industrial education must, from its very interest and its adaptability to the wants of the young, form a very important part of the education given in the public schools.

The average amount of time spent in schools by children is nearly 10 years. These years are responsible for something. Life and its duties are serious matters, and school prepared us for all, either well or ill.

There is much talk and discussion in these latter days about the high pressure we are putting on children. Sage committeemen examine the handwriting of a class, and, finding only one flourish in the tail of a g or h, come to the conclusion that we are piling up the educational agony, and must drop all the fancy subjects and stick to reading, writing, and arithmetic.

"We must give up singing and drawing," said a school-committeeman to me a short time ago, "and give more time to geography and spelling; it's not done as well now as when I was at school, when we had none of these new-fangled notions to bother us. The children are crowded up. Why, only a few days ago my neighbor's daughter came into my parlor to examine the design for our new carpet, and spent her evening in sketching it, and instead of that she ought to have been having a good time or been at a lecture. What's the good of singing? What's the good of drawing patterns for carpets? And then it makes the rising generation upstarts. Only last Sunday I overheard a boy at the Sunday-school say my flowered suit waistcoat was an instance of bad design, for it would take three Mr. Browns to show the whole pattern, and happily there was only one." We must stop this high pressure; it's going to kill off our boys and girls.

I confess that I sympathized with this gentleman, and asked him how many of his children it had killed off on an average. He replied it didn't matter to him so much, because he hadn't any children of his own, but his neighbor Dobbs had, and it was very hard upon Dobbs. To him I observed that I had the advantage or disadvantage, as it might be variously considered, over him, for I had a whole lot of children of my own, and could study from nature the effect of the high pressure of singing and drawing on average children, and I observed that, when my children were particularly happy, they sang the pretty songs they were taught in school, of their own free will and because they loved to sing; and when they were confined at home by a watery fever they came crowding me out of my study to show them how to make their design for next day or the day after, and took as much comfort out of it as they would in enjoying the sweetest out of a doll which had been in a railway accident.

I said, addressing this same committeeman, "and, therefore, allow me to say to you, whose children are those of the spirit, that when you undertake in your wisdom to legislate for my children of the flesh and indulge in your fastidious and ridiculous ignorance of childhood nature, and suppose spelling and geography are better for them than singing and drawing, I am going, as a father or teacher, to stand right in front of your theories and impeach you as being guilty of cruelty to animals, and as one who, knowing nothing of children, are experimenting on an offspring of the brain, a bodiless child, a myth of your sterile conception, and we, who have to wrestle with childhood's sorrows, difficulties, and troubles, have to pay the penalties of your crochets, mistakes, and unwisdom. Get out."

And so we agreed to disagree. And I claim that if music lightens the load which human beings have to carry and if drawing helps them to an occupation in the industrial epoch we are now entering, we ought to give the one and teach the other, as valuable helps in different ways to the average child.

There is another phase of the question, not altogether unimportant. It is, that, of all the subjects of education taught in the public schools, Good writing, good arithmetic, good general knowledge, are all worth something. Let the boys or girls who stand at the head of their classes in these subjects apply for employment where their attainments can be utilized, and let a boy or girl standing equally high in the subject of drawing apply for employment in a lithographer's shop or draughtsman's office, and I say, with some knowledge of the subject, that the boy who can draw is worth twice as much as the boy who can write, and can earn twice the wages for his skill.

WHAT TO TEACH OUR BOYS.

Not to leave girls or boys older than themselves. When their play is over for the day to wash faces and hands, brush the hair and spend the evening in the house.

Not to take the easiest chair in the room and put it directly in front of the fire, and forget to offer it to the mother when she comes in to sit down.

To treat their mother as politely as if she were a strange lady, who did not spend her life in their service.

To be as kind and helpful to their sisters as they are to their boys sisters.

Not to grumble or refuse when asked to do some errand which must be done, and which will otherwise take the time of some one who has more to do than themselves.

To make their friends among good boys.

To take pride in having their mothers and sisters for their best friends.

To try and find amusements for the evenings which all the family can join in, large and small.

To take pride in being gentlemen at home.

To cultivate a cheerful temper.

To learn to sew on their own buttons.

If they do anything wrong to take their mothers into their confidence, and, above all, never to lie about anything they have done.

To make up their minds not to learn to smoke, to chew, or to drink, remembering that these things cannot be un-learned, and that they are terrible drawbacks to good men and necessities to bad ones.

To remember that there was never a vagabond without these habits.

To learn to save their money and invest it, from the first penny they earn, and they are sure to be rich men.

To observe all these rules and they are sure to be gentlemen.

MENTAL CULTURE.

The brain, like all other organs of the body requires alternate exercise and repose; and, in physical endurance, it is subject to general physiological laws. When exercised with moderation it acquires strength, vigor, and an accelerated activity. Excessive mental exertion is liable to result in softening of the brain, and various nervous diseases, sometimes culminating in insanity, and in many instances proving fatal to life. The mere varieties of pleasure who discard all effort of the mind, fall into the opposite error, in all cases of intellectual activity, the exertions should be directed to some subject interesting to the student. In this manner duty will become a pleasure, which in turn will reinvigorate the mental functions.

When the mind is confined to one subject for any considerable length of time together, it becomes fatigued, and requires relaxation, recreation, rest. This may be obtained by directing the attention to some other subject, either study or amusement, the latter of which is preferable. The amusement, however, may be of an intellectual or physical character, or both combined, and will, if properly conducted, restore energy and vigor to both mind and body.

Prominent among physical phenomena is the mental relation between the brain and the organs of nutrition. Mental exertion should be avoided for at least one hour after a hearty meal, and all mental labor which requires concentration of thought ought to be accomplished in the earlier portion of the day, when the brain is refreshed and repaired by the night's repose. The concomitants. Mental, like physical endurance, is modified by age, health, development, etc.; also, a person accustomed to concentration of thought, can endure a longer mental strain than the one inured to manual labor. One of the most injurious American customs, is the cultivation of the intellect at the expense of the physical powers.—From Common Sense Medical Adviser.—By Dr. R. V. Pierce.

ASPARAGUS FOR RHEUMATISM.

We know of several cases of relief and cure of severe Rheumatism, by the free use of Asparagus, making it a constant diet, three times a day, using only soda biscuit, or cracker and tea. No meats, no other food.

POISONOUS MILK.

Much has been said and written about the spurious and poisonous milk that is sold in our City, that a portion of it is actually poisonous there can be not the least shadow of doubt, all the milk from Distillery fed cows contains death dealing poison, when will our citizens and especially Parents make an effort to save their little ones from early death, in one week of the present month two thirds of the deaths nearly, were children under five years, a fearful, startling truth, we refer all parents to our Paris Letter of the 6th, which gives a conclusive report upon distillery alopes, that copper is found in the animals so fed that it is also detected in the system, this fact should arouse our people and induce them to enforce the law against adulterated milk, of which more than one-half that is sold in our city is a miserable compound.

A Texas woman is said to have become so skillful with the use of the lasso, that she can stand in her front door and throw it around the neck of the life-insurance agent while he is unfasting the gate.

A Lady delivering a lecture recently in Providence, exclaimed, "Shall not women have the privilege of leaving their babies at home while they go to vote?" And at that moment a baby in the audience, that had been asleep, awoke, and cried out a vigorous protest against the suggested outrage. The audience roared with laughter, and the question was decided in the negative.

SPRING.

Of all the seasons spring is the most loquacious. She is like the Pricos who stooped and kissed the sleeping post under the tree, who still slept on but dreamed a different dream. The earth was hardly conscious that spring had come till yesterday, when blue skies dropped ethereal midnights (Thomson) on her bosom. It is indeed the time when the young, the rosy spring silver to the breeze her scented wing (Anacreon) and April is garlanded with all the fairest flowers and freshest buds (the earth brings forth (Spenser). Well was it observed that like an army defeated the snow bath retreated (Wordsworth) and that the fields with flowers are decked in every hue (Drummond), though we must not go out just yet to pull them. The swallow also brings as the season of vernal delight, with his back all of sable and belly of white (Anonymus), and there are daffodils which come before the swallow darts and take the wings of March with beauty (Shakespeare). In the spring a brighter crimson burns upon the rubic's breast (Tennyson), and young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love (Shelley). Now is heard the sound of vernal shower on the twinkling grass (Shelley), and with his umbrella wanders forth the hyacinthine boy, for whom morn well might break and April bloom (Emerson). Now shall we notice how our swift spring heaps the orchards full of bloom and scent (Lowell) and the maiden May returns with a pretty mate (Barry Cornwall). Now do the majority of intelligent people think it better to sport with Amoryllis in the shade or with the tangles of Nemus's hair (Milton) than to creep into some still cavern deep, there to weep and weep and weep (Tennyson). All these and many other things do we see and enjoy now that spring has broken the icy fetters of the alver streams (Wilkesbarre special dispatch), and all nature rejoices that grim-visaged March has smoothed his frosty pow (Beros and Shakespeare). Spring! beautiful spring! I have returned with birds and flowers (original) and new fashionable styles in hats, bonnets, dresses (advertisements)! influence and catarrhs and hundreds of other things make business lively.—New York Herald.

DOMESTIC MATTERS.

To Remove Fruit Stains.—Dip the stained part into boiling water, and hold it over the fumes of burning sulphur, until the stain changes color, then wash in clear water. Boiling water alone will remove many fresh stains, especially of cooked fruit.

Tea.—A French chemist asserts that if tea be ground like coffee, before hot water is put upon it, it will yield double the amount of exhilarating qualities. Another writer says if a piece of lump sugar, the size of a walnut, is put into the teapot, you will make the tea infuse in one-half the time. Try it.

[We say put in the boiling water first, and drop the tea upon the water, close tight and you save the aroma.—Ed. F.]

To Clean Knives.—A small, clean potato, with the end cut off, is a very convenient medium of applying brick dust to knives, keeping it about the right moisture, while the juice of the potato assists in removing stains from the surface. A better polish can be obtained by this method than by any other we have tried, and with less labor.

A Very Good Cheap Cake.—Two eggs, two cups of "sorgho syrup," 4 cups cream, 1 heaping teaspoonful of ginger, 2 teaspoonful saleratus, a little salt, and flour enough to make a batter, not very stiff. This makes enough for three cakes. Bake in a quick oven and take from the oven the minute it is done. This cake will not taste as strong of the greenbacks as a cake made of poor brown sugar at thirty cents a pound.

Porree Mena.—It sometimes happens to the ladies, from some unforeseen circumstance, that large quantities of cooked meats, prepared for a large party which did not come off, perhaps, remain on hand, which are measurably lost. Such should be potted. Out the meat from the bone chop fine, and season with high vinegar, wine and brandy, older, Worcestershire sauce, or melted butter, according to the kind of meat, or to suit your own taste. Then pack it tight into a stone jar, then cover it over the top with about a quarter of an inch of melted butter. It will keep for months, and always afford a ready and excellent dish for the table.

DEATH TO THE RATS.

The appended method is said to be an excellent means of destroying rats in a house: Oil of amber and orange mixed in equal parts, added to thin oat meal and flour sufficient to form a paste; divide into little balls, and lay in the middle of the apartment infested. These balls will form an irresistibly attractive bait for the rats, who revolutely eat them, but will be immediately seized with intense thirst. Several vessels of water must be laid close by, at which the rats will drink till they die on the spot.

EUCALYPTUS CURES THE RHEUMATISM.

Much has been said of the value of this wonderful tree, but the medical value of this tree is as yet but little known, we have however known of grand results from the use of the leaves of this tree, by bruising them upon the part and then binding them on the part affected, or even taking a mass of the leaves and binding them on.

We have known great benefit result from this process.

Is this your Uncle Adam's house?" asked a staid looking individual of a lively archon. "Yes, it's Adam's house till you get to the roof, and then it's heaven," answered the boy.

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A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!  
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RESTORE YOUR SIGHT,  
TREAT YOUR EYES,  
BY READING OUR ILLUSTRATED  
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SIGHT. Tells how to  
Restore Impaired Vision and  
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Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eye.  
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HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIG-  
URING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages  
mailed free. Send your address to us also.  
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SOLE AGENT,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFICIAL.

SACRAMENTO, October 1, 1874

To W. G. Badger, Esq., 13 Sansome Street:

We hereby certify that the Pianos of HALLET,

Davis & Co. were awarded the

TWO PREMIUMS

For Best Square Grand Piano,

Best Boudoir Piano exhibited at State Fair, 1874

(Signed)

R. T. YARNOLD,

BEHRMANN WACHHORST,

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Commissioners.

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Clara College, Santa Clara Cal. or to Rev. A. Marchal, S. J.,  
St. Ignace Church, Market Street, between Fourth and  
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capital, to step into a very grand chance to make  
a reasonable fortune.

A party desirous of retiring from his business,  
and having an excellent location and a large and  
valuable stock of Greenhouse and Garden stock,  
all in the very best order, with a No. 1 Dwelling  
House, and all surroundings of the very best, de-  
sires to find a good and responsible party to pur-  
chase the whole establishment, the seller does not  
require much down, having other capital, but a  
responsible and good man, to such, the most lib-  
eral terms will be made.

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State are made welcome to it, here can be found  
Agricultural and Scientific Papers on File from  
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## Miscellany.

## EARLY RISING.

Is a crime against the body and against nature unless it is preceded by a proportionably early retiring. It is claimed for the French women who live in the large cities, who spend three fourths of their nights in parties, and balls, and dances, and the theatre, and the opera, retiring to their beds toward daylight, that they maintain their sprightliness, their vivacity and their good looks by the natural habit, and a strong determination arising from rational principles, that under all circumstances, after having had their full sleep out, even if it requires until sun down. Our own experiences will always tell us that if insufficient sleep is had on any night it will be followed by a day of yawning, of discomfort, of disagreeable drowsiness and of inefficiency in whatever calling, profession or employment we may engage. All physiologists agree that the very first step towards madness is an insufficiency of sleep, whether compelled or voluntary. The babe gets fretful when it gets sleepy, and will remain fretful for hours, if its sleep is broken in upon. That same babe, if in good health, always wakes up of itself to grow and play and smile so lovingly in a mother's eye. We can better and more safely intrust upon the necessary amount of food for ten days, than abate from the requisite amount of sleep for two, for the simple reason that the rest of good sleep recuperates the brain and the whole nervous system. An eminent biblical commentator thought to save time by rising at four in the morning, winter and summer; the result was an impairment of sight (by the sudden transition from the darkness of the closed eye, to the glare of artificial light) and general health, which required many months travel abroad, and effected bodily health for the remainder of life, and this before he was three-score. The same custom of four o'clock rising followed by that sturdy old Roman, Josiah Quincy, brought its penalty along with it. Nature would not be cheated and the very moment he became inactively occupied he rapidly subsided into a nod. His son relates of him: "One day, Mr. John Quincy Adams, who was addicted to the same vice of intemperate early rising, with much the same consequences, was visiting my father, who invited him to go into Judge Story's lecture-room, and hear his lecture to his law-class. Now, Judge Story did not accept the philosophy of his two friends in this particular, and would insist that it was a more excellent way to take out one's allowance of sleep in bed, and be wide awake when out of it—which he himself most assuredly always was. The Judge received the two Presidents gladly, and placed them in the seat of honor on the dais by his side, fronting the class, and proceeded with his lecture. It was not long before glancing his eye aside to see how his guests were impressed by his doctrine, he saw that they were both of them sound asleep, and he saw that the class saw it too. Pausing a moment in his swift career of speech he pointed to the two sleeping figures, uttered these words of warning: "Gentlemen, you see before you a melancholy example of the evil effects of early rising!" The shout of laughter which followed, effectually aroused the sleepers. It is "early to bed" as well as "early to rise" which insures health, wealth and wisdom, provided a man goes to work when he does get up."—(Hart's Journal of Health.

## CLIPPINGS.

When there is only one worm it is well enough to be an early bird.  
He was a Ward Spring Indian the moment he sat down on a hot stove.  
An Irish doctor lately sent in his bill to a lady as follows: "To curing your husband till he died."  
"Are there any fools in this city?" asked a stranger of a newsboy. "No; do you feel lonesome?" was the reply.  
A patent churn, invented by a Sioux squaw, is on exhibition in Washington. It shows considerable ingenuity.  
A medical man says that the corpse of a man who is absolutely drowned will bleed if cut. But who wants to "bleed" a dead man.  
The Wisconsin farmer who left a candle burning in the barn so as to scare thieves away has no barn to watch now.  
Californians can't understand why a shirt should open on the back, but as they are fashionable they put 'em on and wear the booms between their shoulders.—(Detroit Free Press.)  
I am not sorry that society is taxed for the drunkard. I would it were taxed more. I would the burden of sustaining him were so heavy, that we should be compelled to wake up, and ask how he may be saved from ruin.

## Information Wanted.

Information is wanted by anxious relatives of TWO BROTHERS, somewhere in California, who bear the names of Wm. P. Watson, and Jesse Watson, Sons of Josiah and Rhoda Watson. These Brothers came to California from Jackson County, Iowa, in the year of 1854.  
If these Brothers, or any person knowing of them will communicate with the Editor of THE FARMER, the Brothers will hear of their kindred, and greatly to their relief and their own benefit. Those Newspapers desirous of doing a good act, will please copy the above notice.

## SPECIAL NOTICES—BILLS SENT OUT.

We desire to make some very important and conspicuous improvements in our Office and our Journal and to furnish New Ones and other embellishments; to that end we send out Bills to those indebted to this Office, and we trust those who receive them will not only promptly remit, but do so cheerfully, in order to aid a Journal that has labored earnestly for their best interest for over Twenty one Years.  
We look for a ready compliance with this earnest request, so that we may make pleasant comments on our Records from those whose names we have so often written. We shall duly remember all such as we have an opportunity.  
We hope also that our friends will give us their influence, and send us a few New Names from among their friends, as subscribers, such kindness we shall always duly appreciate.

## AITKEN &amp; LUCE.



## THE PIONEER MARBLE WORKS.

THE FIRST PREMIUM ALWAYS.  
MONUMENTS, TOMBES AND GRAVE STONES,  
PARLOR MANTLES, TABLE TOPS,  
WASH STANDS, &c.

We own our California Marble Quarries and Import our Vermont and Italian Marbles, and we can therefore manufacture our work on the most reasonable and satisfactory terms.  
All Sculptured and Ornamental work done in the most Superior Style, and all our own work guaranteed to please our patrons.

A. AITKEN, ISRAEL LUCE,  
177 E Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

I. MARDEN & CO.  
STEAM

## Coffee &amp; Spice Mills

MANUFACTURERS &amp; DEALERS IN

## COFFEE &amp; SPICES,

IN ALL THE VARIOUS KINDS.

Allspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cayenne, Ginger,  
Mustard, Pepper, &c.

Also choice Herbs as Sage, Thyme, S. Marjoram, &c.

## AZTEC PINOLE COMPANY.

MARDEN &amp; CO.,

Proprietors.

## PINOLE,

The Great Remedy, and Sure  
CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

Large and increasing sales of  
this healthy food at  
the Factory.

I. M. & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF AZTEC PINOLE,  
212 SACRAMENTO STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## Empire Parlor Matches.

B. BENDEL &amp; CO.

Proprietors of the Empire Match Factory,

beg to inform the Trade and the commercial public, that at considerable expense they have imported the requisite Machinery and Chemicals to add to their previous assortment of Matches the celebrated Empire Parlor Match, deservedly popular among families and smokers, on account of brilliant burning qualities, and absence of smell or odor—and are now prepared to deliver them in quantities, and of unsurpassed excellence.

These Matches are as perfect as any that are or can be made—give satisfaction for the purpose to any other, and only found upon the Pacific Coast, and only the best and purest chemicals are used—they are full coated, fully stamped, and without objection of any kind, and are packed in boxes and packages of the same style and quantity as the Swifts and Country Parlor Match.

They will be introduced to consumers through the medium of the Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers of San Francisco, and for that purpose their orders will be personally solicited by the well known commercial broker,

MR. B. B. GORE, of No. 319 Front Street, who will also make special rates to buyers for Japan, China, Australia, Sandwich Islands, and Southern Pacific Ports, which markets they will be prepared to supply both with the "Parlor," and English style Parlor Matches.

Their Brimstone and Safety Matches, of unusual superior quality, equal to any manufactured, they are also offering in the same manner to the Trade, at as low rates as any of the local manufacturers, and are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

They appeal with full confidence for the support and patronage of a patriotic and discriminating public to "encourage Home Industry," particularly when they get superior goods, and at less cost than they have been paying for the imported article.

Ask your Grocer for the "EMPIRE PARLOR MATCHES," and be sure to get no others.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS,

B. BENDEL & CO.,

31 Front Street.

FACTORY—Corner of Eleventh and Harrison Streets,  
121 SAN FRANCISCO.



## Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

## Land Estates for Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

## Farms and Improved Homesteads,

## Lands, Ranches, &amp;c.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectively than by

## ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER.

We are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, and ADVERTISEMENTS appearing in Our Journal will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well as the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries in the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our Columns.

One thing is certain—no disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal.

WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office.

## WALTER BROWN, SON &amp; CO.

## WOOL

## Commission Merchants,

26 and 28 Park Place,

31 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN.

HENRY T. BROWN.

NEW YORK

Commissions Solicited, and advances made if required.

1-23-77

STOCK'S  
Patent Lift Pump.

The Undersigned desires to call the special attention of Farmers, Stockmen, and all others to their valuable

## Lift Pump,

to be used by Windmill, Horse Power, Steam Power, or Hand Power.

Those Pumps have now been before the Public for the last 15 years, and have been most highly approved in all parts of this State where they worked with perfect satisfaction.

These Pumps have a remarkable power of lifting water from a great depth, even raising it from 150 to 170 feet in depth with great ease and economy. This Pump works easier, will last longer, and do more work than any Pump known.

For deep wells it is the cheapest, most durable, and most economical Pump now before the public. There are now Pumps of this kind from this manufactory that have been in use for ten years, without costing one dollar for repairs.

The Patent Right of this Pump has just been renewed for seven years.

This Pump need only to be seen and examined to please every purchaser, and for this proof its excellence the public are invited to call and see it at the Manufactory,

378 First Street, SAN JOSE.

## J. STOCK,

PATENTEE.

## The Great Potato Planter.

We have Two FIRST MACHINES for Planting Potatoes, one of the best inventions to save labor ever yet seen.

A Man, Boy, and one Horse will do the work of Twelve men.

This Machine opens the Furrow, Guts, Drops, and Covers the Potatoes, and does the work well.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## G. MAYES,

DEALER IN

## OYSTERS, CLAMS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

## SHELL FISH,

Stalls Nos. 40, 41, and 42 California Market

Entrance on California Street.

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels and Restaurants supplied at short notice. Oysters Cooked and Served 5<sup>th</sup> 6 A.M. to 12 P.M. every day.

## MANNING'S

## OYSTER GROTTO,

428 Pine Street, below Kearney.

SAN FRANCISCO

INVENTOR OF THE PAN ROAST, ROMAN STEW AND

CREOLE COFFEE.

NAPOLEON ICE CREAM.

Eastern and California Oysters in bottle, supplied to Families 42.1 and sent to all parts of the City Free of Charge

## WHO MAKES SOAP BOOKS.

"It is said 'in the making of Books there is no end,' and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SOAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of Old Newspapers for Sale that we can furnish just the right material for Soap Books, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 22 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; with select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds. In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, etc.; all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of \$2.50 to \$3.00 per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

FARMER OFFICE.

## NAPA HOTEL,

COR. MAIN AND FIRST STREETS.

## NAPA CITY.

The above House offers special accommodations to families. The table is always supplied with the best in the market; fish, fruits and game in their seasons.

## FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE,

Where I keep for the accommodation of guests the fastest horses and the finest buggies in the city.

Gentle Saddle Horses for Ladies and Grooms Orders left at the Hotel promptly attended to

JOHN S. HOCAN,

37-19

PROPRIETOR.

## MAIN &amp; WINCHESTER

## SADDLERY

## WARE,

Have on hand the finest and best Assortment of  
HARNESS WHIPS,  
SADDLES LEATHER,  
COLLARS, BLANKETS,  
SADDLE TREES, ROBES,  
LASHES, ETC.,

ever offered on the Pacific Coast. We particularly call the attention of the country trade to our extensive assortment of Harness adapted for Farming and Teaming use, and also to the Collars of our own manufacture, which we guarantee Superior to any other Collars manufactured.

We are prepared to supply the trade, with any goods in our line at the very lowest prices for Cash or approved credit.

Traders will always receive careful attention.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

## POSTERS

## CARDS

## CIRCULARS.

## BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

## PROMPT.

## CHEAP.

## and GOOD.

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

## COMMERCIAL

## STEAM

## MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 517 Clay Street.

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

Proprietors.

## \$10 Saved by Investing \$4!

## PALMER'S

## Combination Attachment

## FOR

## ALL SEWING MACHINES!

## RECEIVED THE

## Grand Prize Medal.

At the American Institute Fair, New York, 1873  
New Jersey State Fair, 1873.

Western New York Fair, 1873.

## THE PALMER

Sews and Seams without Basting.

## THE PALMER

prepares and puts a double or single fold on the edge of band, and places a fold on any seam without Basting.

## THE PALMER

forms the widest most desirable and smoothly over seams in all materials.

## THE PALMER

binds, with braid and with cut binding, and binds scallops or points, on all the machines, better than any other binder.

## THE PALMER

does plain gathering.

## THE PALMER

places a cord welt of different colors into any seam and at the same time gathering and sewing on desired.

## THE PALMER

prepares and applies a French Hem with great celerity and success.

## THE PALMER

makes the celebrated and Fashionable Milliners' and Dress Makers' Folds in one color, and also in two colors.

Price for the whole, full Instructions included \$4.00

THE PALMER MANUFACTURING CO.,

817 Broadway, cor 12th St., NEW YORK.

## AGENTS WANTED!

40.18 SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

N.B. Samples sent at FARMER OFFICE.

## Grand Chance for Industry.

The owner having an excellent Farm of 180 acres of choice land down South, wishes a good reliable man with a small capital to join him—the man to take charge of this Farm,

## Raise Bees and Make Money.

This opportunity is a rare one, as the man can have the use of the 180 acres of land to cultivate, and have the crop for his own at a nominal sum, save the Honey business, that to be a joint concern, the owner will put in equal capital for the Bee Business.

Dwelling on the premises, never failing water plenty of wood, a delightful climate, with the best soil. This is a chance rarely found.

Apply to EDITOR FARMER.

41.1

## BIG TREES.

Those who desire to procure Fresh Seed of the BIG TREES of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, or Europe, can have this Seed in neat packages of \$1 each. Apply at

FARMER OFFICE.

## THE

CALIFORNIA  
FARMER.

THE TWENTY SECOND YEAR of the FARMER commences with this issue and we invite our friends to send us their names and Four Dollars and we will send them the FARMER with a Complimentary Package of Seeds for one year. This is the Best and Cheapest Journal on the Coast. We trust we shall have a liberal addition to our Subscription List, for our New VOLUME as a cheering stimulus to our long continued labors for Agriculture, now the Twenty Second Year.

## The Pioneer Herald

## OF AGRICULTURE,

## Established 1854,

## THE

## Only Agricultural Paper

## IN CALIFORNIA,

## Devoted Exclusively

TO THIS GREAT INTEREST OF THE FARMER.

## TERMS:

## FOR THE

## "California Farmer,"

## FOR

## Volume Forty Three,

Single Copies.....	\$4.00
Six Copies.....	20.00
Ten Copies.....	35.00
Twenty Copies.....	65.00
Fifty Copies.....	150.00

## The California Farmer

## HAS COMPLETED

## Twenty One Years,

It circulates over the whole Coast, in the leading Cities and business parts of the United States and also in Europe, Mexico and South America.

## NO TRAVELING AGENTS!

PERMANENT AGENTS ON FIRST PAGE.

## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

IS A GRAND ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

## CITY SUBSCRIBERS

FOUR DOLLARS PER YEAR

DELIVERED AT THEIR RESIDENCES

BY CITY CARRIERS.

## Warren &amp; Co., Sole Proprietors.

COL. WARREN, Sole Editor.

## Dime Savings Bank,

646 MONTGOMERY STREET.

REPORT FOR MARCH, 1874.—NUMBER OF Depositors from July, 1873, to February 28th, 1874: 137. Total in nine months, \$47,000. Cash surplus, 30 per cent, over all liabilities. Deposits in gold, silver or currency, from One Dime to \$10,000, payable on demand (without notice) draws six per cent interest. Term deposits, 12 per cent.

No entry fee or charge for bank book.

W. S. THOMPSON, President.

J. CROCKER, Secretary.

## A Young Man from the Country.

A Young Man from the Country, of good Education and correct habits, can find a good situation, and a permanent one, by addressing a note to this office. Age 14 to 20 years.

He must be free from the common vice of Tobacco, Strong Drink and Bad Language. Application to be made by Letter as a good writer and quick at figures is important in the qualifications. No one need apply that cannot fill this requisition.

## Pure Italian Bees.

Several Swarms of Pure Italian Bees, (very full hives) in the best order in Patent Hives, can be had with full directions for their management. Apply to EDITOR FARMER.







You never know a great character until some-  
thing congenial to it has grown up within our-  
selves.











## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1875

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

300 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History (numberable, are constantly being added.

## FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines are open for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines, or less of space, in Newspaper type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half the first rate. This is believed to be the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

## SAMPLE COPIES.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with his paragraph marked, may understand it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER,

San Francisco, Cal.

## Editor's Chair,

**Home.**—A couple of poetic pictures of home, is found on page 118, that we believe can be appreciated by true hearts, there is also two pictures of Japanese life to be noted, of a class of people that will be long through our shores, as now do the Chinese. Which shall we prefer?

**The Water** we are drinking, in a certain measure, has death in the cup. The question of pure and cheap water is a question of moment to the citizens of this city and our whole State. Let San Francisco speak, and let our citizens strike for Pure Water Free! This should be the watch word.

**Horticulture.**—We are advancing in new products—both in Fruits and Flowers. We, in California, should note all that is new abroad, secure all, and improve upon all, by a still higher type of the useful and beautiful.

**The Industrial Teachings of a Hundred Years Ago,** on page 114, contains matter for serious thought, for we as a nation, must not be behind the age in all that relates to Progress and "Free Trade" is one of the signs of the times.

**Our Front Page.**—The "Agricultural Teachings of the Great Liebig," which we continue from that very excellent work, *The International Review*, will be found worth careful reading as revealing the earnest workings of a great mind to whom the Agriculturalists of the World are indebted for many of the most important truths in agricultural lore ever promulgated.

**Roots for Stock,** page 118, should be read and practiced.

**EUROPEAN LETTERS.**—Our Special Correspondent from Paris in his letter furnishes many facts touching the raising of lambs and calves for market which should be noted by our Stockmen, the condition of Horse Breeding is also to be noted.

**REVIEWS.**—We have the Monthly Report of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, with condition of the Crops, Grains, Fruits, Stock and Game-mammals, the last article of product forms a special report from each county, and a curious table too, from this suffering State.

## NEW MUSIC FOR OUR SUNNY LAND.

California! the Land of Bright Sunshine and luscious Fruits, is also the place of Joyous Songs. We have recently from Gray's Musical Publishing House the following New Pieces.

"*She is as Innocent*," a Song from Leocoe's Opera of La Fille de Madame Angot, the Words paraphrased by David Nesfield—the Words of the Song admirable, the Song itself beautiful.

"*Sea Firm*," Song for mixed voices, Composed by John P. Morgan, a fine Composition.

"*The Japan Waltz*," Composed by S. H. Marsh, and Dedicated very appropriately to Miss Lillie, eldest daughter of Charles E. De Long, Esq., late Envoy and Minister Extraordinary to Japan.

It should be remembered by all lovers of Music Gray's Music Establishment has been changed from Clay street to the magnificent New Store, on Kearny, near Sutter.

We have also New Music from the Publishing House of F. W. Helmick, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

"*As Pretty as a Butterfly*," this is a double Song and Dance, Words and Song by John T. Rutledge. "The Riding Gallery Schottische Illustrated," composed by Charles Baker, both these Compositions are very popular.

## WOOD'S MOWERS AND REAPERS.

Calling at the Agency of these Renowned Implements—Messrs. Frank Bro's, 205 Davis street, we noticed the many machines ready to go to various parts of our State. The sales being very active, and this is a proof of a very good general Harvest season—Wood's Mowers and Reapers will be sold in this State by thousands in 1875.

## THE HARVEST PROSPECTS.

The prospects of our Harvest of Grain grows more and more favorable, as day by day information comes of good crops from every county in the State.

We think it is now conceded that our grain crop will be a good one, and it is very much to be regretted that our newspapers all over the State gave a very wrong statement about the crops, such reports are now thoroughly contradicted, yet it checked the emigration to this State, but such newspapers knew no better, they were guided by hearsay, not by an examination of the crops as we have done.

The Harvest of Grain in our State will be large, and it is to be hoped that our growers will send all out of the country they possibly can, as all have positive assurance of large crops East, and also, in all Australia, and all European accounts come with assurance of good prospects there.

Oregon will send down a large surplus of her crop of '75,—and, unless immediate action be had, wheat will accumulate, and it is better to ship it now as soon as the crop comes, and thus relieve our market, benefiting every farmer, and others also.

## OUR VINEYARDS.

Our Vineyard prospects never were so promising for a big crop as the present year, the Vine growers are bound to have a harvest of Grapes beyond all precedent.

Big Grapes, Big Bunches and Big Berries, and now is the time for them to begin to think, what shall I do with my Grapes?

The Wine of last year, and that of '73, is much of it still on hand, and unsold, by reason of want of purchasers, although large quantities have been sent abroad, and, says the grower, what shall I do with my Grapes this year, my Cellar is full of Wine, I have no more Cask, and no place to put them.

This will I do, I will make *Raisins* of my Malaga, in part, the balance I will carefully preserve in "Stone Jars" as they do in Malaga, I will first select them, in a good dry house I will now go to work and prepare, when the harvest comes, I can also try the *Alder Process*, and dry a lot, the balance of my crop I will prepare for market and sending only the choicest bunches nicely packed, I will try and get the highest price, the balance will make Wine, Vinegar, &c.

If many of our Vineyardists will put on their thinking cap in season, the results of their crops will tell in dollars and cents to a larger amount than if they began to think when the season hurried them so much, they cannot do things well.

## THE FRUIT CROP.

The fear of "Jack Frost's" doings among the orchards and vineyards is gone. No "Jack Frost" now, with the Thermometer at 75° to 90°, we feel as the good lady did, who in the fearful cold outside, had her sympathies aroused for the poor, and ordered a tun of coal for a poor widow—but on reaching home and into her warm parlor, soon forgot how she felt outside, and countermanded the order to send the coal, as she thought the "weather had greatly moderated."

So, now, with our markets well filled with delicious fruits of all kinds and in abundance, Growers begin to feel as the widow did, and they think "Jack Frost" didn't do so bad after all.

The present season shows a large amount of small early fruits, Apricots, Apples, Pears, and this is the result of poorly cultivated, poorly pruned trees and overloaded trees also, and the only complaint we have to make of "Jack Frost" is, that he did not take as much agony of the fruit as he did, then the balance would have been as good again as the present showing makes.

We talk of cheap fruit, there are varieties of fruit in our market that always command large figures. Such fruit shows good cultivation, it is large in size, high colored, rich in flavor, and good to eat. We feel sure as we see such fruit in market that where it is grown the soil is well cultivated, that the soil is fed, that the trees or vines are skillfully pruned—such fruit is neatly packed as it comes to market, and the result is—as a natural consequence, it brings a big price—we know the motto of such a fruit grower though he may be a stranger to us personally.

"What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." We write down as the ruling motto of all such growers—and we wish our fruit-sellers would adopt as a motto for themselves, and hang it up over their places of business:

"We don't buy or sell any but the Best Fruit!"—then they would not be charged with making poor return sales—and the families of their customers would not be afflicted with Dysentery, Diarrhea or Cholera, by eating poor, half-grown, half ripe fruit.

## THE HOODLUMS OF OUR CITY.

The Law is made for the Lawless.

The future goodness and productiveness of our orchards and vineyards, depends upon the quality of the young trees planted, and their subsequent training.

The same truth can be made plain as to what the future of our City and State shall be by the character, Mental and Moral, of the young people who are supposed to become the future rulers and directors of this City and State.

If the conduct of the mass of the young people, even the youth let out of our schools, such as is witnessed daily, their boisterous manners, their customs of swearing, smoking, and often obscene language, is an evidence of the young trees, and those are to be permanently planted in this State, and these habits to continue to "grow with the growth," then we can only say that unless the Hoodlum Species is not cut out entirely, God Save the Commonwealth of California.

True religion is a life unfolded within, not something forced on us from abroad.

## THE WONDERFUL CHANGES AT HARVEST.

What great and wonderful changes have taken place in the last forty years in the machinery and management of gathering in of our Hay crops; the greatest wonder now is, how the vast amount of Hay and Grain could have been Harvested over the world so efficient to feed the *Live Stock* and the *Humans* that was required in former years, with the simple implements then used, and the wearisome labor demanded of Man and Beast.

In those early years the laborer would enter the field with his scythe and snath, fix his hand implements, and cut down his *one acre of grass per day per man*. The hay thus cut was then to be spread, and then to be turned, the implements used, a pitchfork, by hand, then raked into windrows the *first day*—the second day these windrows to be opened and spread with a fork, then again turned, and finally raked up and made into the little haystacks that dotted the fields like a flock of sheep. In due time if this hay escaped a thunderstorm, it was pitched upon a hay-wagon, driven to the barn, then pitched off to the mow, and stored for Winter use.

Here we have no less than *twelve* different manipulations before the hay is housed. To turn this hay into money, it must be pitched from the mow upon the wagon, driven to market, the wagon of hay weighed upon the Town Scales, then driven to the purchasers home, unloaded into his barn, then a drive home, 5 and 8 or 10 miles, and the Haymaker had made \$20 for a *Ton* of Hay.

Which of our Haymakers in California would do this now and not grumble?

Now in Harvesting season instead of the Scythe and Snath, the pitchfork and hand-rake, we see the Haymaker enter the field, as it were, in a carriage, seated upon his mower, and, as the sun goes down, he has cut down with a single machine and his pair of horses, doing all the work himself, his 10 or 20 or 30 acres, and, as he might also, another man follows, seated upon a *horse hay rake*, and the entire field of hay is in rows, and on the second day a hay loader enters the field, and with the close of the day that field of many acres is in stack, cured, and ready for baling, here is the change of 40 years and less. Now, steam or horse power relieves man of nearly all his hard labor, save riding on the seat of his machine or directing the general parts of the work. Such is the progress in this branch of farming.—MIND and GENIUS take the place of *Manual labor*, and yet with all this improved machinery and progress, the price of hay is the same to-day as when harvested at one-tenth the cost that it was 40 years ago.

(Grain Harvesting next week.)

## HOMESTEAD LOTS.

There is at this time a constantly increasing Sale of Land to persons forming Companies, this land is being cut up into "Home Lots" of 100 to 125 feet, and many less than that even, and then it is expected that in a few brief years all these lots will be built upon, and the now open, lonely and desolate places will soon pass into new hands, and then our Cities will all begin to improve and see a condition of prosperity never before experienced.

There is however a very serious check that will be given to these speculations in many places by reason of the size of the Lots.

For a Home in the country, a "Home" should be of a size sufficiently large so that each family could have a Home by themselves, where Children of one family would not annoy their neighbors, and where as a man shall prosper he could enlarge his improvements, beautify his Homestead, have a place for a Barn for his cow, horse, poultry, &c and where he could have a Garden for physical labor, and also play grounds for children. These are imperative wants to every family that wishes a permanent Home.

The present plan now pursued is, small lots, as to have the lot to appear cheap, yet many such purchases are the dearest bargains ever bought, for it often happens that after a small lot has been bought and improved for perhaps one to three years, those who settle close to them are very objectionable so much so by their business or their families as to make the place valueless, and they find they must leave a Home that has cost them years of labor, and a heavy expenditure, and find another Home.

This is a very great evil for it makes our population very unstable, constantly changing, which is a serious injury to a general prosperity.

There is but one way to remedy this very great evil, and that is, to have Homestead lots of *two, four or six acres each*, then the purchasers could improve and beautify, and not constantly live in the fear of being worried out by too close neighbors, for a "Home" to be a "Happy One" must be free from all intrusion from every source.

It is to be hoped that our large holders of land that are now making up "Homestead Lots" that they will plan and make them in lots of not less than 3 acres each, and 4 acres would be better.

## THE ITALIAN CYPRESS NOT ORNAMENTAL

We have often called attention to this Evergreen as a tree not appropriate for a private Garden or a Lawn, and only fit for the Cemetery, or a private Grave Yard, this tree has a gloomy cast at sight, besides its habit is not a good one, as, when it becomes of large size its branches open, fall apart, and it becomes a very unpleasant tree to look upon; this habit however may be improved by shortening branches when young, and causing the tree to grow broad and compact, yet, after all, the Grave Yard is the only place for this gloomy, sombre tree, and even there we should prefer a more cheerful tree, one that would indicate a brighter life, rather than one of gloom and sorrow, as the Cypress would indicate.

The largest stock of Choice Family Groceries are found at Hawley, Elwell & Co.

## THE STUDEBAKER BROTHERS.

This band of Brothers, now so well known, not only at home at South Bend, Illinois, but over our whole country, and we may say in all Mexico, South America, the Islands of the Sea, and in Europe,—and wherever the wheels of a wagon has made a mark upon a travelled road, there has the Studebaker wagon rolled, and there their name, fame and enterprise are as familiar as household words.

Who has not heard of the Studebaker Wagon, and who has not seen one of them in their travels, on the farm, on the highway, or in the place where our market produce is brought for sale, the "Studebaker Wagon" has fairly and most honorably won its way to the favorable and favorite place it now occupies, as the Best Farmers Wagon now made.

We would not detract a single iota from the value or worth of the many wagons now made, for there are many of a high character, yet we would do just credit to the Studebaker and to the Band of Brothers that have so meritously advanced from poor beginnings to so big a place in the great industrial interests of our country. A case of such steady, onward progress and success rarely met with in the history of any manufacturers. We are induced to speak thus of these Brothers from the pleasurable fact that one of this firm, P. E. Studebaker, Esq., is now in California, and we felt honored as we took him by the hand and welcomed him to our Editorial Rooms, and from this pleasant visit we have been once more reminded of their great enterprise which has done so much to benefit our Farmers in their various labors, and facilitate all productions to market.

A few prominent facts show what energy, perseverance and integrity in business can do, in their beginnings and present position will show.

In 1852, one of the Brothers began the manufacturing of wagons at South Bend, his capital was \$80, and, leasing a small place, the nucleus of industry was laid. In a little time, brother after brother joined, and their work progressed, their original building, nominally 16 by 24, rent, about \$50 annually, on leased ground, their progress was rapid, one of the most remarkable cases on record, for from this beginning, in 23 years no great was their stock that 2,400 wagons were burned in the great fire of '74, enough to load 100 cars, their loss, \$300,000, yet, nothing daunted, these brave Brothers with their *Quadruple strength and energy*, after the smoke upon the ashes ceased, renewed their plans and buildings, and sent forth *One Hundred* wagons per week—they now turn out 240 wagons per week, and could press up to 400 per week.

To show the influence of such men in a community, and their real value, it is only necessary for us to say that immediately after the fire, citizens from other States came to them with splendid offers to induce them to move, offers of \$25,000, \$50,000 and up to the total of their loss of \$300,000, as a Bonus to have their influence elsewhere, but not their neighbors in their wide circle were too warm friends, too true to leave, and their loss is forgotten, their buildings renewed, their business increased, these friends doubled and now they wield a Capital of *One Million Dollars*, and their Annual Sales exceeds that large sum.

These extensive works and yards cover 30 acres of ground, and 8 acres of flooring, immense sheds, contain lumber, seasoning, which they carry 5 and 6 years.

The number of men employed, 600, a weekly pay Roll of about \$10,000, pay day Tuesday, on the morning of that day the Roll is called by each Foreman, the money due each man, is enclosed in an envelope, and given to each by the Foreman of each division, and all done quietly with military precision.

In addition to these great Wagon Works, they have the largest Carriage Factory in our Country employing 200 men, and turning out Carriages of all kinds, fancy and family Wagons, in style and quality unsurpassed in any country.

One great proof of the great energy and wise management of this great establishment is, that the Great Fire did not interrupt or did not stop their work, the large stock of material on hand that escaped the flames gave them power to go on, and amid the smoke on one side, and the roar of machinery on the other, *One Hundred New Wagons* rolled out of their yards the first week as if nothing had happened.

Now we have the *Key* we think to their wonderful success, and their pluck in the time of their great disaster—one of these Brothers was at Placerville in '62, and here made the *first wagon of that kind in California*, that Brother snuffed up California pluck, and went home and infused it into all, and now sends forth the result, for we are a great believer that there is a kind of *Electricity about California energy* that is wonderful, and we rejoice to welcome one of this Firm to our State that he too may feel this vital life, and see how we live and grow, for he will then know what his Band has to do for coming years, for all, though the Poet says,

"Like clocks, one wheel another one must drive,  
Affairs by diligent labor only thrive."

This we know is the motto of this Firm for they are *Four Brothers*, four wheels to the famed *Studebaker Wagons*, and we know that moves lively and well.

We have said much more than we expected when we began, but being on the *Studebaker Wagon*, the wheels of thought rolled so easily that we called to the driver several times to stop, and when he did, it was right opposite the Warehouse of E. E. Ames, Esq., at Sacramento, the Head Quarters, and Agency of this famous Wagons, here we met Mr. Ames and a Son of P. E. Studebaker, Esq., the right man in the right place, Mr. Ames is a true business man, possessing the full confidence of the community, and skilled as a Master workman among Mechanics and honored among merchants, and just the man to advance the sales and interests of these popular Wagons and Carriages in our State.

We cannot close this article with more appropriate words for this Firm after their recent triumph over disaster than to say:

That wine each godlike act, and pincks success  
Even from the spear proof crest of rugged danger.

## ABOUT THE ANGORA GOAT.

We give the following from the Circular which we have just received from the New Angora Goat Breeding Association. The facts here given are reliable, and we are glad to know the Company are now making rapid progress, increasing their lands and their flocks, and, under the earnest worker and general manager—N. Gilmore Esq., give assurance of a sure and very successful enterprise.

We gave some valuable facts in our last number, and shall continue the subject often.

Of the direct pecuniary profits arising from the breeding of choice Angora Goats, it is only necessary to speak in general terms. It is now universally admitted, that those who engaged in the breeding of sheep, when the land in our State was here open to occupancy in large tracts, have in almost every instance, become very wealthy, with only an average price of twenty cents per pound, and an average amount of yield not exceeding seven pounds, it is equally well established, that the average price of Mohair in the English markets for the last fifteen years, has not been less than eighty cents per pound, and at the present date it is ninety cents per pound, while the average yield from pure blood and grades crossed by pure blood bucks, after the fourth cross, is from four to six pounds per year, which shows the difference of value of sheep and goat wool, viz: sheep, \$1.40; goats, \$3.60; a difference of nearly three hundred per cent. That the relative difference in the prices of these two wools or hair must always be maintained, is as certain and sure as that the price of cotton will never equal or approach the price of silk.

The point selected and secured by the company for its principal stock ranch is situated in El Dorado County, four miles from Shingle Springs, the depot of the Sacramento Valley railroad, which will guarantee easy and regular communication with all sections of the coast for the transportation of stock; it contains over four thousand (4,000) acres, and can be enlarged as may suit our wants; title, United States patent and possession. A portion of the ranch has the barn, fences, corals, etc., necessary for the proper and convenient handling of stock. And in addition to numerous springs it is covered by the lines of the Butte Canal which derives its supply of water from streams heading in the snow region of the Sierras, giving an unfailing supply of water for irrigation, and by proper economy in saving the manure of the flock, can be made as productive as the most fertile valleys of the State that are selling for \$100, and over per acre. A large tract of land (over 10,000 acres), of the company is situated near Lake Tahoe or Lake Bigler, and while it is not really necessary to change the range, there is but little question that a heavier fleece and of better quality can be obtained by pasturing on green feed in higher altitudes during the hot months of Summer. The nucleus of the flock is of the pure blood and high grades of N. Gilmore, El Dorado County, representatives of which have been exhibited at the different agricultural fairs since 1870, with what results the published proceedings of our State Agricultural and District Fairs will show.

Mr. Gilmore has been selected by the Directors to superintend and manage the business, and will devote to it his entire time and earnest attention. His acknowledged reputation for integrity and energy, and the real and intelligence he has shown in all his efforts in connection with the breeding of Angora Goats and the production of Mohair, entitle him to the fullest public confidence.

## SUCCESS AT GEORGIA WITH GOATS.

We give another series of facts about Angora Goats from the communications we have received many years since from that distinguished Goat Breeder, Richard Peters, Esq., of Atlanta, Georgia. These characteristics of Goats flesh, and their security from Dogs, we know to be true from our own knowledge.

**Their Flesh as an article of Food.**—We have never indulged in the extravagant luxury of feasting on a full-blooded animal of this variety, but we have, on several occasions made a hearty meal on the quarter, half or three quarter bloods, and all who dined in company pronounced the meat of the half breed wethers superior to lamb, and at eighteen months old, superior to mutton; the flavor approaches nearer to venison than to mutton. They remain fat nearly throughout the year, and in November are almost too fat for the table. We observed a great improvement in the progeny of the full-bloods over their imported parents, both in size and fatness. The weight of the buck is given as one hundred and fifty-five pounds; that of the doe one hundred and two.

**Their liability to be destroyed by Dogs.**—If this animal was as liable to be killed by dogs as the common sheep; we would tremble for the perpetuity of the race in our country. We often lamented that no laws were enacted and enforced to prevent worthless curs from depopulating the valuable sheep of our country. Many a once famous raiser of choice breeds of imported sheep, has been caused to sigh over his massacred flock, and then abandoned the raising of sheep in this pair. A flock of sheep, when pursued by dogs, scatter in every direction, and fall an easy prey to their relentless, blood-thirsty foe; but when he approaches a herd of goats he finds them formed into a ring—the kids in the centre, and the old bucks in advance, exhibit all their formidable horns. No dog is bold enough to close in, not usually runs, barking, around the flock, thus attracting attention, and receiving the reward for his carnivorous designs. Mr. Peters informs us that he gave up the raising of sheep after having a dozen fine South Downes killed by a pack of dogs, when they also destroyed four comely ewe Goats, but since there were no sheep on the farm to tempt the dogs, they have not come near the Goats. Mr. Peters informs us that he has lost none of his Goats, either of the pure breeds or the grades, by dogs. He further remarked that with a large herd he had no trouble. They have a range of two or three miles over fields and through woods; they return every evening before sunset to their house, and in case of a shower of rain run to their shelter, even at the distance of several miles. He believes that a thousand or more would continue in fine condition during the Summer and Fall, in one flock, on a large range, as they are free from disease, do not crowd together like sheep, or suffer from heat; they are very easily driven and managed, and do not run off and get lost.



## LINFORTH, KELLOGG &amp; CO.,

3 and 5 Front Street, San Francisco.

## MOWERS! MOWERS!!

We have for the Year 1875, the  
**IMPROVED WOOD'S MOWER.**  
 THE EYE THAT FASTENS THE CUTTING BAR TO PITMAN IS SO ADJUSTED THAT IT  
**CANNOT BREAK!**

The Machine is of Light Draft, and the Driver's Seat is so placed that all the weight is taken  
 from the HORSES' NECKS. The whole weight of the Machine is but 600 pounds.

## PEERLESS MOWER.

IS ONE OF THE  
**BEST BUILT**



**STRONGEST**  
**MOWERS**  
**NOW KNOWN.**

## PEERLESS REAPER.

With our Crops this year, land where a Header is not wanted, a good self Rake Reaper is specially inquired for.  
 The Peerless has High and Broad Wheels, and being a Bear Out, it is the only style of Reaper that will lay  
 off the grain properly in Bundles.

WE ONLY ASK A TRIAL OF THIS EXCELLENT REAPER.

There is not a Machine to-day that can show lighter draft, and equal grade of work, than the  
**PEERLESS Mowers and Reapers.**  
**CLIPPER MOWER.**

THIS VERY  
 WITH EXTRA HIGH  
 CUTTER BAR, HAS  
 EXCELLENT



**RELIABLE MOWER,**  
**WHEELS AND ROLLING**  
**MADE ITS OWN**  
**REPUTATION.**

## EXTRAS! EXTRAS!!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EXTRAS FOR ALL OUR MACHINES.  
 We have also the celebrated FURST AND BRADLEY SULKY RAKE, TIFFIN AND GENEVA  
 HORSE RAKES, HAINES' HEADERS AND PITT'S THRESHERS  
 — — — AND A GOOD — — —

**Assortment of Agricultural Tools.**

Please send for Illustrated Price List.

**LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.**

**WAREHOUSE, 3 and 5 Front Street,  
 SAN FRANCISCO.**

## New Advertisements.



1850. PIONEER 1875.  
**Agricultural Warehouse**  
 AND HARDWARE STORE.

**L. M. CUTTING & CO.,**  
**ARE NOW SELLING**

California Single Gear Headers, with the Patent  
 Adjustable Reel and High Wheels with Patent Adjust-  
 able Spokes. "A perfect Machine," "the Best Header we  
 ever saw or used," say the Farmers.  
 Walter A. Woods' Genuine Mowers, Reapers and  
 Combined Machines.

Etha Mower, with double motion.

Headley's Steam Engines.

Russell's Improved Threshers, with the  
 Landenburg End Shaks.

WAGONS OF STANDARD MAKE.

Horse Rakes, Haying Tools, and a General  
 Assortment of Hardware, Oil, etc.

Extras—A large assortment for Headers, Mowers, &c.

It will be the aim of the undersigned to give satisfaction to  
 all purchasers, and to guarantee all they sell.

Orders receive careful attention, and forwarded at lowest  
 rates.  
**L. M. CUTTING & CO., Stockton.**  
 III

## THE GILMORE ANGORA GOAT

## BREEDING ASSOCIATION

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed for the  
 purpose of enlarging and more successfully de-  
 veloping this valuable class of Stock—by import-  
 ing the Stock of the PUREST and BEST Animals  
 to be found, and Breeding from Pure Bloods and  
 High Grades. Thus largely increasing these An-  
 imals on this Coast.

This Association have purchased the Extensive  
 Ranges, and the superior Flocks of Pure Blooded  
 Goats from the Hon. N. GILMORE, of El Dorado,  
 El Dorado Co., and they are now prepared to fill  
 all orders for the ANGORA GOAT, in quantities  
 to suit purchasers. The Animals will be for-  
 warded by Rail or Steamer, as the purchaser shall  
 direct.

This Association will also purchase, or receive  
 on consignment the Flocks of the Angora Goat,  
 (Mohair) and make advances when desired. This  
 Mohair will be sorted and sent to manufacturers  
 abroad, or sold here as may be desired.

All Mohair designed to be sent to this Associa-  
 tion should be marked: (G. B. A.) and sent to  
 Mr. Brock, Sacramento, or Thomas Bailey & Co.,  
 San Francisco, where it will be graded and man-  
 aged for the best interest of the producer.

For say and all information address the un-  
 dermentioned.

N. GILMORE, Superintendent,  
 Goat Breeding Association,  
 El Dorado, El Dorado County,

## HARTFORD



For Prompt Payment and Fair Dealing

**THE "OLD HARTFORD"**  
**STANDS SECOND TO NONE.**

Pacific Department ----- A. P. FLINT, Manager,  
 No. 313 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the UNITED STATES.

## WALTER A. WOOD

Mowing and Reaping Machines,

NEW IRON FRAME MOWER.

IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER.



Over 20,000 Sold in 1874.

PRIOR TO 1874

THESE MACHINES HAVE RECEIVED MORE THAN

550 FIRST-CLASS

COUNTY, DISTRICT AND STATE PRIZES,

Establishing their great superiority over all other Machines.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

**FRANK BROS & CO., General Agents.**

ALSO DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

206 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

41 26

## EXCELSIOR FORCE PUMPS.

COPPER LINED,

BRASS PISTON,

BRASS VALVES,

AND VALVE SEATS.

THESE PUMPS ARE EQUAL

IN EVERY RESPECT TO A

BRASS PUMP,

— — — AND AT — — —

ONE THIRD LESS PRICE.

**BRITAIN, HOLBROOK & CO., Agents.**

No. 111 and 113 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.



## HAISH'S WIRE FENCE.

The great importance of having farming lands well guarded from outside depredation, has become too evident by the expe-  
 rience of those who have suffered losses by running stock.  
 Orchardists, Vineyardists and Gardeners, will need good safe fences, so that their property shall always be protected.

## Haish's Improved Wire Fence.

(Known as the 3 Barbed Enamelled Wire)

Just now introduced into the State, is undoubtedly the most durable guard and protection from all danger, that has  
 been introduced into California.  
 We have below the patterns of the fence for the especial guard against running cattle, horses and sheep, as shown in  
 the annexed illustrations.

## CATTLE FENCE.



## HOG FENCE.



This is composed of two wires and posts, 24 in. apart.

This is composed of Two Boards and one Wire, posts 8 feet  
 apart, both these examples are the best for fencing yet shown.

IT IS CHEAP.

As the danger from fire is greatly lessened—it cannot burn. The posts are set from twenty to twenty-five feet apart.  
 Three wires are guaranteed a safeguard and protection from the encroachments of stock. One wire at the top of a board  
 fence will effectively prevent stock from breaking the boards or placed at the bottom of a fence, cattle will not attempt to  
 get under it. It saves the handling and carrying of many thousands of feet of lumber. Two and a half of the "3 Barbed Fence"  
 will enclose a farm of 160 acres with two wires. The wire is coiled on a spool, ready for shipment to any part of the  
 world. Weighs 17 pounds to the rod. Manufactured in No. 12 wire. Each spool contains from 50 to 100 rods, a portion  
 of which may be put up at a time, as it is on the spool or coiled. By running a rod through the ends of the spool,  
 you can run a wire and put up many rods an hour. Only a few days' labor serve to enclose a large tract of land from the  
 depredations of stock.

The Agency for the sale of this Valuable Fence Wire, is now established at corner of 2nd and J Street, near Ball Road  
 and Summer Landings. The General Agents of this Coast are

Mr. Haish's having experience in putting up this wire, will give his aid and knowledge, will visit Farms and Ranches,  
 to, to obtain information. Samples sent free to any address by writing to M. T. Brewer & Co.  
 We are prepared to refer to the following gentlemen of Sacramento County and the neighborhood, who have per-  
 ceived this fence and approved it, and will cheerfully recommend it.  
 Jackson W. Watson, Yolo Co., Wm. Gibson, Butte Co., Mr. Grosh, Sutter Co., Wm. Johnson, Sacramento River,  
 Wm. Carpenter, Colusa; James Woodward, Colusa; J. W. Lomb, Sacramento Co.; Henry A. Hart, Sacramento Co.; Wm.  
 Anderson, Sacramento Co.



## Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

## Land Estates for Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better  
 class coming to our State, those who have

Farms and Improved Homesteads,

## Lands, Ranches, &amp;c.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no  
 way can they do it more effectually than by

## ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER.

We are now sending to thousands of readers in the  
 other States, as well as at Home, and advertisements  
 appearing in OUR JOURNAL will be read in all  
 the principal Merchants' Exchanges in the Eastern  
 States and Europe, as well as the best private Read-  
 ing Rooms and Libraries in the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our  
 Columns.

One thing is certain—no respectable Adver-  
 tisements can appear in our Journal.

**WARREN & CO.,**  
 Farmer Office,

J. F. FAR NEWORTH.

M. T. BREWER.

FRUIT and Produce  
 MERCHANTS.  
 WHOLESALE.



FRUIT SHIPPERS OVER  
 RAILROAD, OR BY  
 STEAMER.

**M. T. BREWER & CO.,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

— — — AND — — —

Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Green and Dried Fruits,

PRODUCE, HONEY, NUTS, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, ETC.

30 and 32 J STREET,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.







## Miscellany.

## PAT'S CRITICISM.

BY CHARLES F. ADAMS.  
There's a story that's old,  
But good if twice told,  
Of a doctor of limited skill,  
Who cured beast and man  
On the "cold water plan,"  
Without the small help of a pill.

On his portal of place  
Hung an elegant sign,  
Depicting a beautiful rill,  
And a lake where a sprite,  
With apparent delight,  
Was sporting to sweet diabolity.

Fat McCarty, one day,  
As he sauntered that way,  
Stood and gazed at that portal of place,  
When the doctor with pride  
Stepped up to his side,  
Saying: "Fat, bow to that sign!"

"There's wan thing," says Pat,  
"Ye've lit out o' that."  
"Which, so be jabers, is quack's mistake;  
It's trim and it's neat,  
But to make it complete,  
Ye shud have a folse bard on the lake."

"Ah! I deddied I pray them tell,  
To make it look well,  
What bird do you think it may lack?"  
Says Pat, "Of the same  
I've (or kisten the name,  
But the song that belongs is 'quack!'"

## SAGA OF A DOG.

An incident showing the sagacity of a dog, occurred on the recent trip of Mr. G. Stevenson and a party of gentlemen in the steamer "Avon," to the wreck of the "Blencalbra," at King's Island. The party left Melbourne last Wednesday, to visit the wreck, with the view of seeing if the "Blencalbra" could be raised, but owing to adverse weather they were obliged on the following morning to anchor under New Year's Island. They had not come to an anchor for more than two hours of an hour, when a cry was raised that a seal was swimming towards the ship. The party on board sought for a weapon with which to kill the seal, and found a long pole to despatch it with. It was, however, then ascertained by means of a glass that the animal was no seal at all, but a dog of the Irish retriever breed. The dog came right on to the vessel, and was welcomed on board, when it was discovered that it had been dreadfully torn and bitten on the hindquarters. The wounds were sewn up and attended to as well as could be under the circumstances, and it was conjectured at the time that they had been caused by sharks. Shortly afterwards a few of the party visited the island, and there they arrived at what seemed the real solution of the means by which the animal had been injured. They were greeted by the howling and furious barking of five apparently wild dogs of the kangaroo breed, which would no doubt have been dangerous had there not been so many persons present, who then felt persuaded that the dog had been worried by its wild brethren, and, at the risk of its life, swam off to the vessel as soon as it anchored near. All on board were strongly impressed with the great instinct of the dog, which in their opinion had come to the conclusion that it would find safety and kindness from the hands of man, and deliverance from the mauls of its own kind, if it could reach the ship. It was considered that the dog must have swum at least a mile or more against a very strong current after it was first seen. The animal became a great favorite on board, and was killed before the voyage home was completed.

It is never heard in a general oration or sermon, and seldom in a private conversation the opinion expressed that a man with \$10,000 income had gone to hell.—*Cincinnati Press*

"Drunkenness, unlike some other evils which afflict us," says the Milwaukee Sentinel, "seems inherent to our nature." That's what we're suspected all along.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

A widow, being cautioned by her minister about drinking, said she knew it was wrong for maidens and wives to flirt, but the Bible was her authority. He said "widow's mite." She was sitting awfully at last accounts.

Physician—"Why don't you set a bound to your drinking, and not exceed it?"—"So I do, old fellow, so, so I do; but then, you see, it's so far off that I always get drunk before I reach it."

An Iowa editor was sued for libel by a firm whose store he had called a "thieving establishment." He produced the original manuscript on the trial, showed that he wrote "thieving establishment," and the jury gave him a verdict of acquittal.

A lady delivering a lecture recently in Providence, exclaimed: "Shall not women have the privilege of leaving their babies at home while they go to vote?" And at that moment a baby in the audience, that had been asleep, awoke, and cried out a vigorous protest against the suggested outrage. The audience roared with laughter, and the question was decided in the negative.

## PURE BREED

Cattle, Sheep, Premium Berkshire and Chester White Pigs. Bred and For Sale by  
FRANCIS MORRIS,  
Office 14 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WHERE WAS THE ADVERTISEMENT?  
Purchasers who read the Advertisements in our Columns, and make their purchases thereby, will do us a kindness by stating to those of whom they purchase, where they obtained the information of their wants?

## AITKEN &amp; LUCE.



## THE PIONEER MARBLE WORKS.

THE FIRST PREMIUM ALWAYS.  
MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE STONES,  
PARLOR MANTLES, TABLE TOPS,  
WASH STANDS, &c.

We own our California Marble Quarries and Import our Vermont and Italian Marbles, and we can therefore manufacture our work on the most reasonable and satisfactory terms. All Sculptured and Ornamental work done in the most Superior Style, and all our own work guaranteed to please our patrons.

A. AITKEN, ISRAEL LUCE,  
177 K Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

## I. MARDEN &amp; CO. STEAM

## Coffee &amp; Spice Mills

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

## COFFEE &amp; SPICES,

IN ALL THE VARIOUS KINDS.

Allspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cayenne, Ginger,  
Mustard, Pepper, &c.

Also choice Herbs as Sage, Thyme, S. Marjoram, &c.

## AZTEC PINOLE COMPANY.

MARDEN & CO., Proprietors.

## THE PINOLE,

The Great Remedy, and Sure CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

Large and increasing sales of this healthy food at the Factory.

I. M. & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF AZTEC PINOLE.

212 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

40.17

## Empire Parlor Matches.

B. BENDEL & CO.

Proprietors of the Empire Match Factory.

Reg to inform the Trade and the commercial public, that at considerable expense they have imported the requisite Machinery and Chemicals to add to their previous assortment of Matches the celebrated Parlor Match, decorated with brilliant burning qualities, and absence of smell or odor—and are now prepared to deliver them in small quantities, and of unsurpassed excellence.

These Matches are as perfect as any that are or can be made—are manufactured from the best seasoned and kiln dried spruce pine (a wood superior for the purpose to any other, and only found upon the Pacific Coast), and only the best and purest chemicals are used—they are full court, fully stamped, and without objection of any kind, and are packed in boxes and packages of the same style and quantity as the Swift's and Country Parlor Matches.

They will be introduced to consumers through the medium of the Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers of San Francisco, and for that purpose their orders will be personally solicited by the well known commercial broker.

Mr. B. B. GORE, of No. 318 Front Street, who will also make special rates to buyers for Japan, China, Australia, Sandwich Islands, and Southern Pacific Ports, which markets they will be prepared to supply both with the "Parlor" and English style Safety Matches.

6 Their Brimstone and Safety Matches, of usual superior quality, equal to any manufactured, they are also offering in the same manner to the Trade at as low rates as any of the local manufacturers, and are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

They appeal with full confidence for the support and patronage of a patriotic and discerning public to "encourage Home Industry," particularly when they get superior goods, and at less cost than they have been paying for the imported article.

Ask your Grocer for the "EMPIRE PARLOR MATCHES," and be sure to get no others.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

B. BENDEL & CO.,

31 Front Street.

FACTORY—Corner of Eleventh and Harrison Streets,

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## WALTER BROWN'S, SON'S.

## WOOL

## Commission Merchants,

26 and 28 Park Place,

21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN, HENRY T. BROWN, NEW YORK

Carriage and Harnesses, and advances made if required.

143.17

## STOCK'S

## Patent Lift Pump.

The Underwood desires to call the special attention of Farmers, Stockmen, and all others to their valuable

## Lift Pump.

to be used by Windmills, Horse Power, Steam Power, or Hand Power.

These Pumps have now been before the Public for the last 15 years, and have been most highly approved to all parts of this State where they worked with perfect satisfaction.

These Pumps have a remarkable power of lifting water from a great depth, even raising it from 150 to 170 feet in depth with great ease and success. This Pump works easier, will last longer, and do more work than any Pump known.

For deep wells it is the cheapest, most durable, and most economical Pump now before the public. There are now Pumps of this kind from this manufactory that have been in use for ten years, without costing one dollar for repairs.

The Patent Right of this Pump has just been renewed for seven years.

This Pump need only to be seen and examined to please every purchaser, and for this proof its excellence the public are invited to call and see it at the Manufactory.

376 First Street, SAN JOSE.

41.1.13

## J. STOCK,

PATENTEE.

## The Great Potato Planter.

We have Two PATENT MACHINES for Planting Potatoes, one of the best inventions to save labor ever yet seen.

A Man, Boy, and one Horse will do the work of Twelve men.

This Machine opens the Furrow, Out, Drops, and Covers the Potato, and does the work well.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

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## MAIN &amp; WINCHESTER



## SADDLERY

## WARE.

Have on hand the finest and best Assortment of

HARNESS, WHIPS, SADDLES, LEATHER, COLLARS, BLANKETS, SADDLE TREES, ROBES, LASHES, ETC.,

ever offered on the Pacific Coast. We particularly call the attention of the country trade to our extensive assortment of Harness adapted for Farming and Teaming use, and also to the Collars of our own manufacture, which we guarantee Superior to any other Collars manufactured.

We are prepared to supply the trade, with any goods in our line at the very lowest prices for Cash or approved credit.

Traders will always receive careful attention.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

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## THE

## CALIFORNIA

## FARMER.

THE TWENTY SECOND YEAR of the FARMER commences with this issue and we invite our friends to send us their names and Four Dollars and we will send them the FARMER with a Complimentary Package of Seeds for one year. This is the Best and Cheapest Journal on this Coast. We trust we shall have a liberal addition to our Subscription List, for our NEW VOLUME as a cheering stimulus in our long continued labors for Agriculture, now the Twenty Second Year.

## The Pioneer Herald

OF AGRICULTURE,

Established 1854,

THE

Only Agricultural Paper

IN CALIFORNIA,

Devoted Exclusively

TO THIS GREAT INTEREST OF THE FARMER.

## TERMS:

FOR THE

"California Farmer."

FOR

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Single Copies..... \$4.00

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Twenty Copies..... 65.00

Fifty Copies..... 150.00

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

HAS COMPLETED







# THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XLIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1875.

NUMBER 15.

### The California Farmer.

Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING  
BY WARREN & CO.  
OFFICE—No 320 Clay St. (up stairs) below Battery  
SAN FRANCISCO.

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Advertisements and subscriptions must be paid in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.  
All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to WARREN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

### EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, May 16th, 1875.  
Continued from last week.

#### REMEDIATION MEASURES FOR STOOK.

Solutions of ammonia are commonly administered in France as a remedy against distention among ruminants. The accident is most prevalent during the season of young and succulent forage. The difficulty hitherto has been, to enable the ammonia to reach at once the paunch, and so combining with the carbonic acid gas, the water, reduce the distention. M. Salles has patented a trocar, having at the end an india rubber ball filled with the solution and communicating with the trocar by means of a cock; when the trocar is inserted in that part of the animal formed by the thigh and abdomen, the ball is pressed, the liquid enters the stomach, and the distention at once disappears; the gas can even be let off by the trocar. The animal has only to be kept on a low diet for a few days, till the little wound heals.

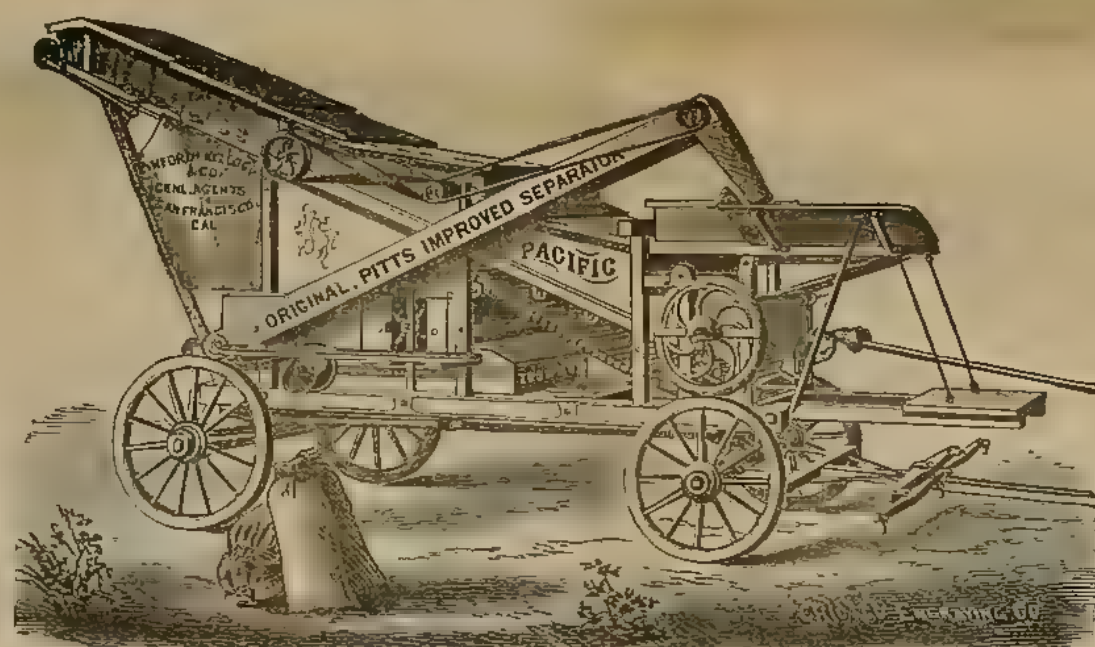
#### MANURES FOR SUGAR BEET.

M. Meunier has been experimenting on the power of salts to act as filters in retarding their clayey matters from being carried away. The presence of a small quantity of lime or magnesia, was ever sufficient to make the most troubled water pass off clear, hence, why the water of field drainage is so pure, and why that in the form of rain, or water distilled remains muddy—even for a month, till coming in contact with mineral salts, precipitation is effected. M. Lagrange, the director of a sugar refinery, has for some time been experimenting, practically and chemically, with the various manures most suited for sugar beet; he finds sulphate of ammonia to be the best, and then ammoniacal salts in general; they augment the richness of the sugar, and the pulp contains a higher per centage of nitrogen, an advantage very valuable in feeding stock. The chlorides are most dreaded by the refiner, because they are rapidly absorbed by beets, and exist largely in the juice, where the animal black salts to act on them, so they thus prevent the crystallization of the sugar, and favor the production of much molasses.

#### GREEN FOOD PRESERVED FOR STOCK.

The Central Agricultural Society of France, has, by its practical and scientific commission, made an exhaustive report on the process for conserving green maize for stock feeding, during winter and spring, in covered trenches. The farm selected was that of M. Goffart, the agriculturist who has adopted the plan since 1852, and who has also made it first known in France, in 1870. There is positively nothing new in the idea. Since time immemorial vine leaves have been preserved in a green state, in the district of Lyons, and which has made the reputation of the farm. M. Dore cheese; in older-making countries, the apple pulp is similarly conserved; in various parts of Germany, several vegetables are preserved in a green state for fodder, being generally seasoned with a quantity of celery; the same respecting beet pulp. M. Goffart's soil is peculiarly suited for maize; he prefers the South American varieties, the Caragua especially, the stems of which often reach twelve feet in height. The maize is sown after the cut grass; the latter receiving the manure. He cuts the maize before plucking it, and mixes cut straw and chaff with the maize; this induces regularity in fermentation and

### THE GREAT THRESHER.



PITTS' IMPROVED SEPARATOR.

#### OUR ILLUSTRATION.

We place as our illustration above, one of the great implements of the season, that must now come into practical use among the Grain growers of California.

It is all important that the Grain grower should have the Very Best of Implements which can be made, to Thrash and Separate his grain. Good grain has often been depreciated in value from five to ten per cent. by reason of poor machinery, which turned out broken grain and grain unclean, therefore,

#### THE BEST MACHINE IS CHEAPEST.

The Pitts' Improved Thresher and Separator is claimed to be the very Best Machine now offered in this market. It is known as the Pitts' Improved, and is sent out by the surviving members of the Celebrated Pitts Family. These latest machines having been prepared and sent out with a style of workmanship, material and finish, that is superior to all former implements made.

Messrs. Litchford, Kellogg & Co., of this City, 3 and 5 Front St., are the Agents for this Coast, and offer these famed implements on the most liberal terms.

The Separator Machine above, looks handsome enough to send forth music from its admirable Wheels and Bands, in fact—bark!

We think we hear it singing now,  
It says, as it whirles a twirl to go,  
We are coming! We are coming!  
With our Whayon now and froth.  
Don't you hear our wide bands humming  
Here's the implement your grain to thrash,  
We can thresh your Wheat and Rye,  
Quickly put your grain in sack,  
Buy the "Pitts" no longer parley,  
The "Pitts" will Triumph! Clear the track.

#### THE PRODUCE MARKETS OF AUSTRALIA.

Believing, that with the steadily increasing business between Australia and California, by reason of the Line of Steamships under the Agency of Messrs. J. U. Merrill & Co., requires that the markets of that country should be known here, we have selected from the *Australasian*, one of the largest and best Journals of that region, a price list of Cereals, and of Flour, Hay and Potatoes, and shall hereafter give their monthly rates.

The following were the prices of produce at the undermentioned markets at the latest dates:—

	Wheat			English Barley			Oats		
	Per Bushel	d.	c.	Per Bushel	d.	c.	Per Bushel	d.	c.
Melbourne	5 0 10	5 0	10	3 6	3 6	10	4 10	4 10	4
Brisbane	4 9 10	4 11	5 6	3 6	3 6	10	4 0 10	4 3	3
Canberra	4 3 10	4 4	5 0 10	3 6	3 6	10	4 0 10	4 3	3
Kydney	4 0 10	4 7	5 0	3 6	3 6	10	3 10 10	3 3	3
Geelong	4 3 10	4 4	5 0 10	3 6	3 6	10	4 0 10	4 3	3
Bendigo	4 3 10	4 4	5 0 10	3 6	3 6	10	4 0 10	4 3	3

	Flour			Potatoes			Hay		
	Per Ton	d.	c.	Per Ton	d.	c.	Per Ton	d.	c.
Melbourne	10 10 10	10 10	10	1 10	1 10	10	10 10	10 10	10
Brisbane	10 10 10	10 10	10	1 10	1 10	10	10 10	10 10	10
Canberra	10 10 10	10 10	10	1 10	1 10	10	10 10	10 10	10
Kydney	10 10 10	10 10	10	1 10	1 10	10	10 10	10 10	10
Geelong	10 10 10	10 10	10	1 10	1 10	10	10 10	10 10	10
Bendigo	10 10 10	10 10	10	1 10	1 10	10	10 10	10 10	10

THE TORRANCE FLY—Owen (Ky) News: We regret to learn that that small and pestiferous insect known as the tobacco fly has again made its appearance, and is decimating the plants as fast as they make their appearance. Flour of sulphur sprinkled over the bud in the morning while the dew is still on, or a solution of water and sulphur sprinkled over the buds, is said to be a very effective remedy. Sulphur is cheap and we would advise our planters to try it.

#### SALT YOUR HAY.

(EDITORIAL.)

If our Hay makers will take a little more pains with their Hay and cure it better, they would realize from 20 to 25 per cent. more in price than they do in the general average.

If Hay makers will cut their Hay and throw it into larger heaps than usual, at the evening of the first day it is cut down, mingling a good sprinkling of Liverpool Salt through each heap, and on the second day double these heaps, they would find their hay cured well, with a bright fresh green look.

Hay cured thus will be ready to go into Stack or Bale on the third day, and if a little more salt is thrown into each bale so much the better, when thus cured and baled, this hay can be left on the field in large double or quadruple rows, piled high, and it will be sweet and bring the highest price whenever taken to market.

#### BAD CONDITION OF MANY ORCHARDS.

The large amount of small and poor fruit brought to market in the class of Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Peaches, etc., can be easily and satisfactorily explained to any person who will go into the country among the numerous orchards, as we have done, and look at the fruit trees, their condition, and the manner of their cultivation.

We regret to say, we find many orchards weedy, with a grass grown and hard baked, the trees choked at the roots by means of young sprouts that take a large amount of sap and strength that should go to the branches. We find also, many trees covered with dry moss, and also less and soiled, and often badly dug. We also find the ends of the branches dying out, often large limbs dead, the whole tree going to decay, and any fruit found on the tree is of a small, diminutive character, and devoid of those rich juices which would always be found in the fruit from a well-cared for tree.

We notice also, in most of our orchard trees, a very erroneous practice in the cutting out of all the fruit spurs in the heart of the tree, and upon all its main branches. It is these fruit spurs that would always give the best and richest fruit.

All trees in this condition now, even in fruit time, would be benefited if they were scrubbed and washed in strong soap and the young sprouts dug away from the roots of the tree, and dead branches cut out and off entirely, this would greatly improve such fruit as may be on the trees. We know we hear the owners say, trees don't bear much, and it don't pay. Such owners we often find too busy to do their duty, and the trees yield such fruit as could only be expected from such culture, and if they yield a fourth of a crop, it is more than the owner deserves.

#### IMPROVED FOWLS.

According to the census of 1870, there were in the ten states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, 1,241,760 farms. Supposing that on ten per cent of these farms there may now be found improved fowls, there would still remain 1,177,602 farms to be supplied. In order to supply these another season with even one pair each, would require 2,355,204 improved fowls. Since there are not, perhaps, in the whole extent of country mentioned, more than one thousand parties who give special attention to the raising of stock to supply such a demand, it is evident there will be for some time to come a good market for all the "bloody poultry" our breeders can furnish.

### WALTER BROWN'S SON'S.

MONTHLY WOOL CIRCULAR.

New York, June 1st, 1875.

We have again to report a dull month in the Wool Trade, with little or no spirit shown in any class of the staple. The principal cause for this quietude, as has been heretofore mentioned, is the continued unsatisfactory condition of the woolen goods market. The question of an improvement in the demand and prices of woolen fabrics is a very doubtful one, and with the prospect of any profit in the future so uncertain, manufacturers will not take hold of the raw material any faster than they are obliged to.

There have been some transactions in the new clip of California wool, which are beginning to arrive quite freely, and they would now be in much larger stock in the Eastern markets, but for the long delays in transportation. Such lots as have come to hand, have mostly passed into consumption at prices satisfactory to owners, but which would hardly seem to leave any margin for profit above their cost laid down in store. Australian wools have been received in large quantities during the month, and there is now a large assortment of these here and in Boston. With fine wools so dull, however, they do not sell freely at the prices which the importers feel it necessary to obtain, in order to pay cost. The transactions are in smaller lots than has been customary in previous years, indicating that manufacturers feel safe from any possible advance in the future.

Our Eastern clip is now about ready to find a market, and we are daily in receipt of inquiries as to the season, price, etc. In reply we would say, that we cannot see in the future any inducement to exceed the figures paid last year, and to ensure safe transactions, wools should be bought with extreme care as to condition and character.

The wool trade is not likely to be very active throughout the summer, and, in making their purchases, manufacturers will be very particular to select the best conditioned lots; these will, therefore, sell the most promptly and bring in the quickest returns.

Pulled wools have been sold moderately during the past few weeks, and as we are drawing near the end of the season for these wools, there is less inclination to shade prices. Extras have been taken by the Samuel manufacturers and are scarce. Superes offering the cheapest stock for the medium class of goods are in fair request.

Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month were: 1,574 bales and bags. Counters: Texas, 195 bales; New Orleans, 452 bales; Savannah, 69 bales; Brazos Santiago, 21 bales; Southern, 68 bales.

The importations as reported, are: London, 262 bales; Liverpool, 263 bales; Sydney, 1,287 bales; Marseilles, 124 bales; Hull, 38 bales; Antwerp, 122 bales; Montevideo, 19 bales; Curacao, 24 bales; Rio Grade, 224 bales.

#### TUB-WASHED WOOL.

Choice..... 55 @ 58  
Fair..... 52 @ 55  
Inferior and Butry..... 47 @ 52

#### PULLED WOOL.

New York City extra Pulled..... 46 @ 48  
New York City super Pulled..... 45 @ 48  
New York City Lambs Pulled..... — @ —  
Western super and extra..... 40 @ 44  
Country extra Pulled..... 48 @ 50  
Country super Pulled..... 48 @ 54  
Country Lambs Pulled..... — @ —

#### CALIFORNIA

Spring Clip, fine..... 28 @ 35  
Spring Clip, medium..... 26 @ 33  
Spring Clip, low grades and burry..... 24 @ 27  
Fall Clip, A 1..... 20 @ 23  
Fall Clip low grades and burry..... 16 @ 20

#### FOREIGN WOOLS.

Cape of Good Hope..... 35 @ 40  
Buenos Ayres Merino and Mestiza, 27 @ 32  
Montevideo Merino and Mestiza..... 31 @ 37  
Australian Clothing..... 48 @ 53  
Australian Combing..... 52 @ 58  
N. B.—Particular attention given to consignments. Information by letter will at any time be cheerfully given to all who may desire it, and any Wools consigned will receive prompt attention.

### FREE INFORMATION.

#### TO THE EMIGRANT.

The Reading Room, Library, and Museum of the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, 320 Clay Street, is open daily, and Free to All; New comers to our State are made welcome to it, here can be found Agricultural and Scientific Papers on File from every State in the Union, and many from abroad.

A Register is kept at this office where new comers may learn of their friends. Maps of lands for sale, can always be had free, and all information tendered cheerfully and without cost to the inquirer.

READING ROOM AND MUSEUM,  
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.









## Horticulture.

### THE WATER LILY.

"The water lilies that are serene in the calm, clear water, are no less serene among the black and swirling waves."—*Lights and Shadows of English Life.*

O, beautiful thou art,  
Thou dost resemble the stately river queen  
Crowning the depths, as with the light serene  
Of a pure heart.

Bright lily of the wave!  
Rising in foaming grace with every swell,  
Thou comest as if a spirit weakly brave  
Dwelt in thy cell.

Lifting like thy head  
Of placid beauty, serene and free,  
Whether with form or pictured essence spread  
The waters be.

What is like thee, fair flower,  
The gentle and the firm thou bearing up  
To the blue sky that abates the cap,  
As to the shower?

O, love is most like thee,  
The love of woman quivering to the heart  
Through every nerve, yet rooted deep and fast  
'Midst life's dark sea.

And faith—O, not faith  
Like thee, too, thy sparkling into light,  
Still buoyantly, above the billows' might,  
Through the storm's breath!

Thou hast such high thought,  
Flower! thy time is in thy bosom;  
Till something there of its own purity  
And peace be wrought—

Something yet more divine  
Than the clear, purely, virgin lustre about  
Forth from thy breast upon the river's bed,  
As from a shrine.

### THE VICTORIA REGIA.

This grand, and very magnificent Water Lilly, and indeed the richest, purest, and most beautiful of all the water lilies known, is now attracting more attention than formerly.

We have been astonished that among so many rich millionaires who desire all that is beautiful, there has been none who have had a desire for this Water Gem, and to have been the one to have introduced it to our State.

We have seen it in bloom, and there is no longer any need of delay in introducing it into our State, for it must do well here.

The *Journal of Horticulture* of N. Y. City, speaks in favor of this plant, and in its June issue, in speaking of it, says:

*Victoria House of the Duke of Devonshire.*—A correspondent of the *Journal of Horticulture* says: One most remarkable feature of Obataworth is to my mind, as I have always said, the Victoria regia house. There may be, for all I know, other houses for aquatics as large as this, but I am sure that none can ever equal it in interest. No one standing within it can ever forget that it is the little germ from whence arose the gigantic glass house of 1851 and the Crystal Palace at Sydenham; but whether or not there are others larger there are none more attractive. We have not only the Queen of Water Lilies in excellent condition and in full flower, but round the house are different varieties of Nymphaea and Nymphaea, while Palms with their graceful and elegant foliage placed at the edge of the tank add their charm to the scene. Suspended, too, from the roof are large baskets of Achimenes, some radiant with their brilliant blue flowers, and others like a sheet of snow; and thus again artistic beauty and horticultural skill go hand-in-hand.

### NUT HISTORY.

THE WALNUT (*Juglans regia*) is a native of the mountains of Asia, from the Caucasus almost to China. It is supposed to be the Boos of the Bible. The Greeks had it from Asia, and Nicander Theophrastus, and others mention it under the names of Oryza, Carya persica, and Carya Basilike (or Royal nut). Pliney informs us that it was introduced into Italy from Persia, an introduction which must have been of early date, for, although it is doubtful whether it is alluded to by Cato, it is certainly mentioned by Varro, who was born in the year 116 B. C. The Romans called it Nux persica, Nux regia, Nux enca, Jovis glans, Diuglans, Juvalans, etc. They recognized several varieties, and amongst them the so-called Walnut still cultivated, which several of the commentators have confounded with the Peach. In modern days, the cultivation has been extended, and the number of varieties considerably increased. Jean Baubin noticed six only. Micheli, under Cosmo III, of Medici, describes thirty-seven, of which the original specimens are still preserved; some of these, however, are scarcely sufficiently distinct from each other.—*N. Y. Journal of Horticulture Society.*

THE DEEPEST WELL IN THE WORLD.—In the village of Sperenberg, about twenty miles distant from Berlin, is situated the deepest well in the world. It is for some distance 16 feet in diameter, and is 4,194 feet in depth. It was begun about five years ago by the government authorities, with a view to ascertaining the existence of rock-salt beneath the stratum of gypsum occurring in that locality. At a depth of 280 feet the salt was reached, but the boring was continued to a depth of 980 feet, the diameter of the bore being reduced to about 12 inches. The boring was subsequently presented by steam until the final depth of 4,194 feet was attained. At the lowest depth the salt deposits still continue, exhibiting the enormous thickness of 3,014 feet.

### FLORAL TRADE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Very few persons could have any conception of the immense trade carried on in *Bouquet's* and *Out Flowers* for Brides and Funerals unless they should make quick efforts to learn of this business.

The *Philadelphia Commercial*, speaking of one of the prominent florists of that city, gives the annual sketch of the business of the Pennock Brothers, men, prominent in their business, as florists, says:

"The business of this firm was established in April, 1864, where they have continued with more than ordinary success ever since, though to make room for their largely increasing business they will remove in July of the present year to their large and commodious store, No. 1614 Chestnut street when they will make every effort to still increase their already large business, and at the same time give general satisfaction to their patrons. The greenhouse, or greenhouse of this establishment, situated on the Derby Road, near West Chester Railroad, is one of the largest, most convenient and well appointed greenhouses in the city or country. These gentlemen put up flowers in any style or shape that may be required, and guarantee to give general satisfaction, and to fill all orders entrusted to them at the shortest possible notice. On a recent visit to the Messrs. Pennock, we noticed a large mound made of white flowers, tea rose buds, lilies and amaranth, for the funeral obsequies of the late Dan Bryant, the comedian. In the center of this mound was a cross two and a half feet high, made of the same flowers. On the beam of the cross was woven or worked, in purple flowers, the name of the deceased comedian. This cross was presented by the theatrical profession of this city, and is composed of over eight thousand flowers. At the last Assembly ball, the Messrs. Pennock Brothers made one hundred and fifty hand bouquets, which cost from eleven to fifteen dollars each, and contained over twenty-eight thousand flowers of different kinds. These they delivered in all parts of the city. During their busy season these gentlemen work from twenty to twenty-five hours. The members of the firm are A. L. Pennock, Thomas Gartledge, John Westcott and H. A. Pennock, all thoroughly practical gentlemen, fully up to the details of their business, giving their personal supervision to every article leaving their establishment."

### LARGE TREES.

Large as our mammoth California trees are, they are not without competitors in other parts of the world, and especially in Australia. The gum tree, of which the celebrated *Eucalyptus globulus* is one, often grows to a size not much inferior to the mammoth Sequoia, of our own land. But some of the big family grow larger than these. Most persons have heard of the Ban Yan trees of India, and of their enormous size, and especially in regard to the great spread of the branches. This is the case of the *Ficus* or *Vig* family. A recent Australian paper says, that Mr. Walter Hill, the Government botanist, in Queensland, reports to the authorities there, that while cutting a given line on the banks of the river Johnston, for the purpose of examining the land, an enormous *Ficus* tree stood in the way, far exceeding in stoutness and grandeur the renowned forest giants of California and Victoria. Three feet from the ground it measured 160 feet in circumference; at 55 feet, where it sent forth giant branches, the stem was nearly 80 feet in circumference.

### CALIFORNIA TOBACCO.

The early attempts to grow tobacco in California, according to methods in use east of the Rocky Mountains, proved futile; though the plant grew luxuriantly, the product was very inferior. Within the last three or four years a planter in Santa Clara County, after several years of study and experiment, succeeded in producing a fair merchantable article. A patent was taken out for the new process of culture and preparation, and a company of capitalists was formed for operations under it. The first crop, in 1872, amounted to a few thousand pounds; in 1873 it rose to 500,000 pounds, and to about 1,500,000 pounds in 1875, including other parties using the process under permission. A portion of the crop was from Havana seed adapted to cigar-making, the remainder being from Florida seed, better adapted to pipe-smoking and chewing tobacco. The manufacturers, having no confidence in the quality of the new product, refused to take it, and the company were compelled to manufacture their own material. They are now making 200,000 cigars per month, besides packing about 10,000 pounds of smoking-tobacco. They have recently determined to enlarge their product a million cigars per month, and 1,600 pounds of smoking-tobacco per day. The area suited to the growth of tobacco under this process in California is said to be unlimited. (This is what is said abroad by the *Maryland Farmer*, of our California Tobacco growers and Manufacturers.—H. P.)

## Farms and Ranches, —AND— Land Estates for Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

## Farms and Improved Homesteads, Lands, Ranches, &c.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectively than by

### ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER.

We are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at home, and advertisements appearing in *Our Journal* will be read in all the principal Merchants' Exchange in the Eastern States and Europe, as well as the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries in the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our

One thing is certain—no disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal.

WARREN & CO.,  
Farmers Office,

### MAKE READY FOR HARVEST.

THE REAPERS ARE READY.

### STOCKTON CHIEF MOVING.

MATTESON AND WILLIAMSON,

THE PIONEER MANUFACTURERS OF  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

FOR THE

### SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

Now specially invite all the Harvesters of this Great Valley to call on them and see their new 2 COMPLETE IMPROVED HEADER,

### The Stockton Chief.

We claim for Our Machine more real improvements than any other Header now in the market. We claim especially, that our *Wrought Iron Wheels* are so perfect that we agree to keep them in order for two years free of cost to the purchaser.

We claim also, that our experience of this climate, and the material needed to make a good machine that will stand our dry season is such, that we can and have built a machine that will stand every test. We admit that there are many excellent Headers imported, but those makers know nothing of our climate, and therefore cannot make a Header that will stand the test as well as a California Mechanic, and for this reason we claim for

### THE STOCKTON CHIEF

a great superiority over all others.

We can state what we know, we have certificates from those who have used our machines for two years, they worked great work, without a flaw, and are now as good as new.

MATTESON'S HAY FORK AND DERRICK.  
This is the well known Fork and Derrick, that unscrupulous parties last year attempted to palm off upon others under a new name. There is but one GENUINE FORK AND DERRICK, and that is the

### MATTESON PATENT.

We wish the Public to know this, if they will call at our Manufactory, we will give them a copy history of the way some parties try to rob old Pioneer workers of a "PATENT RIGHT."

We invite all who want a HEADER or HAY FORK and DERRICK to come and see us, or send. We can and will please them.

### MATTESON & WILLIAMSON.

Agricultural Implement Manufactory.

STOCKTON, San Joaquin County,  
41.9



50,000



## EUCALYPTUS TREES.

Eucalyptus Trees 8 to 10 feet high

Trees 6 to 8 feet high,

Medium Trees 4 to 5 feet high,

second size 2 to 3 feet high,

Third size 3 to 5 feet high,

The Mass size 1 to 2 feet high.

These Trees are of a good Healthy growth, and can be packed to go any distance safely and will be sold low in large lots.

Address, or call at the

40.12 FARMER OFFICE.

### EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.

### SOMETHING NEW.

We have received the Acorns of the Edible Evergreen Oak from Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner at Yeddo, for the Emperor of Japan.

This NEW OAK is thus described by the Commissioner "in his valuable letter to *Quercus cuspidata*." (Thunberg) The Japanese name is *Shi Noki*, the Chinese name, *Ko*. It is an Evergreen, growing to the height of thirty and forty feet and has a deep green foliage, it forms a beautiful hedge, and its acorns are edible, being highly esteemed by the Japanese. Its wood is strong and durable.

A few of these Acorns can be had at the FARMER OFFICE.

### Choice Eggs for Hatching.

Fresh Laid Eggs of all the very Best Breeds of Poultry of every class, can be supplied at the shortest notice, carefully packed to go to any distance, and Guaranteed True to the kind.

Send Orders to the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

J. M. PRITHOILL & Co., 10 State Street Boston 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring subscribers for THE CALIFORNIA FARMER in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

The American Sardinia Co., Boneless Sardines are much cruder, and less than half the cost of Imported Sardines.

### OIL CAKE MEAL.

### THE BEST FEED KNOWN

### FOR LIVE STOCK.

### WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL

CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of all the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it for a long time, it is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of pure meal. It is the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of food produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 15 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22 1/2 per cent. It is life-giving and healthy properties to all stock, and to add to the change of weather or over-driving. As we are

For MILK COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and preserving its quality. It is the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the milk of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It is important to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase the bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR SHEEP CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other food—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other food, and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for those when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and smoothness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality. At present price \$40 per ton, it is the cheapest feed known. It is now selling in New York at \$40 per ton, gold, at \$50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—cotton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King Street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

### PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS.

NO. 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO.



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.—January Number just in stock, and contains over 100 Pages, 600 Engravings, descriptions of more than 900 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plates, etc. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.  
41.17

### Fresh Paddy, or Rice Seed.

AN INVOICE OF "FRESH PADDY," or Seed of Rice—Fresh and Pure—just received by last Steamer from Japan.

Those who desire to experiment with Rice on our Tule or Swamp Lands now have an opportunity to procure good and reliable Seed.

The Rice Seed will be put up in cloth bags and sent by mail free of postage at \$1 per bag of one quart.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

### CAMELLIA SEED—FRESH.

An Invoice of very Pure and Fresh Seed of the CAMELLIA JAPONICA just received by last Steamer direct from Japan.

Florists and Amateurs can secure this choice Seed in Packets of \$1 each.

Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to, and Seed sent by Mail free of Postage.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

### Cranberry Roots.

A Lot of Fresh "Cranberry Roots" of the very Best Variety, received from the Barstable (Mass.) Cranberry Meadows, and in very perfect order.

Just Received, and for Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

### RANDALL'S

### GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION.

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep-raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, \$2.00; by Mail or Express, charges paid, \$2.50. Send orders to the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

\$5 to \$20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. B. WARREN, & Co., Portland, Maine 41.11.

BOOKS, Report, Want Agents, Send Stamps, L. J. PARSONS, Hocking, Franklin, Wis. 41.11.

## COMMISSION SALES-ROOM

### Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. for the great mass of purchasers. We would therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles or merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgment we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent. together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include a satisfactory reference or the Cash; or bill could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special business, and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

We particularly call attention to the following val

Implement.

### THE POTATO PLANTER,

JEBB'S PATENT GURD,

CHEESE CURD CUTTER,

PATENT WEEDING HOR,

WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and the time of a visit to the city.

## TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS:

ALSO

TOBACCO SEED,

COTTON SEED

COFFEE SEED.

TEA SEED

WITH ALL RARE NEW SEEDS.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

### FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Each and all in their Season.

### PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

### GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

All Orders for such Plants filled with dispatch. Any order of having the Garden look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, or applying at the office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best system of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for the same.

A large library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.

OFFICE 340 CLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

### CHOICE

### EUCALYPTUS SEED.

We have received a small Invoice of Seed of the Rare Varieties of the Eucalyptus tree—a few ounces only of each will be offered for sale by us—designating to propagate these varieties as rare and highly valuable.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

### TEA SEED—FRESH.

A VERY CHOICE LOT OF GENUINE

TEA SEED JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST

STEAMER IN MARCH & Co.'s Line—Imported

to Order.

This Seed will be put up in Packages at 50 cents each. Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to—and Seed sent Free of Postage. For Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

### Seeds and Plants by Mail.

At the closing hours of the last Session of Congress a most strange change was made in the laws relative to MAIL MATTERS, doubling up all reading matter, and most particularly and seriously affecting the AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY, by doubling the cost of the transmission of all "Seeds" and "Plants" by mail. Such a measure is most highly injurious to the best interests of our country, as it is most certainly a "backward march" in civilization.

We give the new rates that must be paid now, as follows:

### RATES OF POSTAGE.

For Packages of Four Ounces,	4 cents.
" " " " " " " "	8 "
" " " " " " " "	16 "
" " " " " " " "	44 "

It must always be borne in mind by all who send Seeds or Plants by mail, that every package must be done up secure and every package of Seeds or Plants must be prepaid, to the Newspaper Mail.



## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO.  
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1876.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND  
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

230 Clay Street—Marble Building—Opp State  
Farmers' Headquarters—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer's Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the production of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History (innumerable), are constantly being added.

## FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the Farmer's Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences with a Cabinet of Minerals, Colors, and Curiousities of Interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the California Farmer are payable in advance, in TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half the first rate. This is believed to be the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

## SAMPLE COPIES.

Those who receive a number of the Farmer with his paragraph marked, may understand it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address  
PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER,  
San Francisco, Cal.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I hereby certify that the firm of Warren & Co., doing business in the City and County of San Francisco as Editors and Publishers of the California Farmer at 320 Clay street, is and has been for years composed of the undersigned alone, and only the undersigned.

JAMES L. L. WARREN.

San Francisco, January 1st, 1876.

## Editor's Chair.

**Our Home Columns.**—We place there (page 126) various subjects, each brief sketches, yet much of valuable truth in them all, both Poetry and Prose. Every article in these columns contains important truths.

**Agriculture.**—In addition to the Great Essay on Agricultural Education on page 122, we give our "European Letter" on front page, which contains as usual, valuable agricultural information from Europe.

**New Music.**—We have received the May and June numbers of "Brainard's Musical World," published at Cleveland, Ohio, a very handsome, 22 paged Quarterly, got up in good style, with 16 pages of music in each, and only \$2 per year.

The "Fox Humana" the number for June, came to hand day, from Badger's Place Warehouse, a valuable Monthly, with 10 pages of music of choice character, and only \$1 per year, published at Cambridgeport, Mass.

**Forgets the Beautiful.**—We had our Sketch No. 1, about the Valley ready for this number when letters with new facts caused us to delay till our next, when full sketches will appear.

**Complimentary.**—We most return your thanks in a solid mass to the many friends that have favored us with kind complimentary cards to various scenes and festivals, where we know we could enjoy ourselves, were the days only lengthened out to 48 hours instead of 24. We tender thanks to all at once, and we are truly grateful for such remembrances, for we daily appreciate all, be it duty first, and pleasure comes after duty is performed.

## THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

This distinguished College has just closed one of its most prosperous and interesting sessions. Its Commencement Exercises were held this week, on Monday and Tuesday evening. They were of a high order as usual, and we have no full report of the same, that we are compelled to defer till our next, on account of space, so we may do it justice. It was one of the most interesting we ever attended, and this was the seventeenth year we had been present successively.

## ST. AUGUSTINE COLLEGE.

The Examination Day at this College held last week, the 1st and 2d, were most pleasing and satisfactory to the Board of Examiners, and the Parents of the pupils, and also to the large circle of friends present, and most highly creditable to the distinguished head, Rev. Wm. P. Tucker, who has conducted it for the last five years, and who now resigns his place with a high reward for "well earned fame," to go to another field of labor.

The whole routine of exercises for two days, reflected great credit upon all. The last day's exercises in the H. H. Hays and Valedictory were all of a meritorious order, and received marked notice. The closing address of the Rev. Mr. Tucker, and the Presentation of Diplomas was the finale for the season. This was followed by the Competition Drill, always exciting among the Pupils. On this, and other matters appertaining to this excellent College, we shall speak again. The Vacation now comes, and the Pupils rest.

## SHALL I SELL MY GRAIN, OR HOLD ON?

This is a question of very serious import to every farmer in our State, each and every farmer should sit down in his own home, and there carefully take into consideration his own condition and that of his own family, their wants and comforts first, for his wife and children are his co-workers and his co-partners in the business, and each and all of them are entitled to a share of his thoughts, and a share of the proceeds of the Harvest. There are also others outside that are interested in that Harvest, especially if that farmer is in debt, and this is the case with a large class of our farmers, although there are many that are out of debt, and wealthy.

Those outside of the Home Circle, that are interested, are those to whom the farmer is indebted more or less for the needed implements to carry on his business, the needed stores for the Home and the Ranch, and the workmen who have done the work on the farm, here are three classes of creditors that should be paid promptly. If it takes every dollar of the Harvested crops, for the farmer who walks over his farm free of debt, can do more work in one week, than he can who is harassed with debts, can do in a month.

It is these considerations that brought us to say to our farmers, now that Harvest time is come, ponder well this year, what is for your own true interest and that of your family, and carefully look into your own affairs, your debts and credits, the amount of your crops, their present value, for that alone is the certain value, the future may be higher or may be lower—but the present fact is certain.

If a farmer is in debt to his working farm hands to whom he has and he cannot pay them till crops are sold—*they believe* he means when the crops are ready for market, and they work on in faith to be paid then, and this is one of the first class of debts to be paid (always providing for wife and children in the meantime, "for he that will not provide for those of his own household is worse than an infidel") the laborer paid, then the Butcher, Baker, etc., who have provided the needed wants of the family, and the farm hands, and often, the feed of pigs and poultry. These are the pressing, honorable demands which should be cancelled quickly by an early sale of the products of the farm.

Then the farmers, many of them, owe for the implements that have cut, threshed and harvested a crop, these implements were entrusted to them with the firm assurance that at Harvest season they should be paid for, and here is another first class and honorable demand to be quickly cancelled, for it was a debt incurred by promise, and upon the faith accorded by the seller to the farmer. This faith must be kept sacred, and by the sale, if need be, of all the crops raised. When these obligations are all fully paid, the farmer breathes freer, and is happier, and he can go home to his family with a joyous spirit, and there consult with them as to their wants and comforts, and to the true farmer, it will be his greatest pleasure, his richest joy as a husband, as a father, as the head of a family to supply all the wants that are needed and proper, and feel that he is increasing his own happiness by so doing, and no farmer that performs these duties well, but is certain that Heaven will crown all his labors with success.

We write this believing, that in our State the great mass of our farmers will have a good general crop, and enough to perform all their obligations honorably, and have money in their safes, if their farms have been "well tilled, unless they are decimated by that dark thing, the "Hold on to the Grain" habit. This disease, however, is working a cure, that seasons mistakes will be avoided this year, we trust.

In looking over the list of the farmers' obligations in his farm life, and family associations, we have omitted some claims which for long years all over the country have been placed among the little obligations to be paid at any time, "at a more convenient season,"—yet as sacred, and as binding upon an honorable mind and a true conscience, as any obligation on the earth, say, the most so—was the Minister, the Doctor, and the Newspaper. Here is a *triumph* of claims that should be quickly and readily welcomed and paid.

The minister of the Gospel is always sought for in the darkest hours of trouble, sorrow, and affliction; he is the Soul's Counselor, and the friend of all, and all just claims for the support of the Christian Religion, should be cheerfully paid. We are no Secularists, to each and all due acknowledgments, to worshippers of all, be just, be liberal—be prompt in their support.

The Family Doctor, the man on whom you call day or night, sunshine or storm, and expect he will come to you sick or well himself, (Doctors should never be sick when patients need them) and you expect him to come quickly, and labor faithfully, for you place the life of the sick one in his keeping, he too is a man that should be promptly paid.

The Newspaper Man, Here is the last claimant we name, but not the least. The Newspaper is the first herald for the business events of life that you seek in the morning, (after your religious duties) and to the evening news, you look for something to give you hopeful dreams for a coming morrow. The Farmer should be a good reader, and a thoroughly educated man in all his vocations on the farm. The Farmer's paper should be to him a "Guide Book" where he looks for the prices of his produce, and for all that general information which shall make him a prosperous farmer. The Farmer that does not take a farmer's paper, is like a mill without a wheel, his mind won't yield the best bread of knowledge, but he like the product of grain broken up by a mortar. The Farmer that does not take a farmer's paper, and pay for it promptly, has a screw loose in his mind and heart, for it gives an index to his general business habits, his character, and his pecuniary success as a farmer, that rarely fails to be an

overriding guide, and there is no better way for a Storekeeper in the country to learn who are prompt payers, than to go and consult the Registers of the Newspaper Man—those that pay for their Newspapers, their Doctor, and their Minister promptly, will always pay for their farming utensils, their farm stores, and their workmen. Twenty-two Years as a publisher, has given us a volume of facts that we have ever found reliable, and Storekeepers who would like a curious history of facts, can be supplied with them if they call on us. We can show a goodly lot of names in Red Ink, and a few in Black—they tell the story.

## OROKERS! OROAKING

There is no one habit out of the vices of *Dram drinking, Tobacco using, and Swearing*, that causes discomfort, derangement of business, pecuniary losses, and general injury to every community as that shadow of disquiet and gloom which ever surrounds and follows the footsteps of the *habitual Oroaker*.

There appears to be a class of persons in every community that are born Oroakers, and it would be well worthy the efforts of our Physiologists to enquire into this disease which is getting to be prevalent in every community. It is a direful malady, and it is important to know whether it is an inherited disease, or acquired in certain atmospheres, like the fever-and-ague, and yellow fever, or in coming in contact with infected persons, as in small-pox, cholera, etc., for the trait is, the Oroaker Malady is really a worse disease than any we have named, we ourselves have seen great sufferers in all the various bodily diseases we have named, have seen them writhe in pain and agony, and yet they were often cheerful and patient while suffering, we have seen them die at last, peaceful, cheerful and happy, but who has ever seen a cheerful, happy Oroaker? We never did, and we have seen lots of this class of sick and diseased ones, yet they were all alike, quickly seeling a cloud, but never backing in a sunshine, they see the balmy breeze form a miniature whirlwind, and they cry, destruction is coming, a cooling breeze comes from the snow capped mountains, and they tell you the Northern will destroy the Grainfields, if that wind is warm, then it is the "Sirocco blast," that will burn up everything, should our spring mornings be cool, and to earth have a pure mantle of white, then our Fruit Crop is all destroyed, and thus in every phase of life, in the social circle, in the political field, in business, it is all the same, there is, or seems to be an in-born desire to find fault with all of Nature's laws, and his workings, they croak about the seasons which are always too hot, or too cold, too wet, or too dry, they find fault with and complain of business, and of their neighbors, if they wish to purchase, the article is poor, or the price is too high, if they wish to sell, they never find their own products appreciated, not any one to give them value at their own estimation, if they trust to another to act for them—they think themselves always defrauded—the real fact is they are wrongly constructed Human machines, they see only a dark side in others, and they have no bright side in themselves, and the only remedy we can possibly hope for is that this diseased class of humanity snap off,—but alas! Oroakers don't die, they are like that class of Fungus called Mushrooms, they disappear at some seasons of the year, but only to come up again—they are not however like a Mushroom in another sense they are not good to eat.

We think however there must be a day of retribution for all Oroakers, they are certainly Malignant of the Home Species, i. e. made under some breach of natural law.

The sure certain cure for these evils will only come when "Nature's Law" is duly observed, and "Humanity" are created and cared for as Blood Stock is raised and trained. From Thoroughbred Sires and Dams—then so great will be the contrast of the two classes, "Thoroughbreds" and "Scrab Stock" that all intelligent beings will cease to raise any but the best, and this can only be brought about by a Revolution in Public Education, for so greatly has the public atmosphere been diseased by the Oroaker Malady, by the spiral of complaint against everything of earth, never seeing or recognizing what is "Good, True and Beautiful" or manifesting the spirit of gratitude for any of "God's Blessings," that ere the Good Day shall come to California now so long exempt from any public calamity, from Pestilence, Furo, Floods, Torridness, Worldwide, Earthquake, Grasshoppers, Locusts, Caterpillars, &c. that we shall be visited by some just retributive punishment for Thanklessness—and we expect it, not as a Oroaker by any means, but as only the natural result of Broken Law.

## FINE LAWS

In past years, the mass of our citizens believed it almost impossible to establish a good permanent garden lawn, and more particularly impossible to make an extended lawn for a Park or Public Grounds of any extent that would remain green and healthy through our dry season.

We have continued our advice, year after year, and give our plans and directions, and have seen the result of all good endeavors, and where all good plans were carried out, and what great successes resulted, and although many persons were unsuccessful are now convinced they did not do their work right, which was the cause of their failure. It is now satisfactorily settled that as fine, thick and perfect lawns can be made in California in any part of the world, dry as our summer may be, all that is required is, to start right first, have the soil rightly prepared, seed planted in season and right, and then to have it kept short until the third is thick set like a Turkish carpet.

If any person wishes a proof that good lawns can be grown and made perfect all through summer, we would point them to magnificent lawns, covering acres in extent around the State House at Sacramento, where proof of this will satisfy any person that we can have Perfect Lawns

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

We would call the special attention of the readers of the Farmer and especially our many Farmers, to the most excellent Essay on Agricultural Education by the Hon. Edward Jones, of the Maryland Agricultural College—and published in the Maryland Farmer, one of the staunch advocates of progressive agriculture and one of our best Exchanges.

We would most particularly urge upon our Farmers to read this Noble Essay entire and carefully, and note the correct views taken by the Orator of the present position and standing of the Agricultural Colleges in this country, and the duty which every farmer owes to himself, his children, his own State and Country, and make it his duty to see that the Agricultural Colleges of California is what it ought to be and what it will be, when the Farmers do their duty in its behalf, and when the large and very great bounties of the State and the Nation shall be rightly and justly appropriated, and used to the very best advantage.

The Agricultural College of California has not yet written her name very high on the rolls of fame for any work she has done, and yet it is one of the richest endowed College of its kind in our Union, and it is a source of deep regret to every true friend of Agriculture to know that so little effectual good has yet been accomplished.

Some months ago we received a Letter from the late Prof. Gilman with an enclosed report of the University Grounds what had been done, this Report was dated Feb. 1 and also contained a list of Essays of a very important character, which were to be delivered at the College in 1875—this year is half closed, and yet although we have more than once asked for information from the secretary and others, we have obtained no knowledge, we desired the information that we might publish the time, so that all interested might attend, we have published several times the Programme announced (gratuitously) but never could learn the time of these Lectures.

Our Agricultural College requires large aid from the State, and has already received greater State liberality than any College in the Union, and we think has done less to show for it in the way of Educated Farmers, and we trust it will be the duty of our incoming Legislature to make a most thorough examination of the manner in which its Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars have been expended, and hold all to a strict accountability.

We send copies of our Journal containing the most excellent Essay on Agricultural Education to the Regents of our College and its other officers and commend it to their careful perusal, for it is a noble plan to follow, such as would awaken a bigger and nobler estimate of Agriculture, and its influences be good in every community.

## O'DONNELLS' PARK—NEW OBSERVATION.

The opening of the Zoological Garden and Park which took place there on the 8th of May, as we stated in no 13, it was a most notable affair, and one highly creditable to its Proprietor, Wm. O'Donnell, Esq., whose life in California has been devoted to Horticulture and Gardening.

O'Donnell's Park and Garden is now to be the place of resort for "Pic-nics" and Pleasure parties—and will add much to the attractions of the now beautiful City of San Jose.

We gave on the 10th of May a report of this pleasant Festival, as we were there to see—and at same time collected facts which we give in our number of San Jose and its Progress.

We now refer to a New Celebration, which is to take place at these Gardens on the 22d June, when the citizens of San Jose propose to meet at these fine Gardens, and congratulate Mr. O'Donnell upon what he has done to advance the general interest of Horticulture and in beautifying the city of his adoption, for it is now admitted that Mr. O'Donnell has done much to this end in that city and elsewhere, as we said in former article, and he is now proposing to meet there on the 22d, and congratulate him, have a pleasant ramble in his beautiful Garden, and then socially to talk over "Old Times," and compare the past and present, and to mark out the future of this great and growing City, people of other cities and places may talk as they will about rapid progress, but San Jose is making rapid strides and resolves to be the Second City in the State ere long. We are confident that the coming Festival at O'Donnell's Gardens will be one of great interest and pleasure to the citizens and will give an impetus to its present rapid growth and success which is well deserved.

## AUBREIS HOTEL—SAN JOSE.

This is beyond question one of the best conducted Hotels in our State, a Hotel where every visitor feels at home and enjoys all his surroundings.

Fine airy, spacious rooms, where the perfection of neatness and order prevails, and even with a crowded Hotel great quiet and comfort is found. We have travelled much, but very rarely have we found such perfect comfort as at the Aubrais Hotel, of San Jose.

S. W. Churchill, Esq., the Proprietor, is indeed master of his business, for here every visitor is received with gentlemanly courtesy, and every want promptly attended to by the courteous Bookkeeper. No Hotel on the Pacific Coast, sets a more luxurious table, or more abundant, or with all the most excellent of the season, and have too, the perfection of neatness and beauty in its order, and with attendants most courteous and prompt also.

To revive wilted cuttings, *Heart and Home* says: Mix three or four drops of spirits of camphor with an ounce of water, and keep their stems in this fluid for a half a day or more, in a dark place, till they are entirely recovered. Camphor water will also cause seeds soaked in it to germinate more quickly, and in some cases to restore vitality to those who have lost it by long keeping. Dittany is the drink of the soul; bolus is its life.

## California Farmer Reading Room.

The Register of the CALIFORNIA FARMER Reading Room will be found of value especially to New Comers from abroad, as it will give the names of our Visitors and their locality. We shall publish the names of persons from abroad and other prominent callers semi-monthly. The following are recent registered—large numbers call whose names are not given, they visit our Reading Room often. The recent arrivals are as follows:

P. E. Studebaker, Wagon Manufacturer,  
South Bend, Ind.  
James Lioforth, San Francisco.  
D. D. Danther, Apuriano, Madison, Wis.  
Fred, P. Brumagin, Oadot, Oakland.  
Mrs. Dr. E. S. Carr, Oakland.  
C. Barker, Wire Fence Agent, Sacramento.  
O. Brown, Merchant, Havre, France.  
S. B. P. Knox M. D., Brownsville, Penn.  
John F. Taylor do do  
A. D. Cosmos, Victoria, B. C.  
Introducing the Gordon Self-Bredling Harvester,  
Joseph Ogams, Oarlsruhe Kansas.

## TO THE LAKES.

Among all the places that strangers from abroad should visit, are our Mountain Lakes. These lakes are upon the Grand Back Bone of the State, the lofty Sierras. These clear, placid lakes are surrounded by the most beautiful scenery the mind can conceive of, and the fair "Donner Lake" has a most thrilling history of its own.

Donner Lake is visited from the Summit Hotel, kept by Mr. Uardwell, one of the best Hotels in our State, and one of the most courteous and obliging Landlords too, he makes all his guests feel at home.

Lake Tahoe.—This famed lake is now winning visitors by its wonderful and charming scenery, and health-giving atmosphere, with the pleasures and comfort found in a sojourn at the various places on the borders of this majestic lake.

We can specially speak of the "Hot Springs" Hotel, at the end of the lake, near the Nevada line, approached from Truckee City. The Hotel is kept by O. A. Richardson, Esq. and with great credit to himself, always giving pleasure and satisfaction to all who stop at his Hotel.

We learn that the plan this season is to take all visitors from Truckee City by stage to the Lake Free of cost—a pleasant ride of twelve miles free—a liberal offer.

Visitors will also find the Truckee Hotel, at Truckee City, a most admirable Hotel to stop at, the Proprietor ever alive and attentive to the wants and comforts of his guests. A trip from this city to Truckee, takes one day, leaving here in the morning train, and reaching Truckee at 10 P. M. Campbell's five stages take passengers in a couple of hours to the Lake over an easy route, then, pleasure and real enjoyment.

## THE WORLD IS MOVING.

Perhaps we should more properly say, the people in the world are moving, and a goodly number of them are making to the Pacific Slope, as the daily record of visitors at our Hotels show.

Never before since the days of '49 have we had such rush of people as at the present time, and they come too from every nation of the earth, those that come it will be observed are of that class that are truly desirable, people of large means, families of note, and those who design taking an active part in building up this State and Coast.

## SHEEP FOR TEXAS.

We had the pleasure of meeting Col. Alexander Campbell, a prominent planter of Concordia parish, who has just returned from a visit to Brooks county, West Virginia, where he has a large farm. The Col. has selected from his flock of sheep one hundred and five rams, mostly yearlings, of the Spanish merino breed, which are now on their way to the Texas State Fair, to be held next week at Houston, where he intends to exhibit them, with their heavy fleeces on their back, to the stock raisers of the Lone Star State. Several of these rams, it is confidently asserted, will shear sixteen pounds of wool, and the average clip of the whole lot, it is estimated, will be about ten pounds per head. The wool (we have seen several specimens) is remarkably fine, and presents that crimply appearance that is so much desired by manufacturers of the best quality of goods. We commend our enterprising friend, Col. Campbell, to the kindly notice of our Texas friends.—N. O. Bulletin.

[We would inform our neighbor of the N. O. Bulletin, that we don't call 10 pounds or 16 pounds heavy fleeces at all here in California, 20 pounds, 25 pounds, 30 pounds, 35 pounds, and even 42 pounds, have been taken from pure blood French Merinos in our State, and sheep exhibited at our Fairs, often carry 20 to 25 pounds as show sheep.—Ed. F.]

## STOCK YARDS—SALES AND PURCHASES.

There is constantly a large amount of "Live Stock" bought and sold in our market every week, and often sold and bought at great advantage, for want of the proper information where to go and transact business to the best advantage. We invite both sellers and purchasers to call at the Stock Yards of Messrs. Lloyd & Rogers, Junction Hayes and Market Sts., advertised in our columns. This firm give their strict and close attention to this business, and can advise to the advantage of both buyer and seller also. A call at their Yards will show this.

Tan violet grows low and covers itself with its leaves, and of all flowers yields the sweetest fragrance. Such is humility.

The President of Peru has been authorized by Congress to dispose of 200,000 tons of guano in the United States, at any price, exceeding \$30 per ton.

[That is a good idea, let it be done, and let the Peruvian Government pay that money to Henry Meigs, Esq. for they owe him large sums and should pay him.—Ed. F.]











## Miscellany.

## WAIT.

In all the work by man performed  
Through all his real and strife,  
Beneath the calm of pride and hope,  
Is heard a low, in every life,  
In Senate hall, and battle field,  
The victory by death is sealed,  
A whisper, early heard and late,  
A whisper low, which bids him—*Wait.*"

The soldier dreams of days when he  
Shall lead his troops to victory  
When on his shoulder bright the stars,  
Shall show him honored high by Mars,  
His sword shall gleam, his voice direct,  
With honor shall his name be decked,  
And yet in all his dreams of fate,  
A whisper comes and bids him—*Wait.*"

The student shuts his opened book,  
And dreams of golden days,  
When far and wide o'er land and sea,  
All shall resound his praise  
For scholarship both broad and clear,  
For fearless truth and alacrity;  
And still the voice does hope echo,  
And whispers to him—*Wait.*"

And then be patient—time alone  
Can bring the wished for prize.  
Be patient—for the goal is gained  
By no rash enterprise,  
By earnest work and labor done,  
By this alone is honor won.  
By this alone we reach the gate  
To enter in. For this then, *Wait.*

BYRON MARE—In the Country Gentleman.

## EDWIN FORREST'S MANSION.

The *Memphis Appeal* in speaking of the trial  
of "Forester's" residence last month, says:  
"An attempt at Philadelphia, last week, to sell  
the elegant residence of the late tragedian, Ed-  
win Forrest failed. The executors withdrew it for  
private sale at not less than \$110,000. Chas. Fran-  
co, the actor, was the highest bidder, his figures be-  
ing \$101,000. The house and surroundings would  
have been admirably adapted for the actor's  
home provided for in Mr. Forrest's will, but as the  
testator expressly declared that the home should  
be located at Springbrook, that is the spot where  
it will be erected. The executors would, it is  
thought, have done well to accept Mr. Franco's  
bid, as that is deemed to be quite as much as the  
property is worth."

## THE FELINE INSTINCT.

Did you ever observe the behavior of a kitten  
when it is given its first mouse? Up to that mo-  
ment it has been not only the gentlest of crea-  
tures, but you wouldn't imagine that her purring  
voice was capable of a harsh sound. But, in  
possession of that mouse, behold the change. Her  
eyes snap and burn with lurid fire, and her growls  
are venomous.

On a certain occasion a party of gentlemen from  
Bombay, while visiting the ruins of an ancient  
temple, found in one of the obscure recesses o-  
f the cavernous edifice a tiger's whelp. Desirous  
of securing the cub without encountering the fury  
of its dam, they threw a blanket over it, and tak-  
ing it up thus muffled, hastily departed. Arrived  
at their quarters, the young tiger was fondled and  
caressed, and it grew up as tame and obedient as  
a dog, apparently completely domesticated, run-  
ning at liberty, and following the officers food-  
ly and obediently. Care had been taken from the  
first that no animal food of any kind should be  
given to the animal. Boiled rice and vegetables  
formed its diet. And thus the tiger grew to a vast  
size, its mighty limbs plainly revealing what mis-  
chief it had power to do.

One day the steward was crossing the court  
with a tray of beef upon his head fresh from the  
kitchen, when, in consequence of a mistake, he  
dropped a large piece of the raw meat. The tiger  
saw it, and sprang upon it. For the first time its  
tongue was dipped in blood. In an instant the  
whole nature of the animal seemed changed. A  
ferocious madness seized it. With terrific growls it  
fastened upon the bloody prey, tearing it with  
fury, and devouring it voraciously; and when  
any of the keepers approached the beast growled  
and roared most frightfully. As soon as the meat  
had been devoured, the tiger sprang out through  
an open gateway, and rushed off the nearest junc-  
gle.—C.

## THE BLUES.

The man who has the blues is a bore in society, in  
the family, among his friends, everywhere. He is un-  
happy, and makes everybody around him unhappy.  
The social condition of man or woman depends upon  
the state of mind. We make allowances for this, but  
not enough. In order to judge the world aright, and  
get along well, we must put ourselves in other peo-  
ple's places, and see out of their eyes.

On the other hand, these cheerful men and women  
bring gladness and joy with them and diffuse a genial  
warmth and sunshine wherever they go. We are at-  
tracted toward them as a magnet is to the light.  
They are always welcome. Let us learn from this  
our own duty. We have a duty to do here, and it is  
for our interest that our pleasure at the time) to do  
it. It is this: Never out of temper toward a person as  
he treats you. Bear with him—respect his weakness  
and turn away his anger with kind words. It is often  
bad digestion, bad liver, not a bad heart, that makes  
him so disagreeable; lead him into more cheerful ways  
by your own sunny disposition. But some cannot  
overcome this tendency to the blues, their plucked  
countenance often telling of their anguish, and if they  
smile it is a mere gleam of lightning in the dark-  
ness. You cannot comfort such men, but you can  
treat them with forbearance. This is for your inter-  
est. It is more blessed to give than to receive.—F. G.

The Covington, Ga., *Enterprise* is responsible  
for the following: We have a child in this office  
who is five years old, weighing thirty one pounds,  
and who can set half a column of type a day.  
This is the youngest compositor on record. Those  
who doubt this assertion can be satisfied by gir-  
ing the office a call, and we will make "Ned"  
put up the type in good style.

A bashful compositor refused to accept a situation in  
an office where girls were employed, saying he never  
"set up" with a girl in his life.

## AITKEN &amp; LUCE.



## THE PIONEER

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MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES AND GRAVE STONES,  
PARLOR MANTLES, TABLE TOPS,  
WASH STANDS, &c.

We own our California Marble Quarries and import our  
Vermont and Italian Marbles, and we can therefore manufac-  
ture our work on the most reasonable and satisfactory terms.  
All Sculptured and Ornamental work done in the most  
superior style, and all our own work guaranteed to please  
our patrons.

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IN ALL THE VARIOUS KINDS.

Allspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cayenne, Ginger,  
Mustard, Pepper, &c.

Also choice Herbs as Sage, Thyme, S. Marjoram, &c.

## AZTEC PINOLE COMPANY.

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THE  
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Large and increasing sales of  
this healthy food at  
the Factory.

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## Empire Parlor Matches.

B. BENDEL & CO.

Proprietors of the Empire Match Factory,

Bag to inform the Trade and the commercial public,  
that at considerable expense they have imported the re-  
quisite Machinery and Chemicals to add to their previous  
assortment of Matches the celebrated Parlor Match, de-  
servedly popular among families and smokers, on ac-  
count of brilliant burning qualities, and absence of smell  
or odor—and are now prepared to deliver them in quan-  
tities, and of unsurpassed excellence.  
These are of the best quality as any that are or can  
be made—are manufactured from the best seasoned and  
kiln dried sugar pine (a wood grown on the Pacific Coast)  
and only the best and purest chemicals are used—they are  
full coated, fully stamped, and without objection of any  
kind, and are packed in boxes and packages of the same  
style and quality as the Swift's and Country Parlor  
Match.

They will be introduced to consumers through the  
medium of the Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers of San  
Francisco, and for that purpose their orders will be per-  
sonally solicited by the well known commercial broker,  
Mr. B. H. GORE, of No. 319 Front Street.

who will also make special rates to buyers for Japan,  
China, Australia, Sandwich Islands, and Southern Pa-  
cific Ports, which markets they will be prepared to sup-  
ply both with the "Parlor" and English style Safety  
Matches.

Their Brimstone and Safety Matches, of usual su-  
perior quality, equal to any manufactured, are also  
offering in the same manner to the Trade at as low  
rates as any of the local manufacturers, and are guaran-  
teed to give entire satisfaction.

They appeal with full confidence for the support and  
patronage of a patriotic and discriminating public to  
"encourage Home Industry," particularly when they  
get superior goods, and at less cost than they have been  
paying for the imported article.

Ask your Grocer for the "EMPIRE PARLOR MATCHES,"  
and be sure to get no others.

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## SAMPLES OF GRAIN.

We are desirous of obtaining Samples of every  
variety of Cereals, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, also  
Flax Hemp, these in Shells, not too large. Sam-  
ples also of various kinds of Corn, for these we  
shall be willing to pay their value either by a re-  
turn of valuable New Seeds; Tea, Coffee, Rice  
or Tree Seeds as may be prepared, or in any way  
the parties shall direct.

Parcels sent by Wells, Fargo & Co., directed  
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Purchasers who read the Advertisements in  
our Columns, and make their purchases there-  
by, will do us a kindness by stating to those  
of whom they purchase, where they obtained the  
information of their Wants?

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Commissions Solicited, and advances made if re-  
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## Patent Lift Pump.

The Undersigned desires to call the special attention of  
Farmers, Stockmen, and all others to their valuable

## Lift Pump,

to be used by Windmill, Horse Power, Steam Power, or  
Hand Power.

These Pumps have now been before the Public for the last  
15 years, and have been most highly approved in all parts of  
this State where they worked with perfect satisfaction.

These Pumps have a remarkable power of lifting water from  
a great depth, even raising it from 150 to 170 feet in depth  
with great ease and speed. This Pump works easier, will  
last longer, and do more work than any Pump known.

For deep wells it is the cheapest, most durable, and most  
economical Pump now before the public. There are now  
Pumps of this kind from this manufactory that have been in  
use for ten years, without costing one dollar for repairs.

The Patent Right of this Pump has just been renewed for  
seven years.

This Pump need only to be seen and examined to please  
every purchaser, and for this proof I file excellence the pub-  
lic are referred to call and see it at a Manufactory,  
375 First Street, SAN JOSE.

## J. STOCK,

PATENTEE.

## The Great Potatoe Planter.

We have Two PATENT MACHINES for Planting  
Potatoes, one of the best inventions to save la-  
bor ever yet seen.

A Man, Boy, and one Horse will do the work  
of Twelve men.

This Machine opens the Furrow, Cuts, Drops,  
and Covers the Potatoe, and does the work  
well.

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rants supplied at short notice. Oysters Cooked and  
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THE TWENTY SECOND YEAR of the FARMER com-  
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Complimentary Package of Seeds for one year.  
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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XLIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1875.

NUMBER 17.

### The California Farmer.

AND

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#### THE INJURY DONE TO CULTIVATED LANDS BY PERMITTING STOCK TO RUN UPON THEM.

[We herewith give a letter addressed to the *Southern Cultivator*, by one of their correspondents, A. N., from Kirkwood, Miss., in April last, with Editorial reply, to which we ask the attention of our readers, as the same practice prevails here of turning stock in upon all our Grain lands as soon as the grain is harvested, and now is the time to take this matter into consideration.—E. C. CAL FARMER.]

I propose to throw out a few hints as to the great injury done to cultivated lands by allowing stock to have the run of them during the winter. My attention has been drawn to this subject for the last twenty years, and I must confess my astonishment that nothing within my knowledge has been written in regard to it. My object in this paper will be merely to invite the attention of yourself and your readers to the subject. For fifteen years immediately preceding the war, I cultivated the "back shot" land of the Mississippi bottom, four miles from the river, in Louisiana. Following the custom of the hills, I allowed my stock upon my fields after the crops were gathered. It did not, however, take me more than two or three seasons, to be convinced of the mournful fact that my rich lands—good for one bale per acre or sixty bushels of corn—were fast degenerating into absolute sterility. There is no exaggeration in this statement, I assure you, as you will readily understand when I detail some facts patent to the eye.—When the time for breaking up camp, and the ground to all appearances in good condition, the plough would not take it at all, except at intervals; and no wonder, for immediately under the surface it would encounter "something" of just about the consistency of putty. Only when very wet the plough would enter, and then it would turn over in immense "flakes," which when dried by the sun, would become as hard as paving stones. Thus you perceive it was utter folly to expect a crop from land in such condition. To use a common saying, but quite expressive, the land was killed—it was dead. When this killing discovery was forced upon me—for it was killing in more ways than one—I of course adopted the remedy, which was simply and severely to keep my stock out of the fields. But it took the freezes and frosts, combine and winds of several years, before that land regained its original productiveness. And ever after that I had no difficulty in gathering from ten to twelve and fifteen bales of cotton to the hand, and more corn than necessary. If this article should meet the eye of any prairie planter of East Mississippi or Alabama, I venture to say he will recognize the accuracy of the above statement—the quality of the land being very much alike in some respects.

Now we will pass from the swamp to the hills, or more properly the uplands. If my experience as above detailed is to be credited, is any argument necessary to prove that like results, in a modified degree probably, are certain to ensue from the same causes operating on uplands? The poor planter—for in these latter days we are all poor like the proverbial "poor man for children"—is rich, "so-called," in a poor stock of cattle, while though poor, must live somehow—that is their look out, however; he, the owner, thinking he has done his full part by them when he turns them in the fields. For some time they do pretty well, comparatively speaking—the Indian summer weather is pleasant not too cold, the fresh grass, the novelty of the situation and all please

them—But lo! about the middle of December or better, say Christmas, when the "searching" east winds set in, and the Indian sign of rain appears in the heavens, "cloudy all round and pouring down in the middle"—when old winter settles down to his work, and evidently means business from that time on, a great change begins to take place over the peaceful landscape scene, and it goes on changing from bad to worse, until the culminating point, about 1st of March. In the meantime your stock also, from that time on, are in earnest. An inward feeling begins to possess them, that if they would save their hides, they must keep moving, seeking something they may devour—moving up and down the rows, the same rows, day after day—tramp, tramp—bog, bog! Now is it anything strange, when ploughing time comes, you can't break up your land as it ought to be—that is, up to the beam; and that your corn fails, and your cotton throws off three-fourths of its fruit, when the "dry" drought sets in about the last of June or early in July? Oh! that dry drought, so-called, covers a multitude of sins, both of omission and commission.

The truth is, the killing process above alluded to, has in a manner taken place, and that summer supply of moisture from the spring rains has failed to reach the subsoil. I did intend enlarging upon this subject, by presenting you a theory I have long entertained, closely connected with it, and which, I believe, strongly confirms the facts above stated; but as I promised at the outset to throw out a few hints merely, and fearing I may be taxing your patience, I will close for the present.

The Editor of the *Southern Cultivator*, says:

"The evil discussed above is a very great one. Again and again we have called attention to it not in formal articles, but in general discussions on farm policy. We are not sorry, however, that our correspondent failed to notice our remarks, (as he did not need them,) and apparent silence has elicited his timely warning. Truly, we say, because if stock are to be kept out of fields in winter, provision for their winter support must be made in summer. Corn forage, millet, peas, vetches, crab-grass, etc., etc., must be looked after and provided for at once."

For the last twenty years, our practice has been to have but one fence about the farm—that of course the outside one—not being willing to trust ourselves to the temptation of turning stock into fields in time of scarcity."

#### GORDON SELF-BINDING HARVESTER.

We take the following condensed report from the *Austin, Texas, Evening News*, of May 24th:

"To-day, in the Oak field of Mr. Pendley, about half a mile southeast of the Texas Central Freight Depot, we saw in operation a wonderful harvesting machine. The machine was drawn by one span of mules and moved rapidly over the ground, cutting down the grain and binding it well. It binds with No. 20 annealed wire. As fast as the bundles are made they are dropped at the side of the machine. The driver, by means of treadles, can control the size of the bundle, and can bind it near the head or butt of the bundle as he sees necessary when in short or tall grain. The width of the cut is five feet four inches. The machine is the 'Gordon Self-Binding Harvester.' The Harvester will work a revolution in this State. It saves to the farmer the hiring of reapers and binders. It cuts grain more evenly and saves more of it than by the old style of reaper, or by the Cradle. There were several gentlemen of foreign birth on the ground to-day witnessing the work of this great invention. Russia, Scotland, British Columbia, and Canada were represented. Go and see it. Any one will be well repaid for his trouble. Our citizens should get into their carriages and drive out to Mr. Pendley's field, and see the whole machinery."

We congratulate the readers of the *FARMER* on the fact that they will have an opportunity to see the Gordon Self-Binding Harvester at work in the grain fields of San Leandro, San Jose, Santa Clara and elsewhere, in about two weeks. It will also be exhibited in Oregon during harvest.

Some practical farmers predict that the 'Gordon Self-Binding Harvester' will, in a short time, entirely supersede the binders and reapers now used on the Pacific Coast. One man and two horses are assured can cut and bind ten or fifteen acres of grain in a day, with a five foot cutter, or with an eight or ten foot cutter, eighteen to twenty-two acres may be cut and bound. The saving of grain, say the proprietors, over every other harvester, will pay for the cost of working. We anxiously await the exhibition of the 'Gordon Harvester' at work in the field, in order to give our numerous readers on this Coast the benefit of our observations as to its working and usefulness. This new machine is to be tried at 'Nile's Station,' on Tuesday, when we shall be able to report further.

We never know a great character until something congenial to it has grown up within ourselves.



#### THE TREE OF LIBERTY.

The "Tree of Liberty!" Noble Tree!  
One Hundred Years have thy branches waved,  
Offering a Home in the "Land of the Free;"  
A Land that "Patriots' Blood" has saved.

#### BUNKER HILL.

One Hundred years ago to-day, that now celebrated spot was baptized in Patriots' blood, "amid sheets of flames from the burning homes, the rattle of musketry, the roar of cannon, and the wreathing smoke of that battle-field on which the *Tree of Liberty* was planted June 17th, 1776."

Our Day of issue falling on that day so marked in the History of our Country, we feel called upon to speak of the day as it deserves, for as we write, we see the glorious stars and stripes waving from every lofty point, we hear the roar of cannon celebrating this "Day of Liberty," and this gives us assurance that it will never be forgotten.

Throughout the length and breadth of our land, in all our principal Cities, this Glorious day will be hailed and honored as it should be, and the deeds of those Brave Heroes recalled, and their memories refreshed with the blessings of millions of *Free-men* that now live under that "Tree of Liberty" they planted in 1776, and watered with their blood.

The name of WARREN, the Hero, will ever be identified with BUNKER HILL. He was the "Great Martyr;" he was as Good as he was Brave; his life history has been written in characters of living light, and his NAME, his NOBLE DEEDS, and his FAITH can never die, but live as long as the Love of Liberty dwells in the human breast.

Gen. JOSEPH WARREN was born in Roxbury, Mass., in 1746; consequently he gave up his life for his country at the early age of 35 years; but his blood and that of his fellow-Patriots sacrificed on that day on Bunker Hill, went up to Heaven as incense in behalf of Liberty.

Gen. JOSEPH WARREN, was the greatest sacrifice made at Bunker Hill, and as such has always been called "The Hero of Bunker Hill."

May this Day be kept in the hearts of our people as long as the world stands.

#### OUR NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

This Great and Glorious Anniversary, our Fourth of July will soon be with us, and we hope will be kept, not with mere noisy blarney and blustering, as is too often the case, but with a true Patriotic Joy, becoming a Free, Happy, Prosperous Nation. This will tend to cement the Bonds of our Union, and make stronger the branches, and deeper the roots of the Noble Liberty Tree that is Typified on our front page.

#### A WELCOME TO THE EDITORIAL BAND.

We have just received a very interesting Circular from H. T. Williams, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the "New York Horticulturist," Mr. Williams has been made the Secretary and General Manager of a large and goodly band of Eastern Editors, Editors and Correspondents of the leading Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific and Literary Journals, 43 in Number, who have arranged to come to our "Golden Land;" they propose an extended Tour of general observatory and of discovery of all the interesting and beautiful places over a wide scope of country embracing all important points in their Tour, starting from New York they will visit all the prominent places on their route, through Pennsylvania, on to Chicago, and thence to Salt Lake, and finally over the Sierras to our Golden Land.

We rejoice to see such a Goodly Combination of Good people for a Goodly trip, all aiming to a Goodly purpose, and bound for our Goodly Land.

We promise them a good time in advance, can assure them they will find a host of Good Friends wherever they go, will have a real good time, do good to themselves and to our State and Coast, and make a Good Report of their tour when they get Home again.

We hail their coming with gladness, and we can with all earnestness say to them all, Come! Come! Come!!!

Come to the Land where you never grow old, Come to the Home where you never feel cold, For the Ice and the Snow are barred out by our Mountains.

And the Silver and Gold bubbles up in our Fountains.

'Tis the Land of the Olive, the Fig and the Vine, With our Wine presses full, gushing out with New Wine.

In our next we will give a sketch of their proposed route, their time of starting, the places they propose to visit, the time they will be at each place, and the time they are expected here. We have been kindly favored with a schedule of the proposed Tour, from which we will make our data.

We heard a printer, who is a sufferer from "patient outside," remark that "as publishing houses had been established to get up cheap 'outsides' for newspapers, some individuals should get up an establishment to supply printers, who are throw out of employment, with cheap 'insides.'—Good Templar.

#### PRODUCTS.

CALIFORNIA ORANGE GROVES, ETC.

Our Eastern and European friends are sending us letters by every Mail, asking about our climate, and productions, and requesting sample copies of the *FARMER*. They wish to know all about California as a place to come to, and in which to make a permanent "Home."

We would particularly refer them to Our Market Columns on the outside of our paper; there they can see all the productions of our State, that are brought to market, and the prices of each article. Wholesale or Retail these tables will show that we have all that is needed to satisfy every taste, and at very reasonable prices; in fact we are confident that our CALIFORNIA MARKETS cannot be surpassed by any market in the world, and rarely can it be equalled by its great variety and excellence.

Our New Products are now attracting great attention abroad as well as at Home, particularly our Santa Thelma Fruits.

In order that we may give a glimpse of what these are, we can state that the Los Angeles Orange, Lemon, and Lime Groves give this year of these fruits, some Six Millions. These are all sold at good prices.

We now give a sketch of the Centinela Orange Grove commenced but a little time ago, and of which the *Express*, of Los Angeles, of the 11th of June says:

"It probably is not generally known, but this young grove will be the largest orange orchard in one enclosure in the world. It covers nearly three hundred acres of the choicest land in the Centinela valley, and contains some 13,000 orange trees nearly five years old. Planted between the rows are some 2,500 almond trees, now three years old. The almonds will bear this year and will yield about six pounds per tree. In two years they will easily yield twelve pounds per tree, or \$6,000. Two thousand lime trees, four years old, are in this orchard, and they will in two years yield \$5 per tree or \$10,000. The almonds will be dug up as soon as the oranges begin bearing. In the meantime, they will pay the entire expense of attending to the orchard. The orange trees will commence bearing in five years. Two years later it is reasonable to suppose that they will yield 1,000 oranges to the tree, which, at one cent apiece, would give an income of \$130,000. As they will hardly ever sell for less than one and a half to two cents apiece, an income of from \$200,000 to \$250,000 from the Centinela orange grove is a quite reasonable expectation. The fruit will be of a fine quality, as the oranges grown at the Centinela Ranch House are large and luscious."

#### THE THIRD TERM.

The great Presidential canvass will begin ere long, and it behooves all Statesmen to consider well their duty on the election of a President of the United States, as we enter upon the Second Centennial of our Nation's Life.

We clip from the *Times* of Philadelphia, an article by Julian, on this subject. That inquiry is one of some importance, and worthy of serious consideration.

WHEN IS THE DANGER IN A THIRD TERM?

To the Editor of the *Times*:

I have a question to ask, and I would like you to answer it impartially and intelligently. Why is there so much danger to be apprehended to the liberties of the country, to the character of the government in a President, being elected to a third term? Is it not all merely political capital for judicious investment? If the dangers are not phantoms why did not the fathers to whose wisdom all bow in reverence, forbid it? We hold to the Constitution as life itself. We measure every political thing by its high standard. There is nothing in it to measure the consequences of a third term. I believe every one has an opinion on this question for or against it, and that few know what there really is to condemn or approve. This inquiry is suggested by the intensely political bias in the opinions of the press. Divest yourself of all party or personal prejudices; take hold of past examples in history that are analogous just as you would if you were instructing a class at college, and apply the lesson of what has been to that which may be. Tell us what dangers may confront our dear land if you, with all his ambitious, faults and virtues, instead of Mr. Grant, were involved. Put yourself with him and then tell us if out of a third term by any possibility he could evolve an empire! Let us know as a student of our political system rather than as a partisan why there is a Caesar's crown so near us! Philadelphia, June 2d, 1875.

#### LABOR AND RECREATION.

An English paper has the following: "It is said that in the town of Boston, the girls have made an improvement in ironing, which beats the steam-engine on common roads all hollow: They spread out all the clothes on a smooth platform, and fasten hot flat-irons to their feet, and skate over them: This is combining the creative with the useful and ornamental."















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We have for the Year 1875, the  
IMPROVED WOOD'S MOWER.THE RYE THAT FASTENS THE CUTTING BAR TO PITMAN IS SO ADJUSTED THAT IT  
CANNOT BREAK!The Machine is of Light Draft, and the Driver's Seat is so placed that all the weight is taken  
from the HORSES' NECKS. The whole weight of the Machine is but 600 pounds.

## PEERLESS MOWER.

IS ONE OF THE

BEST BUILT

STRONGEST

MOWERS

— AND —

NOW KNOWN.

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With our Crops this year, (and where a Header is not wanted, a good self Rake Reaper is specially inquired for)  
The Peerless has High and Broad Wheels, and being a Rear Cut, it is the only style of Reaper that will lay  
off the grain properly in Bundles.

WE ONLY ASK A TRIAL OF THIS EXCELLENT REAPER.

There is not a Machine to-day that can show lighter draft, and equal grade of work, than the

PEERLESS Mowers and Reapers.  
CLIPPER MOWER.

THIS VERY

RELIABLE MOWER,

WITH EXTRA HIGH

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## THIS PUMP

HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED

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Has now triumphed over all Competitors,

and has been pronounced the BEST and the CHEAPEST.

This Pump can be worked by Hand, Wind-Mill,

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THOROUGHLY TESTED TO ONE HUNDRED

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PRESSURE TO THE SQUARE INCH

It will Throw Water Two

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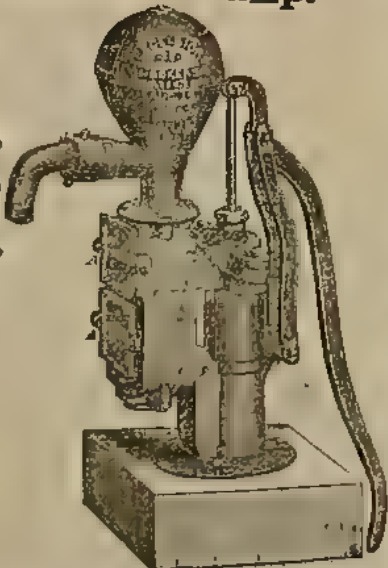
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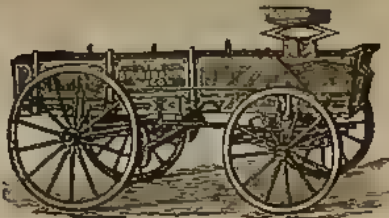
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Iron Axle Farm Wagons,

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Timble Skein Farm Wagons,

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## IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

B. F. VANHETER, Winchester, Ky., will

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Sharons, and Red Hogs, July 21, 1875.

Kincaid &amp; Cunningham, Chilesburg, Ky., 75 head, descend-

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Louisa, Minnie, Rose of Sharon, Marquette, etc.; July 23d.

Hendy &amp; Lowry, Pine Grove, Ky., 37 head Logans, Le-

ndon Duchesses, Marquette, Paris, Rose of Sharon, Gama, Is-

abella, Red Rose, etc.; July 23d.

James &amp; Burgess, Lexington, Ky., Rose of Sharon, Carn-

age, Ruby, Adelaide, Young Mary, Moss Rose, etc.,

July 23d.

O'Fall, Holt &amp; O'Fall, Paris, Ky., 30 head Princesses, Miss

Wiley, Goodnesses, Cragge, Ross Duchesses, etc.; July 23d.

James Shadeth, Newtown, Ky., White Roses, Amelias,

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July 23d.

Therefore many Places in the above catalogue, some splendid

specimens of high type, and it behooves the Short-horn

world to crowd around the sale rings.

Catalogues furnished on application.

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etc. Everything to ensure a very agreeable visit.

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of whom they purchase, where they obtained the

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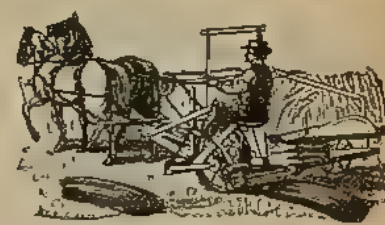
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## WALTER A. WOOD

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IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER.



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COUNTY, DISTRICT AND STATE PRIZES,

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30 AND 32 J STREET,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

(PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.)





# Home Miscellany.

JUNE.

BY ELLA FARMAN.

June the merry, Hear the carol  
She is here— Far and near!  
Thirty days of perfect weather!  
Birds and children glad together!

See her bowers, Fall in showers  
Gay and fair, Everywhere—  
On the bushes like the roses,  
And the grasses twirl with poise

Girls and birds, Not a word is  
On game brought! Here there now—  
Bill and meadow are so merry,  
Stuffed and staid with juicy cherry.

From the tree-top, Go to pillow  
Both have eyes, Strawberry bed—  
O, the fan of sweet June's weather  
Birds and children know together!

## LOSSES.

Upon the white sea and  
There sat a pilgrim band,  
Telling the losses that their lives had known,  
While evening wind away  
From breezy cliff and bay  
And the strong tides went out with weary moan.

One spoke with quivering lip  
Of a fair, bright-eyed ship,  
With all his household, to the deep gone down:  
But one had wider woe,  
For a fair face, long ago,  
Lest in the darker depths of a great town.

There were some who mourned their youth  
With a most loving truth  
For its brave hopes and memories ever green;  
And one upon the West  
Turned an eye that would not rest,  
For far-off hills, where once his joy had been.

Some talked of vanished gold,  
Some of proud honors told,  
Some spoke of friends that were their trust no more;  
And one of a green grave  
Beside a foreign wave,  
That made him sit so lonely on the shore.

But when their tales were done  
There spoke among them one,  
A stranger, seeming from all sorrow free  
"Sad losses have ye met,  
But mine a heavier yet,  
For a believing heart hath gone from me."

"Alas!" there pilgrims said,  
"For the living and the dead,  
For fortune's cruelty, for love's vain cross,  
For the wreck of land and sea,  
But, however it came to be,  
Thine, stranger, is life's last and heaviest loss."

—FRANCIS BROWN, in *London Atlantic*.

## WHAT'S A BONANZA?

[A Looking Glass for our Stock Speculators.]

You wander through the mountains of Nevada,  
Fertile, alone, and think how sad a  
Like lot is yours; then strike deep, get madder,  
When suddenly, as if your heart had seen,  
Big, golden nuggets pop into your pan, sir—  
That's a bonanza.

You purchase, maybe, on an empty pocket,  
With loss and trembling, worthless shares of stock; it  
Goes straight ahead, like honest Davy Crockett,  
And soon goes higher than a first-class rocket,  
Then men bow down and call you a great man, sir—  
That's a bonanza.

You meditate, perhaps a shrewd invention,  
And give half your labor and attention,  
With pain and tell you wouldn't want to mention,  
At last a thought slips in, without intention,  
And makes perfection of your little plan, sir—  
That's a bonanza.

You go into the market matrimonial,  
Your paths are paved with paths are bright and sunny, all;  
You meet with beauty, sweetness, love, and money; all  
The little furies stand ready to pony all  
Their good gifts up, and place them in your hand, sir—  
That's a bonanza.

A lawyer, maybe, in your office sitting,  
With dreams of fame and dross before you sitting,  
You fear good luck will not begin to fitting,  
In steps a stranger, who in terms most fitting,  
Gives you a few, let chance your plea to answer—  
That's a bonanza.

That lack a fortune, always has been told us,  
Whatsoever we do, the fate still make and mould us;  
Filling us full of glory or of gold dust,  
So that the world's respect we can command, sir—  
That's a bonanza.

—R. Y. American Grocer.

## THE OLD FAMILY BIBLE

On the banks of the Wabash, some years since,  
The effects of a poor widow, who had been left  
comparatively destitute at the death of her hus-  
band, had been seized by the sheriff for debt, and  
were being sold at auction; and among these ef-  
fects an old family Bible was put up for sale. She  
begged the constable to spare this memento of her  
dear and honored parents, but he was inexorable.  
The Good Book was about going for a few shil-  
lings, when the widow suddenly snatched it, and  
declaring that she would have some relic of those  
she loved, cut the slender thread that held the  
brown linen cover, with the intention of retain-  
ing it. The cover fell into her hands, and with  
it two pieces of thin, dirty paper. Surprised at  
the circumstance she examined them, and what  
was her joy and delight to find that they each  
contained for five hundred pounds on the Bank of Eng-  
land! On the back of one, in her mother's hand-  
writing, were the following words: "When sor-  
rows overtake ye, seek your Bible." And on the  
other, in her father's hand: "Your Father's ears  
are never deaf. The sale was immediately stop-  
ped, and the Family Bible given to its faithful  
owner.

True religion is a life unfolded within, not some-  
thing forced on us from abroad.

## HUMANITY FOR DUMB ANIMALS.

"Ugly as a Dog," "Sty as a Cat," "Slow as a Cow,"  
"Deaf as a Horse," "Mean as a Brute," "Selfish as a  
Fox."

These have been the common expressions of adult,  
mankind before little children for long years, and for  
centuries, then can it be wondered at, that the youth of  
the land have grown up to look upon all the lower order  
of God's creation as beneath them, and only made to  
be overworked and to be abused, and often cruelly mur-  
dered or made the food of man.

Thank Heaven, light is breaking. Humanity breathes  
forth a nobler gush, and hearing the authority of the  
Creator of all things that speaks to man saying, have  
Dumbness over all creation, a new justification is given  
and we progress to a higher order of Humanity.

It was left for Boston to originate that Noble Society  
which "Speaks for those who cannot speak for them-  
selves."

### OUR DUMB ANIMALS.

We have before us No. 10, of Vol. 7, the March num-  
ber which gives the Report of their Second Annual Fair,  
the first Fair in 1871, held at Boston, netted \$22,500,  
their late Fair of 1875, realized a larger sum, we have  
not the full data yet.

As an evidence of its great success we give a few of  
the named Tables at the Fair, and the amounts received  
at those tables.

	Receipts.
Justice Table, - - - - -	\$ 4,471 00
Mercy Table, - - - - -	850 00
Bee Hive Table, - - - - -	1400 00
Hope Table, - - - - -	1100 00
St. Bernard Table, - - - - -	375 00
Bristol County Table, - - - - -	1,250 00
Worcester County Table and Cash sect, - - - - -	1,200 00
Middle County and Contributions sent - - - - -	2,800 00
Old Middlesex that holds Lexington, Con- cord and Bunker Hill spoke, - - - - -	
The Committee thus speak of this Noble old County:	

"There has been a more general response from this  
county than from any single one in this State. Nearly  
every town has responded to the call by some expression  
of its interest, and the variety and beauty of this table  
is consequently a subject of remark. The table  
tellers have shown in their arrangement of its beauti-  
ful articles has made it a bright and attractive spot in  
the Fair."

Norfolk County Table, - - - - -	925 00
Franklin, Hampshire and Berkshire, - - - - -	700 00
Plymouth County Table and Cash sect, - - - - -	938 00
Essex County Table and cash sect, - - - - -	194 00
THE CHILDREN'S TABLE.	
The Children's Diploma, suspended over the table, a handsome Banner, represented a Noble Newfoundland Dog, bearing in his mouth the Banner by its Cord and on the Banner these words: "There is no joy so great as that which springs from a kindly deed."	
The Receipts of their Table with Cash contribu- tions, goods sent, &c., &c., - - - - -	1125 00
Refreshment Room, - - - - -	1163 70
Pie and Preserve Room - - - - -	450 00
Cake and Confectionary Table, - - - - -	455 85
Flower Table, - - - - -	100 00
Sales of Goods and cash contributions, - - - - -	19 00
Sales of Tickets, - - - - -	\$3,456 30
Sundry Receipts, as Donations outside, from \$20 up to \$500, - - - - -	14 00
Exhibitions Sundry - - - - -	202 50

We will now give the names of the Noble Ladies  
who presided at the various tables and of many other  
noble workers in this noble cause, but our space pre-  
vents, and it might be invidious where all were so  
noble, we rejoice in this Good work in "Good old Mas-  
sachusetts (God Bless Her) and our Native Country "Old  
Middlesex" that "Triune" spot where the blood of the  
Bos from Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill was pour-  
ed out as Baptismal Blood for "Freedom" and now after  
our Nation is freed from the curse of Human Slavery,  
every bond broken, we see that blood ripening in its hu-  
manity for those who cannot speak, "Our Dumb Ani-  
mal."

We give a few extracts from the excellent work pub-  
lished by the Boston Society, called "Our Dumb Ani-  
mal," which clearly reveals that though dumb animals  
cannot always speak, they can think, feel, and prove  
grateful and faithful to all who treat them kindly, and  
it should be one of the first duties of Parents to teach  
their children to be kind to all God's creatures in the  
Animal creation.

MAN IMITATES ANIMAL.

There is not a sound, note or key, in music, that may  
not be found among some of the countless animals  
created by the Almighty, from the plaintive cry of the  
whippoorwill, the whistle of the quail, and the roar of the  
lion to the buzz of the insect, the song of the night-  
ingale, and the hiss or rattle of the snake, -whether in  
single melody or in the beautiful harmony of a choir  
of voices, one and all going up to heaven as an appeal  
for protection, or in gushing praise of happy health.  
The rooster crows in 3 4 time, and "Bob White"  
whistles a short galloping tune, Lisette to that wonder-  
ful masterpiece, the "Pastoral Symphony" of Beethoven,  
or Von Weber's "Dedication of Sound," and if there is  
music in your soul, you will be convinced that man is  
only an imitator. —[Dr. Saml. W. Francis.]

### POLITE ATTENTION FROM A CAT.

Some months since my sister was taken suddenly ill,  
and was confined to her chamber for two weeks. The  
family cat was never allowed outside, but had always  
come to be fed by me, sister in the dining-room. One  
day, "Miss Puss" found the door open, and marched  
herself up stairs, and into the room where her mistress  
was ill. She immediately jumped upon the bed, rubbed  
herself against my sister, and seemed perfectly deligat-  
ed to have found her once more. Soon she jumped  
down, ran down stairs, was gone about ten minutes,  
came back and jumped on the bed again, but this time  
bringing a large rat in her mouth, which she had just  
caught, and which was still alive. My sister appreciat-  
ed the kindness of the cat, but was willing to excuse her-  
self from accepting the present she brought!

Now, who says that cat did not think? She wished to  
manifest her pleasure at finding her loved mistress, and,  
probably, having been praised and petted for catching  
rats, took that method of showing her delight. —M. H. F.  
Stonewall Farm, Leicester, Mass.

### THE WORLD GROWS BETTER.

I believe the work of your Society to be one of the  
most beneficent reforms of the day. I can remember,  
when a boy, -not twenty-five years ago, -seeing a man  
whip a horse until the blood ran down the creature's  
legs, and this upon a principal street in one of the most  
respectable suburban towns of Boston, while the tears  
equally flowed down my face that no one had the appar-  
ent disposition or power to interfere, and there was no  
hope of redress or redress for the suffering animal.  
Thank God, nothing approaching such brutality could  
be done to-day!

I have often said that the inception and rapid pro-  
gress of your noble Society's work, within these re-  
cent years, presenting, as it does, a wholly new idea  
to the world, is valuable positive evidence upon the moot  
question, whether the world grows better as it grows  
older.



## GRANDMOTHER'S STORY OF BUNKER HILL BATTLE.

AS SHE SAW IT FROM THE DELRAY

[Memorial Form by Oliver Wendell Holmes]

'Tis like stirring living embers, when, at eighty, one  
remembers  
All the aching and the quackings of "the times that  
tried men's souls;"  
When I talk of "Whig" and "Tory," when I tell the  
"Rebel" story,  
To you the words are ashes, but to me they're burning  
coals.

I had heard the market's rattle of the April running  
battles;  
Lord Percy's hunted soldiers, I can see their red coats  
still;  
But a deadly chill comes o'er me, as the day looms up  
before me,  
When a thousand men lay bleeding, on the slopes of  
Bunker Hill.

'Twas a peaceful Summer's morning, when the first thing  
gave us warning  
Was the booming of the cannon from the river and the  
shore;  
"Oh!" says grandma, "what's the matter, what is all  
this noise and clatter?  
Have those scolding Indian devils come to murder us  
once more?"

Poor old soul! my sides were shaking in the midst of all  
my quaking,  
To hear her talk of Indians when the guns began to roar,  
She had seen the burning village, and the slaughter and  
the pillage,  
When the Mohawks killed her father with their bullets  
through his door.

Then I said: "Now, dear old granny, don't you fret  
and worry any,  
For I'll soon come back and tell you whether this is  
work or play;  
There can't be mischief in it, so I won't be gone a mi-  
nute!"

For a minute then I started. I was gone the livelong  
day,  
No time for bodice lacing or for looking glass gazing;  
Down my hair went as I hurried, tumbling half way to  
my heels;  
God forbid your ever knowing, when there's blood  
around her flowing,  
How the lonely, helpless daughter of a quiet household  
feels!

In the street I heard a thumping, and I knew it was the  
stamping  
Of the Corporal, our old neighbor, on that wooden leg  
he wore,  
With a knot of women round him—it was lucky I had  
found him,  
So I followed with the others, and the Corporal marched  
before.

They were making for the steeple,—the old soldier and  
his people;  
The pigeons circled round us as we climbed the creaking  
stair  
Just across the narrow river—oh, so close it made me  
shiver!  
Stood a fortress on the hill top that but yesterday was  
bare.

Not slow our eyes to find it; well we knew who stood be-  
hind it,  
Though the earth-work hid them from us, and the stub-  
born walls were dumb;  
Here were sister, wife, and mother, looking wild upon  
"each other,  
And their lips were white with terror as they said,  
TAX THEM TO COME!

The morning slowly wasted, not a morsel had we tasted,  
And our heads were almost splitting with a cannon's  
deafening thrill,  
When a figure tall and stately round the rampart strode  
solely;  
It was Prescott, one since told me he commanded on  
the hill.

Every woman's heart grew bigger when we saw his  
manly figure,  
With the bayonet buckled round it, standing up to  
straight and tall;  
Like a gentleman of leisure who is strolling out for  
pleasure,  
Through the storm of shells and cannon shot he walked  
around the wall.

At eleven the streets were swarming, for the redcoats'  
they were forming;  
At noon in marching order they were moving to the plain;  
How the bayonets gleamed and glinted, as we looked  
far down and listened  
To the tramping and the drumbeat of the bolted gren-  
adiers!

At length the men have started, with a cheer, it seemed  
faint hearted  
In their scarlet regimentals, with their knapsacks on  
their backs,  
And the reddening rippling water, as after a sea fight's  
slaughter,  
Round the barges gliding onward blushed like blood  
along their tracks.

So they crossed to the other border, and again they  
formed in order;  
And he best came back for soldiers, came for soldiers,  
soldiers still!  
The time seemed everlasting to us women faint and  
fretting—  
At last they're moving, marching, marching proudly up  
the hill.

We can see the bright steel glancing all along the lines  
advancing—  
Now the front rank fires a volley—they have thrown  
away their shot;  
For behind their earthwork lying, all the balls above  
them flying,  
Our people need not hurry; so they wait and answered  
not.

Then the Corporal, our old neighbor, (he would swear some-  
times and tipple)—  
He had heard the bullets whistle (in the old French way)  
before—  
Calls out in words of jeering, just as if they all were  
bearing—  
And his wooden leg thumps heavily on the dusty belly  
floor:—

"Oh! fire away, ye villains and earn King George's  
shillin'!  
But ye'll waste a ton of powder before a 'rebel' falls;  
You may bang the dirt and welcome, they're as safe as  
Devil's Malcom  
Ten feet beneath the gravestone (but you've splin-  
tered with your balls!"

In the hub of expectation, in the awe and trepidation  
Of the dread approaching moment, we are well nigh  
breathless all;  
Though the rotten bars are falling on the rickety beltry  
rattling.  
We were mowding up against them like the waves  
against a wall.

Just a glimpse (the air is clear), they are nearer—  
nearer—nearer,  
When a flash—a curling smoke wreath—then a crash—  
the steeple shakes—  
The deadly truce is ended; the tempest's shroud is  
ronded;  
Like a morning mist it gathered, like a thunder cloud  
it broke!

On the right our eyes discover as the blue black smoke blows  
over!  
The red coats stretched in wire as a mow rake blows;  
Here a scarlet heap is lying, there a headlong crowd is flying  
Like a billow that has broken and is shivered into spray;  
The troops are routed! They are beat—it  
can't be doubted!  
God be thanked, the fight is over! Ah! the grim old soldier  
himself!

"Till we tell on why you look so?" (we could hardly speak  
wee-hoo-so)  
"Are they beaten! Are they beaten! Are they beaten!"  
"Well-a-well-a!"

Oh the trembling and the terror! for too soon we saw our  
error;  
They are baffled not defeated; we have driven them back in  
vain;  
And the columns that were scattered, round the colors that  
were lowered,  
Toward the sullen silent fortress turn their belted breasts  
again.

All at once, as we are gazing, lo, the roofs of Charlestown  
blazing!  
They have fired the harmless village; in an hour it will be  
down!  
The Lord in heaven confound them, rain his fire and brim-  
stone round them—  
The robbing, murdering red coats, that would burn a peace-  
ful town!

They are marching, stern and solemn; we can see each mas-  
sive column  
As they near the caked earthmound with the shivering walls  
so steep.  
Have our soldiers got faint hearted, and in noiseless haste  
departed?  
Are they panic struck and helpless? Are they pale and  
asleep?

Now! the walls they're almost under! scarce a rod the force  
ascender!  
Not a stone flung against them! up the earthwork they  
will swarm!  
But the words have scarce been spoken, when the ominous  
calm is broken,  
And a howling crash has emptied all the vengeance of the  
storm!

So again with murderous slaughter, pelted backwards to the  
water,  
Fly the running heroes and the frightened braves of Howe,  
And we shout: "At last they're done for, for their barges they  
have run for!"  
They are beaten, beaten, beaten; and the battle's over now!

And we looked, poor child creatures, on the rough old sol-  
dier's features,  
Our lips afraid to question, but he knew what we would ask:  
"Not sure," he said; "keep quiet—once more, I guess, they'll  
try it!"

Here's denunciation to the cut-throats!"—then he handed me his  
flask.  
Saying: "Gal, you're looking shaky; have a drop of old  
Jamaica!"  
I'm scared there'll be more trouble afore they're done for!"  
So I took one scorching swallow; dreadful salt I felt and  
bellow.

Standing there from early morning when the firing was begun,  
All through those hours of telf I had watched a calm clock  
dial,  
As the hands crept creeping, creeping—they were creeping  
round to four,  
When the old man said: "They're forming with their boys-  
cotes fixed for storming;  
It's the death grip that's a coming—they will try the works  
once more!"

With brazen trumpets blaring, the flames behind them  
glaring,  
The deadly wall before them, in close array they come;  
But onward, upward toiling, like a dragon's fold one fling—  
Like the rattlesnake's shrill warning the reverberating drum!

Over heaps all torn and gory—shall I tell the fearful story,  
How they surged above the breastwork as the sea breaks o'er  
a deck;  
How driven, yet scarce defeated, our worn out men retreated,  
With their powder horns all emptied, like the swimmers  
from a wreck!

It has all been told and painted; as for me, they say I fainted,  
And the wooden legged old Corporal stomped with me down  
the stair,  
And when I woke from dreams affrighted the evening lamps  
were lighted—  
On the floor a youth was lying; his bleeding breast was bare.

And I heard through all the Garry: "Send for WARRICK  
bury him!"  
Till him here's a soldier bleeding, and he'll come and dress  
his wound!"  
Ah, we knew not till the morrow told its tale of death and  
sorrow,  
How the starlight found him slumped on the dark and bloody  
ground.

Who the youth was, what his name was, where too place  
from which he came was,  
Who had brought him from the battle, and had left him at our  
door,  
He could not speak to tell us; but 'twas one of our brave  
fellows,  
As the homeward plainly showed us, which the dying soldier  
wore.

For they all thought he was dying, as they gathered round  
him crying—  
And they said: "Oh how they'll miss him!" and "What will  
his mother do?"  
Then, his eyelids fast unclinging like a child that has been  
dying,  
He faintly murmured: "Mother!"—and—I saw his eyes  
were shut.

Why grandma, how you're winking!"—Ah, my child, it  
seems like thinking  
Of a story not like this one. Well, he somehow died young!  
So we came to know each other, and I nursed him like a  
mother,  
Till at last he stood before me, tall and rosy cheeked, and  
strong.

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BERNARD WACHBOST,  
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require much down, having other capital, but a  
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## Miscellany.

## FANEUIL HALL AND ITS PICTURES.

[The Boston Journal gives the following brief sketch of the old "Cradle of Liberty," which will call to the mind of all Bostonians, many deeply interesting events, especially at this time of the Centennial of "Banker Hall."—Ed. F.]

Every lover of old history while in this city visits Faneuil Hall, which is always hospitably open; but the "Cradle of Liberty" will be apt to prove a strange place to the stranger not well read in local history. "I have seen Faneuil Hall," said recent visitor, "and I don't know what I have seen." The building was given to the town as a public market by Peter Faneuil in 1742. Its use as a rostrum during colonial, revolutionary and anti-slavery times is well known. The historic pictures and their artists most trouble the stranger. They are the original full length painting of Washington, by Stuart; of Peter Faneuil, by Sargent; Webster's reply to Hayne, by Healy; Sam. J. Adams, John Quincy Adams, General Warren, Commodore Preble, Edward Everett, Abraham Lincoln and John A. Andrew.

## THE RUINS OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF KENTUCKY.

Green Batts is the owner of a farm at Peeled Oak, on State creek, a noted section of Bath county, and this Spring, in plowing up about sixty acres of level land, he discovered the ruins of a city—a city of regular streets, curbed with stone, and evincing a higher order of architectural knowledge and a greater civilization than any other prehistoric remains yet found in this country. Many years ago a faint trace of a similar city was noticed in Montgomery county, near Mount Sterling, but the owners of the land, having little taste for backward researches, almost or entirely obliterated the evidences to make room for corn growing. This being a fresh discovery we have no doubt it will be visited by Professor Shaler and the archaeologists and prehistorians of the country at large. The land adjoins a large tract belonging to Gen. William Preston of Lexington, —Frankfort Freeman.

## STUDENT OF EARLY TIMES.

In 1871 a young gentleman of Massachusetts had occasion to go from his home near Waltham to Newark, N. J., to matriculate in the College of New Jersey, and return home upon horseback. He kept a diary, and in that diary all his expenses were scrupulously written down. The voyage was made aboard a sloop. Five quarts of New England rum at 64 cents a gallon; a dozen chickens at \$1 a dozen; a quarter of a pound of tea at \$4 a pound; 2 pounds of loaf sugar at 24 cents a pound; nearly two dozen lemons and 3 pounds of butter at 16 cents were taken. The passage money to New York, the trip lasting 18 days, was \$3.50. Soon after his arrival, and less than a month after his former purchase, our divinity student buys another gallon of New England rum. A barrel of cider which he buys, costs \$1.75; a horse and chaise to the Falls, \$1; cocked hat, \$5; board was 80 cents a week, and hickory wood \$1.82 per cord. His graduation breeches cost for materials \$3.50; making 75 cts; college bills \$20. The rum and cider would hardly be necessary in our day.—N. Y. Observer.

The death of General Breckinridge leaves but four gentlemen living who have been elected to the second highest office in the United States. They are Hannibal Hamlin, Andrew Johnson, Schuyler Colfax and Henry Wilson. The mortality among Vice Presidents does not seem to be as great as among the Presidents. Mr. Johnson is the only ex-President now living, and he was not elected to that office by the people.—Exchange.

## CLIPPINGS.

What holds all the snuff in the world? No one knows.

A Cincinnati paper says that recently in that city five women spent two long hours in making a selection of one simple little straw hat.

This world would be a sandy desert of loneliness if women were not privileged to attend auction sales and pay more for an old bureau than a new chamber set would cost.

Does the court understand you to say that you saw the editor intoxicated? "Not at all, sir, only I've seen him in such a—such a—such a state as to attempt to cut out copy with the scissors; that's all."

NOTES FAMILY.—An old lady, reading the account of the death of a venerable and distinguished lawyer, who was stated to be the father of the Philadelphia Bar, exclaimed—"Poor man! he had a dreadful noisy set of children."

A colored preacher remarked: "When God made the first man he set him up against the fence to dry." "Who made the fence?" interrupted an eager listener. "Put that man on!" exclaimed the colored preacher, "such questions as that destroy all the theology in the world."

"My son," said a father to his little boy at the breakfast table, "if you and the choice to be burned at the stake, like John Rogers, or to have your head chopped off like King Charles the First, which would you choose?" "John Rogers," said the boy, "and why?" "Because," replied the boy, "I should prefer a hot steak to a cold chop."

A Providence lady was recently overheard at an evening assembly speaking in high praise of a pretty girl just passing. "Why also is a perfect paragon of a young lady!" "I think you mean parallelogram, do you not?" suggested the waggle gentleman addressed. "I said parallelogram, Mr. —," exclaimed the lady, with a combination of dignity and indignation impossible to describe.

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## Wholesale Produce Report.

Represents the prices paid by the Dealer to the Producer on the wharf or landing places.

CORRECTED BY EDITOR FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17, 1875.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE TABLE.

Exchange on England New Style long & short \$4.81  
 Price of Gold.....\$1.13 1/2  
 Value of Greenbacks.....86 1/2  
 Value of Wheat to Liverpool.....\$1.34  
 do do New York.....\$1.10 1/2  
 Brewers Barley in New York.....\$1.50 a 1.60

Money at the Bank of England is low, at 2 1/2 and 3 per cent. with more signs of abundance. They are absorbing our gold at a favorable rate.

The Banks are doing business in New York very liberally so far as the Eastern States, money is very plenty, money at interest 5 to 6 per cent. Call loans 3 and 4 per cent. Demand for money very small save among speculators.

Money in San Francisco, greater demand, interest continues at steady rates. At Bank 1 and 1 1/2 per cent. Large and long loans are 5 and 10 per cent. Large contracts require large loans, large building operations consume large amounts.

## GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

There certainly is a new phase to our Grain Trade for the middle of June, and a new phase for our Grain Harvest also. A copious rain, not a mere sprinkle, but heavy rain, and extending generally over almost every part of our State.

The effect of these rains are to alarm at first, and raise a new song for Croakers, but to us there is no alarm, these rains will do more good than harm, as we explain in another part of our Journal. The rain however, arrests the work of the harvesters for a brief time, but it will be but brief, when the work will go on with due energy.

There has been but little sign of shipment abroad thus far, in fact, the price in Europe precludes such shipments with any certainty of realizing profits. To meet contracts, to fill ships, or to run the risk of an advance in all that will be done at present. One cargo only thus far in June.

There has been but a very small amount of Grain brought into market thus far this season, and that quickly taken by the millers, and the holding back thus, must advance the rate here, as our millers must keep their wheels going. Ochoce wheat commands a good figure now, and will probably advance still more for a week or two, and then the European news, and Eastern stocks and rates will prove a guide, and the markets will begin to be more lively, either at a higher or lower figure, we surmise the fact.

There are plenty ships here waiting cargo, and plenty money to come, with rates at 2 1/2 to 3, to 4, to 5, to 6, to 7, to 8, to 9, to 10, to 11, to 12, to 13, to 14, to 15, to 16, to 17, to 18, to 19, to 20, to 21, to 22, to 23, to 24, to 25, to 26, to 27, to 28, to 29, to 30, to 31, to 32, to 33, to 34, to 35, to 36, to 37, to 38, to 39, to 40, to 41, to 42, to 43, to 44, to 45, to 46, to 47, to 48, to 49, to 50, to 51, to 52, to 53, to 54, to 55, to 56, to 57, to 58, to 59, to 60, to 61, to 62, to 63, to 64, to 65, to 66, to 67, to 68, to 69, to 70, to 71, to 72, to 73, to 74, to 75, to 76, to 77, to 78, to 79, to 80, to 81, to 82, to 83, to 84, to 85, to 86, to 87, to 88, to 89, to 90, to 91, to 92, to 93, to 94, to 95, to 96, to 97, to 98, to 99, to 100, to 101, to 102, to 103, to 104, to 105, to 106, to 107, to 108, to 109, to 110, to 111, to 112, to 113, to 114, to 115, to 116, to 117, to 118, to 119, to 120, to 121, to 122, to 123, to 124, to 125, to 126, to 127, to 128, to 129, 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We omit from their Circular the schedule of Expenses, Baggage, Trip Expenses, Money Hints, &c., as these matters are for the Extensionist particularly.

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The Newport (Rhode Island) News warns its friends outside the State "that we will not tamely submit to the overcast remarks about our aims, for we are large enough to boast of two capitals and four candidates for Governor."





## Agriculture.

## A SONG FOR INDEPENDENCE DAY.

THE SONGS OF OUR FATHERS.

BY FELICIA HERMAN.

Old songs, the precious music of the heart.  
WADSWORTH.

Sing them upon the sunny hills,  
When days are long and bright,  
And the blue gleam of abiding hills  
Is loveliest to the sight!  
Sing them along the misty coast,  
Where ancient hunters roved,  
And swell them through the forest's roar,  
The songs our fathers loved.

The songs their souls rejoiced to hear  
When burys were in the soil,  
And each proud note made lance and spear  
Thrill on the bannered wall;  
The songs that through our valleys green,  
Sent on from age to age,  
Like his own river's voice have been  
The peasant's heritage.

The reaper sings them when the vale  
Is filled with plucky sheaves;  
The woodman by the starlight pale,  
Choked homeward through the leaves;  
And unto him the glancing stars  
A joyous measure keep,  
Where the dark rocks that criss our shores  
Dash back the foaming deep.

So let it be light they shed  
O'er each old ruin and grave;  
A memory of the gentle dead,  
A lingering spell of love,  
Murmuring the names of mighty men,  
They bid our streams roll on,  
And link high thoughts to every glen  
Where valiant deeds were done.

Teach them your children round the hearth,  
When evening fires burn clear,  
And in the fields of harvest mirth,  
And on the hills of deer,  
So shall each forgotten word,  
When far those loved ones roam,  
Call back the heart to those that stirred,  
To childhood's holy home.

The green woods of thy native land  
Shall whisper in thy ear,  
The voices of their household band  
Shall breathe their names afar;  
The beechy heights in vision rise,  
Where, like the stag, they roved,  
Sing to your sons those melodies,  
The songs your fathers loved.

## STICK TO IT.

Occasionally a farmer may make a good strike and make money, by taking hold of a new thing and pushing it for a year or two and then dropping it. But there is often more failures than successes in this method. The man who makes the most steady gains is he who takes up a plan and sticks to it through thick and thin. When every one goes into one product and creates a greater supply than there is a demand for it, and the majority leave it for something else, he sticks to it, and, in the long run, makes money. The most brilliant success often comes from learning to grow a given crop at less expense in large quantities than any one else can. Hence the good policy of growing that which one knows most about.—*Pacific Farmer.*

## THE CHEMISTRY OF MILK.

Dr. Cameron, the city analyst of Dublin, communicated lately to the Royal Dublin Society some interesting researches which he has made with reference to the chemistry of milk. He pointed out that the white color and opacity of milk were not due, as was commonly stated, to the liquid being a fatty emulsion, but that they were owing to the fact that the fat globules in milk were invested with a caseous solid membrane which reflected light. By appropriate treatment all the fat of butter could be extracted from milk, and yet the residue would retain the characteristic appearance of that fluid. Buttermilk, which contained only 0.5 to 0.7 per cent. of fat, was yet a perfectly white liquid. In milk there were fat globules without investing membranes, but they were not numerous. The solids in cow's milk never sank below 12 per cent. in the case of town dairy cows, or 11.5 per cent. in the case of farm cows on poor pastures. In Dublin milk of average quality, and when pure, the solids averaged 13 per cent., and the fat 4.1 per cent. From ten analyses of Irish mares' milk, Dr. Cameron concluded the average composition to be—water, 90.00; butter, 0.90; casein matter, 1.92; sugar, 0.78; mineral matter, 0.40—100. Sow's milk he found to be extraordinarily rich, and to contain water, 81.72; butter, 5.66; casein matter, 7.06; sugar, 5.60; mineral matter, 0.96—100. It showed no cream on standing.

**VATTENING HORSES.**—Says the *Massachusetts Ploughman*: Green oats or clover may be cut green and fed to the horse in the stall to better advantage than turning out to pasture. But probably a liberal supply of Swedish turnips or rutabagas cut in slices, and liberally covered with Indian meal, will lay on fat as fast as it is desirable. It is, we think, about the best substitute for green food, gives a soft and glossy coat, an elastic step, and good spirits. We do not think the yellow or Swedish turnip is appreciated as it ought to be as a food for horses.

**A TALK IN.**—"What do you think of the story of Jonah and the whale?"  
It was a great tale in.

## A STORY OF FAILURE AND ITS CAUSE.

[We would commend the following story to every reader who is a farmer, and who is complaining as we often hear them, that they cannot get ahead—read this story and reflect—then decide whether it is the Farm or the Farmer who manages, who is at fault.—Ed. F.]

In one of the older settled districts of New Hampshire is a remnant of an ancient estate which is losing the peculiar features which afford it an interest in the eye of the informed observer. Its location is prepossessing for two reasons: In the first place, it is most beautifully situated in a neighborhood widely celebrated for its richness of natural scenery. The estate is elevated, and from the old homestead one can look over hills and vales unsurpassed in loveliness. In the far distant west, beyond a wide and deep river-basin, and over a range of noble blue hills, the sunsets are often so glorious as to make one feel there could be no other scene so grandly attractive. All around this ancient place of residence are beauties and antiquities that must always please and delight all lovers of the truly inspiring in country objects.

In, or rather on, this delightful spot lived old Mr.—well, no matter whom. It is enough to know he was a brave and good man. That he was brave his conduct as a soldier in the Revolution proved. That he was a good man all his life bore testimony. His vocation was a mixed one. He was a farmer and an inn-keeper. Those who know what his opportunities were can conceive how easily he might have prospered in the light of the world. His farm was large and fertile. In ordinary circumstances his traveling patronage would have been plentiful and profitable. As it was, his company was, as it were, multitudinous. If you could have looked in upon his establishment sixty years ago, and have seen the farm well supplied with all the necessary appurtenances; if you could have observed the large assemblages of men and horses that sought the comforts and conveniences of the place; if you could have comprehended that all that patronage tended to make his farm more productive and more valuable—then you would have said, "This man has the sure means of accumulating wealth and competency," and you would have been correct.

This man, however, was not successful in the conduct of his private affairs. From what we have already said it can not with truth be inferred that he failed through a willful error. He had no exceptional capacity. He didn't know how to lay out properly his work, or how to charge for his services. To the public. We have said that his public patronage was great. Why was it so? Travelers who knew him were anxious to get to his place. Teamsters made long journeys to reach his house. They said, "We can board there cheaper than we can at home." They came, and, with their horses ate and drank of his bounty. They paid him less than they should, but it was all he asked, and in a business light they dealt fairly with him. Yet they impoverished him; they sapped his estate, as it were, to the very foundations.

As years grew upon this old farmer and inn-keeper, he began to feel the necessity of retirement from the responsible and active duties of life. So he called his son home to take care of things. By this time a material change had taken place in the establishment. The old gentleman had abandoned the practice of taverning. There was now nothing but farming done on the premises. The transaction with the son was a purely business one. He was to work for pay and profit. He began his duties with no much assurance as any one.

Hereditary traits often run in families. Like his father, the son was a just and good man. Again, like him, he couldn't exercise the judgment necessary to a successful management. He had a trade, was skillful, and could do well at it, but he couldn't manage a farm. He couldn't see the necessity of properly economizing each day's time. Then he would just as soon take three men to do a job one could do just as well. After the trial of a number of years he gave up, and went away, probably no richer for all this labor, unless it might have been by the acquisition of the knowledge of his own deficiency.

Ten years before his death the old gentleman owed \$1,000, a large sum for those days. Then he called his grandson home, virtually saying to him, "If you will take care of me and my affairs till I die, and pay my debts, I will give you a farm out of my large tract of real estate." Now, this grandson was in the prime vigor of early manhood. He was industrious and honest. He had been at work for wages, and had saved \$500, a nice sum for a young man forty years ago. He took charge of his grandfather's property, saddled as it was, with a debt of \$1,000. But let us review this last fact with more minuteness. The estate was in debt to the extent of \$1,000. But the young man had \$500 ready cash. Now let us subtract \$500 from \$1,000, we have \$500, the actual amount of liability. Then we remember the old gentleman was a Revolutionary soldier, and was drawing a yearly pension of \$50. Besides this, his wife, for several years from the accession of the grandson, received a yearly pension of perhaps \$25; so, on account of the patriotic services of some relative. Now, when we think of a young man taking charge of a large farm well supplied with necessary stock and tools, with an annual outside income of over \$100, we naturally suppose, with ordinary skill in working, he might keep himself whole and pay a debt of \$400 and interest in a few years. But he did not.

Like his grandfather and his uncle, he was no manager. He could work for wages and save his money, accumulating means as the years went by. But he couldn't superintend affairs. His mind was flighty, imaginative, and instead of a few years, and his grandmother passed away. Her pension passed away with her. At the end of ten years his grandfather died, and was buried. Administration took place. The grandson was found to be without money. The estate was just where

it was ten years before, \$1,000 in debt. The \$500 ready cash and the pensions were gone, and had done no apparent good to anybody or anything.

A settlement of affairs was reached. The grandson was courageous. He took a good slice of the estate as his own. "This is mine," said he, "and I will pay all." His friends said, "Don't do it," but he was determined. They expected to see the bitter end, and saw it.

The new master of his own home went to work. He soon took a wife. A little while longer, and he was the father of two sons. With a family came new responsibilities and more expenditures. But the executive conduct didn't improve. He got worse and worse, paid no debts, but, as people say, he "got to owing everybody." Then came frettings, and worryings and wearings. At the end of nearly fifteen years his wife died. Six months after, the husband followed her, his death seeming like the flight of a troubled spirit from scenes of pain. His farm was swept away to pay his debts. The sale of every marketable article of personal property raised a few hundred dollars for his children.

We have spoken of the scene of this history as beautiful. It is the praise of all who know it. But we said it was prepossessing for two reasons. The second is the historic memories of the old neighborhood which make it hallowed. Its ancient scenes and events are subjects of recital by those who remember what life once was in and around a popular country inn. But those who know the story we have told, can only regard it as a tale of lamentable mismanagement and folly.

We will supplement with a shorter tale. Being among strangers a short time ago, we heard a man complaining of his ill-luck. He had repeatedly failed in business, and was sorrowful. We took a glance at him. Our faculty of Human Nature is large and active. A physiologist once said of us, "If there is anybody in the world who can measure an individual at a glance, this is the man." One look at the complaining individual showed him to our mind practically destitute of the ability to manage business. Give him a dozen chances, and he would fail every time. What he needed was to know himself, and quit trying to act the superintendent. That was what the old farmer and landlord ought to have known and done. So of his son and grandson. So of thousands of others, many of whom, perhaps, laugh at the idea of self-study; who think Phrenology and its principles a raving and folly; who, unless some foreign aid rise to their succor, will fail, and never know what caused it.

## HISTORY OF COTTON.

A lengthy article on cotton culture from the *New York South*, favors us with the following interesting scraps of history:

"The precise date of the introduction of cotton into the American colonies is involved in uncertainty. In a pamphlet printed in London, 1699, it is asserted that cotton grew in the province of Virginia as readily as it did in Italy. Berville, in his 'History of Virginia,' states that Sir Edmund Andros, when Governor of that colony in 1692, 'gave particular marks of his favor towards the propagating of cotton.' It was long cultivated in Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and in Georgia, in small patches for domestic use. In a pamphlet entitled 'A State of the Province of Georgia,' attested upon oath in the Court of Savannah, bearing the date of 1749, it was asserted 'that large quantities of cotton have been raised here, but the plant dies in winter?' The Sea Island seed was introduced upon the coast of Georgia in 1785, having been brought thither from the Bahamas, where it was known as the *Aquila Cotton*. Previous to 1693 the production of cotton in the United States was inconsiderable. The earliest recorded shipment of the staple from this country that we have met with is from the port of Charleston, in 1747-8, when seven bags were exported. In 1770, 2,000 pounds were sent from the same city; and a third shipment of 71 bags, 1771, was sailed in Liverpool by the British authorities on the ground that America could not produce a quantity so great. In 1791 the total export from this country was 189,214 pounds, or about 476 bags of average weight of 400 pounds. From that date, however, began the marvellous development of the cotton growth, which at each decennial leaped forward with gigantic strides. Nothing more strikingly illustrates the eager and perceptive concentration of the Southern mind upon the one great staple of our soil, than the exports of cotton from the United States at the end of each of the decades from 1810 to 1890. We herewith present the figures from the most reliable sources which we reach:

Years	Sales of 400 lbs.	Dec. in per cent.
1810	224,151	464
1820	312,434	33
1830	671,450	121
1840	1,385,508	91
1850	2,312,092	73
1860 (estimated)	4,638,184	100
Average Decennial Increase per cent. .... 141		

## DETECTION OF BEEF FAT OR LARD IN BUTTER.

Mr. Boddard gives the following method of distinguishing between butter and other fats of animal origin. A quantity, say fifty grains of butter, is put into an ounce bottle, half filled with ether, and the mixture is well agitated. If the butter be genuine, perfect solution of the fatty matter will take place, and salt and water will be separated, together with curd, which is occasionally present to the extent of eight or nine per cent. The salt and water may be readily recognized, and the curd may be proved such by heating a small portion on a slip of glass, when it will dry and fall to powder. If beef fat or lard be present, they will not dissolve in the ether, but fall to the bottom of the solution; by the application of heat, as in the case of curd, the fatty character of these substances is at once shown by their liquefaction.

## C. P. R. R.

SUNDAY TRAINS  
San Francisco to Calistoga  
AND RETURN.

Commencing Sunday, April 20, 1874.

8:00 A. M. Leave SAN FRANCISCO	8:45 P. M. Arrive CALISTOGA
10:00 " " " " " "	5:40 " " " " " "
10:50 " " " " " "	5:50 " " " " " "
12:00 P. M. " " " " " "	4:47 " " " " " "
12:30 P. M. Arrive CALISTOGA	4:50 P. M. Leave

## EXCURSION TICKETS.

For sale at the Office on Broadway Wharf.  
A. N. TOWNE, and Hopt. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

## S. V. R. R. and P. and S. V. R. R.

## Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DECEMBER 22nd, 1873 and further notice, Trains will run as follows, daily except Sundays:

Leave Sacramento and Folsom and Shingio Springs	6:00 A. M.
Leave Sacramento for Folsom and Shingio Springs	4:00 P. M.
Leave Shingio Springs for Folsom and Sacramento	10:05 A. M.
Leave Folsom and Sacramento, at	7:50 A. M. and 12:40 P. M.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, Superintendent.



## THE GILMORE ANGORA GOAT BREEDING ASSOCIATION

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed for the purpose of enlarging and more successfully developing this valuable class of Stock—by importing the Stock of the PUREST and BEST Animals to be found, and breeding from Pure Bloods and High Grades. Thus largely increasing these Animals on this Coast.

This Association have purchased the Extensive Ranges, and the superior Flocks of Pure Blooded Goats from the Hon. N. GILMORE, of El Dorado, El Dorado Co., and they are now prepared to fill all orders for the ANGORA GOAT, in quantities to suit purchasers. The Animals will be forwarded by Rail or Steamer, as the purchaser may direct.

This Association will also purchase, or receive on consignment the Seeds of the Angora Goat, (Mohair) and make advances when desired. This Model will be sent and sent to manufacturers abroad, or sold here as may be desired.

All Mohair designed to be sent to this Association should be marked: (G. B. A.) and sent to Maj. Buck, Sacramento, or Thomas Bailey & Co., San Francisco, where it will be graded and managed for the best interest of the producer.

For any and all information address the undersigned.

N. GILMORE, Superintendent,  
GOAT BREEDING ASSOCIATION.  
El Dorado, El Dorado County,

NEVILLE & CO.,  
Bag, Tent, and Hose  
Factory,

113 Clay & 114 Commercial Streets,  
San Francisco,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

Bags, Burlaps, Duck,  
Canvas and Cottons.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

J. M. BRYLLE. 39 20 O. H. BRYANT.

THE GRANGER'S  
STOCK YARDS.

Junction of Hayes and Market Streets  
SAN FRANCISCO.

LLOYD &amp; ROGERS - AUCTIONEERS.

HORSES, Cattle, Sheep, Wagons, etc., sold on Commission.

Draughting Yards for Unbroken Stock.

Farmers and Stock Raisers will find it to their interests to communicate with us, as we can send buyers to them.

CASH Advanced on Stock sent to us for sale. Ranches for Sale.

LLOYD &amp; ROGERS.



## C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

DECEMBER 20, 1874.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

## LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

8:00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) V. M. J. Express, from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento making close connections at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

8:00 A. M. (Sundays only) Vallejo Express (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Vallejo and Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento.

12:00 M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Express (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Vallejo, Sonoma and Landing on the San Joaquin River.

3:00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train, via Oakland, stopping at all Way Stations.

4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Express (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Express (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Sonoma and Landing on the Sacramento River.

6:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Overland Emigrant Train via Oakland—Through Freight and Accommodation.

## OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND.

"Daily"—7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, and 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, and 11:00 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—11:45 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 10:30 and 11 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.

"Daily"—7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 and 10:30 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—11:00 A. M., and 1:30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO FRUIT VALE.

"Daily, except Sundays"—7:00, 9:00 and 10:00 A. M.; 5:00 and 10:30 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—11:00 A. M., and 1:30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BROOKLYN.

"Daily"—7:30, 8:30 and 9:30 A. M.; 1:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 7:00, 8:00 and 9:30 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—11:00 A. M. and 11:45 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:30, 11:00 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

FROM BROOKLYN TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily"—6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 and 10:40 A. M.; 12:40, 2:40, 4:40, 5:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 and 10:40 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—5:30 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—11:40 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.

FROM ALAMEDA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily"—7:00, 8:00 and 9:00 A. M.; 3:00, 3:50, 4:00, 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—5:25, 11:30 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 and 1:00 P. M.

FROM FRUIT VALE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily, except Sundays"—6:55, 8:00 and 11:00 A. M.; 3:35 and 6:40 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:00 and 11:00 A. M.; 1:00 and 1:35 P. M.

FROM OAKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily"—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 and 11:30 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—5:45 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:00 and 11:00 A. M.; 1:00 and 1:35 P. M.

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

## REMOVAL OF DEPOT.

## Southern Pacific Railroad.

## Change of Time.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1874.

Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco

From Passenger Depot on

TOWNSEND ST., BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STS.

AS FOLLOWS:

8:30 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, H. Miller, Tres Pinos, Fresno, Hanford, S. Ed. and Way Station, making close connections at San Mateo for Mill Moss Bay and Pescadero; at Elroy for Otter Hot Springs; at San Jose for San Juan; at Fresno for Wasco and Santa Cruz; at Salinas for Monterey; and at Soledad for Paso Blanco, Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino and Los Angeles.

3:20 P. M. Daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy and Way Station.

SATURDAYS will leave at 2:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS will run to San Jose only.

4:40 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Station.

On Sundays an Extra Train will leave for San Jose and Way Station at 9:30 A. M. Returning will leave San Jose at 5:00 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.—Through Trains for Soledad will leave San Francisco at 4:15 A. M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Superintendent. A. C. BASSETT, Asst. Superintendent.

J. L. WILLOUTT, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent. C. U.

## SACRAMENTO DEPARTURES.

## C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 22nd,

1874, and until further notice, Trains and Boats will

leave Sacramento as follows:

8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Accommodation Train to Marysville and Red Bluff.

8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Local Passenger Train to Vallejo, for San Francisco.

9:30 A. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train—Freight and Accommodation.

10:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Accommodation Train to Davis and Knight's Landing.

10:00 A. M. or as soon thereafter as practicable (Sundays excepted) San Francisco Boat—touching at all Way Ports on the Sacramento River.

1:30 P. M. (Daily) Express Train to Stockton, Lathrop, Marysville, San Jose and San Francisco.

2:10 P. M. (Daily) Overland Express Train—Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

2:20 P. M. (Daily) Oregon Express Train to Marysville, Red Bluff and Redding.

4:00 P. M. (Daily) Express Train via Vallejo, for San Francisco.

4:45 P. M. (Daily) Accommodation and Freight Train to Stockton and San Francisco.

7:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train to Davis and Knight's Landing.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.  
A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Agent.





## Horticulture.

## THE CHERRY FOR SHADE.

[We give the following valuable suggestions upon the value of the Cherry Tree as a Shade and Ornamental tree which we find in the address of Henry S. Clubb, Esq., delivered before the Michigan State Pomological Society. We are glad to see these views spreading, for our readers will remember we have advocated these views for years. No prettier tree grows than the Cherry, as a shade or ornamental. Now when planting season comes let it be remembered.—Ed. F.]

For ornamental purposes and for shade, the cherry is superior almost to any other fruit-bearing tree. Its beautiful and graceful form, its early sheet of white blossoms covering it as with a mantle of snow, its dense green foliage which soon follows the fall of the blossoms, and then its beautiful pendant fruit in red or jet clusters, nestled in delightful contrast with the emerald foliage, what can be more charming to the eye or more provocative of appetite? Had the forbidden fruit been the cherry, I think Eve herself should be forgiven for her transgression. What boy or girl can resist the temptation to take the cherry as it hangs in all its beauty and glory? The question of ownership is forgotten in the presence of a cherry tree laden with its rich and luscious ripe fruit. This very temptation is used as an argument against planting the cherry as a shade tree along our highways. Beauty so transcendent, as in the human form, should be its own protector. I would like to see cherry trees so common that there would be enough for boys and girls, birds and insects, and yet leave ample for profitable marketing.

It may be asking too much of fruit-growers to plant for the good of the public; but as shade trees of maple and other forest trees are generally quite as costly as cherry trees, and no more easily grown, there seems no serious objection to planting the cherry for shade along our streets and highways, securing for them all the protection that law and police regulations can secure. The sour varieties, although almost as beautiful, would be less liable to depredation than the sweet, and could be planted, I think, without fear of serious injury by boys. They might be alternated with maples with very pretty effect.

Mr. Downing's views on this subject are expressed as follows:

"The larger growing sorts of black cherry are the finest of all fruit trees for shade, and are, there, generally chosen by farmers, who are always desirous of combining the useful and the ornamental. Indeed, the cherry, from its symmetrical form, its rapid growth, its fine shade, and beautiful blossoms, is exceedingly well suited for a roadside tree in agricultural districts. We wish we could induce the planting of avenues of this and other fine-growing fruit trees in our country, as in the beautiful custom in Germany, affording ornament and a grateful shade and refreshment to the traveler at the same moment. Mr. Loudon, in his *Arboretum*, gives the following account of the cherry avenues in Germany, which we gladly lay before our readers:

"On the Continent, and more especially in Germany and Switzerland, the cherry is much used as a roadside tree; particularly in the northern parts of Germany, where the apple and the pear will not thrive. In some countries the road passes for many miles together through an avenue of cherry trees. In Moravia, the road from Brunn to Olomouc passes through such an avenue, extending upwards of sixty miles in length; and in the autumn of 1828, we traveled for several days through almost one continuous avenue of cherry trees from Strasburg by a circuitous route to Manlich. These avenues, in Germany, are planted by the desire of the respective governments, not only for shading the travelers, but in order that the poor pedestrian may obtain refreshment on his journey. All persons are allowed to partake of the cherries, on condition of not injuring the trees; but the main crop of cherries, when ripe, is gathered by the respective proprietors of the land on which it grows; and when these are anxious to preserve the fruit of any particular tree, it is, as it were, larded; that is, a wisp of straw is tied in a conspicuous part to one of the branches, as vines by the roadside are in France, when the grapes are ripe, are protected by sprinkling a plant here and there with a mixture of lime and water, which marks the leaves with conspicuous white blotches. Every one who has traveled on the Continent, in fruit season must have observed the respect that is paid to these appropriating marks; and there is something highly gratifying in this, and in the humane feeling displayed by the proprietors of the different countries in causing the trees to be planted. It would indeed be lamentable if kind treatment did not produce a corresponding return."

Jones gave a lawyer a bill to be collected to the amount of \$30. Calling for it after awhile, he inquired if it had been collected. "Oh, yes," said the lawyer, "I have it all for you." "What charge for collecting?" "Oh," said the lawyer laughing, "I'm not going to charge you—why I have known you ever since you were a baby, and your father before you; \$20 will be about right," handing over \$10. "Well," said Jones, as he meditated upon the transaction, "it's a damned lucky he didn't know my grandfather, or I shouldn't have got anything!"

## THE STORING OF GRAPES.

VINLAND, N. J., April, 1875.

Dr. James O. Jackson:—The increasing culture of the grape in this country, and the consequent inducement to make grapes into wine, thus adding to the temptations to intemperance, have given rise to the wish on the part of many that there might be some way of putting up grapes for family use which should be cheap, easy and efficient, and within the reach of all. I confidently look forward to a time when every family will put up its supply of grapes in Autumn to keep fresh till grapes grow again, to be used as freely as potatoes, bread or any other article of food. If science, mechanical or inventive genius, would turn its attention in that direction, I am sure it might be accomplished without much difficulty. The benefits arising from such a discovery, both in providing the most excellent food for the table, and lessening the supply of wine, can hardly be estimated. It is a pity some person, who is both rich and benevolent, and a friend of temperance, would not offer a reward for such a discovery. It is true, some people do contrive to put away grapes now, but it is a careful, painstaking process, which every housekeeper would not attempt. When shall we have a process that can readily be applied by all? Very truly,

Mrs. A. H. Brown.

There are already fruit cellars or preserving rooms, with double walls, under ice houses, in which the temperature is kept very low and nearly uniform the year round, and in them fruits, and vegetables and cooked foods are kept and almost perfectly preserved for a great length of time. To keep grapes in such a cellar cannot be as costly as to make them into wine. We offer this as the first method that occurs to us, and invite other suggestions.—*Law of Life.*

[In California, nothing can be easier or simpler than the process or preparation for keeping grapes. A drying house or chamber where the temperature shall be even, and here grapes picked just at maturity, can be placed, there to have them pass what is called the *seuil*, then their position changed, after a thorough dry, cut out every imperfect berry, and finally pack in Stone Jars, or neat boxes, in kiln dried cork bark, and Grapes can be kept more than a year.—Ed. F.]



1850. PIONEER 1875.

## Agricultural Warehouse AND HARDWARE STORE.

## L. M. CUTTING &amp; CO., ARE NOW SELLING

California Single Gear Headers, with the Patent Adjustable Reel and High Wheels with Patent Adjustable Spokes. "A Perfect Machine," the Best Header we ever saw or used," say the Farmers.

Walter A. Woods' Genuine Mowers, Headers and Combined Machines.

Aetna Mower, with double motion.

Headley's Steam Engine.

Russell's Improved Threshers, with the Landberg End Shale.

WAGONS OF STANDARD MAKE.

Three Rakes, Haying Tools, and a General Assortment of Hardware, Oil, etc.

Extras—A large assortment for Headers, Mowers, etc.

It will be the aim of the undersigned to give satisfaction to all purchasers, and to guarantee all they sell.

Orders receive careful attention, and forwarded at lowest

L. M. CUTTING & CO., Stockton.



## Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

## Land Estates for Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

## Farms and Improved Homesteads, Lands, Ranches, &amp;c.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

## ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER.

We are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, and advertisements appearing in our Journal will be read in all the principal Merchants' Exchange in the Eastern States and Europe, as well as the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries in the United States. Advertisers will be wise that consult our Columns.

One thing is certain—no respectable Advertisements can appear in our Journal.

WARREN &amp; CO.,

Farmer Office.

## MAKE READY FOR HARVEST.

## THE HEADERS ARE READY.

## STOCKTON CHIEF MOVING.

MATTESON AND WILLIAMSON,

THE PIONEER MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

## SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

Now specially invite all the Harvesters of this Great Valley to call on them and see their new

## COMPLETE IMPROVED HEADER.

## The Stockton Chief.

We claim for Our Machine more real improvement than any other Header now in the market. We claim especially, that our *Wrought Iron Wheels* are so perfect that we agree to keep them in order for two years free of cost to the purchaser.

We claim also, that our experience of this climate, and the material needed to make a good machine that will stand our dry season is such, that we can and have built a machine that will stand every test. We admit that there are many excellent Headers imported, but those makers know nothing of our climate, and therefore cannot make a Header that will stand the test as well as a California Machine, and for this reason we claim for

## THE STOCKTON CHIEF

a great superiority over all others.

We can state what we know, we have certificates from those who have used our machines for two years, they worked great work, without a law, and are now as good as new.

## MATTESON'S HAY FORK AND DERRICK.

This is the well known Fork and Derrick, that unscrupulous parties last year attempted to palm off upon others under a new name. There is but one GENUINE FORK AND DERRICK, and that is the

## MATTESON PATENT.

We wish the Public to know this, if they will call at our Manufactory, we will give them a copy history of the way some parties try to rob old Pioneer workers of a "PATENT RIGHT."

We invite all who want a HEADER or HAY FORK AND DERRICK to come and see us, or send. We can and will please them.

MATTESON &amp; WILLIAMSON,

Agricultural Implement Manufactory.

STOCKTON, San Joaquin County.

419

## 50,000 EUCALYPTUS TREES.

Eucalyptus Trees 8 to 10 feet high

Trees 6 to 8 feet high,

Medium Trees 4 to 6 feet high,

second size 2 to 3 feet high,

Third size 3 to 5 feet high,

The Mass size 1 to 2 feet high.

These Trees are of a good Healthy growth, and can be packed to go any distance safely and will be sold low in large lots.

Address, or call at the

40.12 FARMER OFFICE.

## EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.

## SOMETHING NEW.

We have received the Acorns of the Edible Evergreen Oak from Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner at Yeddo, for the Emperor of Japan.

This NEW OAK is thus described by the Commissioner "in his valuable letter on *Quercus Cuspidata* (Thunberg). The Japanese name is *Eji Nohi*, the Chinese name, *Ka*. It is an Evergreen, growing to the height of thirty and forty feet and has a deep glossy foliage, it forms a beautiful hedge, and its acorns are edible, being highly esteemed by the Japanese. Its wood is strong and durable.

A few of these Acorns can be had at the

FARMER OFFICE.

## Choice Eggs for Hatching.

Fresh Laid Eggs of all the very Best Breeds of Poultry of every class, can be supplied at the shortest notice, carefully packed to go to any distance, and Guaranteed True to the kind.

Send Orders to the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

S. M. PETERGILL & Co., 10 State Street Boston 27 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring subscribers for THE CALIFORNIA FARMER in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

The American Sardinia Co., Roselle Sardinia, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardinia

## OIL CAKE MEAL.

## THE BEST FEED KNOWN

## FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feeds so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or who grow, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relative to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent, barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 15 per cent, Oil Cake Meal, 21 3/4 per cent. For live stock fattening properties to all stock are added to sudden changes of weather or over-driving. For no equal.

For MILK COWS it is particularly valuable. Increasing the quantity of milk and preserving its quality to a greater extent than any feed known is a valuable quality for them at the commencement of one quarter in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the milk slops, roots, or any food of any kind. It improves it to such an extent that in six or eight hours, the effect being to increase the milk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality. At present price \$3.00 per ton, it is the cheapest feed market. It is now a little higher in New York at \$4.00 per ton, gold, at \$5.00 per ton in England where it has been proved for long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—quoting being fully equal to three times of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, Kilmartree, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

## PACIFIC OIL &amp; LEAD WORKS.

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.—January Number just in and, contains over 100 Pages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more than 600 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plates, etc. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

4117

## CAMELLIA SEED—FRESH.

An Invoice of very Pure and Fresh Seed of the CAMELLIA JAPONICA just received by last Steamer direct from Japan.

Florists and Amateurs can secure this choice Seed in Packets of \$1 each.

Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to, and Seed sent by Mail free of Postage.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## Cranberry Roots.

A Lot of Fresh "Cranberry Roots" of the very Best Variety, received from the Barnstable (Mass.) Cranberry Meadows, and in very perfect order.

Just Received, and for Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

## FREE INFORMATION.

## TO THE EMIGRANT.

The READING ROOM, LIBRARY, and MUSEUM of the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, 320 Clay Street, is open daily, and Free to All; New comers to our State are made welcome to it, here can be found Agricultural and Scientific Papers on File from every State in the Union, and many from abroad.

A Register is kept at this office where new comers may learn of their friends. Maps of lands for sale, can always be had free, and all information tendered cheerfully and without cost to the inquirer.

READING ROOM AND MUSEUM, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL, A First-Class Agricultural Newspaper, published Weekly, in the interest of our Farmers of Husbandry, by S. K. PRATT, Editor. Office, N. Y., State Orange, Centerville, N. Y. Terms—\$1 per year. Special rates to Orange and Clubs.

\$5 to \$20 Per Day at home. Terms from. Address S. K. PRATT, Centerville, N. Y. 6184 7/13.

## COMMISSION SALES-ROOM (AND) Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. for the great mass of purchasers. We would therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgment we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent. together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose a satisfactory reference or the Cash or bill could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special business and we know we can satisfy all who may contract with us in this way.

We particularly call attention to the following valuable implements.

## THE POTATOE PLANTER, JESS'S PATENT CHURN, CHEESE CURD CUTTER, PATENT WEEDING HOOK, WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

Every kind of implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and the time of a visit to the city.

## TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS:

ALSO

## TOBACCO SEED, COTTON SEED, COFFEE SEED, TEA SEED WITH ALL RARE NEW SEEDS.

THE BEST KINDS OF

## FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER, Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

## FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Each and all in their Season.

## PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

of the best kind

## GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

All Orders for such Plants filled with dispatch. Any order of having the Garden look gay through out the season, can be fulfilled with the plants at a reasonable rate, or supplying at a discount.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best system of Fencing all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for the same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all our readers.

WARREN &amp; CO.

OFFICE 320 CLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## CHOICE EUCALYPTUS SEED.

We have received a small Invoice of Seed of the Rare Varieties of the Eucalyptus tree—a few ounces only of each will be offered for sale by us—designing to propagate these varieties as rare and highly valuable.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE;

## TEA SEED—FRESH.

A VERY CHOICE LOT OF GENUINE TEA SEED Just Received by the LAST STEAMER in Macdonald & Co.'s Line—Imported to Order.

This Seed will be put up in Packages at 50 cents each. Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to—and Seed sent Free of Postage. For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## Seeds and Plants by Mail.

At the closing hours of the last Session of Congress a most strange change was made in the laws relative to MAIL MATTERS, doubling up all reading matter, and most particularly and seriously affecting the Agricultural Interest, by doubling the cost of the transmission of all "Seeds" and "Plants" by mail. Such a measure is most highly injurious to the best interests of our country, as it is most certainly a "backward march" in civilization.

We give the new rates that must be paid now, as follows:

RATES OF POSTAGE.	
For Packages of Four Ounces,	4 cents
" " " Eight " "	8 "
" " " One Pound,	16 "
" " " Four " "	64 "

It must always be borne in mind by all who send Seeds or Plants by mail, that every package must be done up secure and every package of Seeds or Plants must be prepaid, to the Newspaper Mail.



## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1876

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

300 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

## FARMER'S READING ROOM

Farmers and mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiousities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Newspaper type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half the first. This is believed to be the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. Advertisers for the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

## SAMPLE COPIES.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with his paragraph marked, may understand it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

## Editor's Chair.

NO FARMER, FREEDOM WEEK.—It has always been our custom to Rest the Fourth of July, and give rest to others in our employ, therefore our next issue will be July 8th, with Reports of the Season and Freedom's Enjoyments.

HOME.—We call attention to the variety we place in our Home Columns this week, subjects for all minds, like dishes upon a table, prepared to suit various appetites—here are dishes for many—let each reader take what they like, the Poems of Rev. W. B. Tappan and of Bayard Taylor we know are beautiful.

AGRICULTURE.—We hope our Farmers will read carefully the Story on page 133, "The Failure and its Cause," it is a Picture many will feel to be a true one.

HORTICULTURE.—The Sketch of the CHERRY Highway, we hope will make such an impression as will induce many to plant Cherry Trees by the roadside, we have seen these beautiful roads in Europe in early years, and know them to be beautiful, and hope we may see them in California yet! Who will set the example? THIS YEAR AROUND.

The Parlor Match Wonder will appear next week.

The History of the Jersey Cow we shall commence in our next.

Santa Clara College and Gardens in our next issue, with special notes of the late Commencement Exercises, which were of a deeply interesting character.

## COMING AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The Season of Agricultural Fairs is near at hand, and all persons should be making ready in season.

We shall give in our next a list of the Fairs in our State, and also, other States.

We shall feel obliged if Officers, of all our "County Fairs," will forward to us their List of Premiums, Time of Fairs, etc., etc.

## SAN JOSE FAIR.

We have received from the President of the Santa Clara Ag. Society, the Premium List of their Sixteenth Annual Fair, which takes place at San Jose, October, beginning the 4th, and continuing six days. A liberal list of Premiums is offered, and we are informed that the Officers are determined to have one of the best Fairs yet held in the Valley.

## STATE FAIR AT SACRAMENTO.

The Officers of this Old Society, are busily at work making preparations as they earnestly try to prepare such an Exhibition that they will not be ashamed to show to the Fifty thousand visitors they mean to attract to their Fair this year. The Secretary says he is at work hard, and is looking them on now, and Sacramento will see the Biggest Fair they ever saw.

## THE POMOLOGICAL FAIR AT OHIOAGO.

THE GREAT AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL Exhibition—the National one—will take place this year at Ohioago, Sept. 8th, 9th, and 10th, and gives promise of being the largest attended of many years. The Exhibition of Fruits will undoubtedly be the largest ever shown in our Country, as each State will vie with the other for supremacy, and to win Honors, to carry to the Centennial Show at Philadelphia next year.

Let CALIFORNIA be well presented there by her Noble Fruits. We hope a large delegation of our Fruit Growers will attend, and with such specimens as shall do honor to our State.

Those who wish information upon the coming Exhibition, should address W. O. Flagg Esq., at Normal McLean Co., Illinois.

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputation of "Brown's Sassafras Tonic," for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety.

## THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.

After all the alarm that has been expressed by the Newspapers over our State as to the failure of the Crops by reason of Drouth, and then also of Late frosts, almost the entire press of the State now speak not only hopefully but give very flattering accounts from all parts of the State, which in some sections show the crops are better than they have been for several years.

We have many reports of 30, 40, 50 and even 60 bushels Wheat per acre, but this is upon well cultivated, deeply tilled, or on "Summer Fallow" lands, this kind of cultivation we rejoice to know is becoming more general, and when it shall be practiced altogether, we shall have little or no complaints of drouth or of short crops.

The Harvest Season has been in some degree retarded by what was called an unusual rain, and though it was of greater amount than has been known, so late, save on one or two occasions yet it is but the result of natural laws, and just such rains as we shall always have in future years, as this Journal has said for many years past.

If our subscribers will refer to our issue of April 29, when our Grain Growers were so gloomy about their crops, we published an article, "THE HARVESTING RAIN SPELL," we then predicted the very Rain spell which recently caught their Hay and their Grain also.

The late Rains we have said several times was a blessing on many accounts, besides the inculcate good it has done to a great variety of crops, that it will teach our good and thinking farmers a lesson that will prompt them to be prepared another year.

In our Market Reports we have spoken of the good done to Vineyards, and that there will be an increased Crop of all small fruits such as Blackberries, Raspberries, Currants, &c.,—besides the refreshing to the foliage of Orchards and Vineyards and all garden products will be beyond estimate.

We are confident we have had a remarkably favorable season, one for which all cultivators should be grateful. Our Harvest of all kind of Grains will be large, approximating a full average in despite of all drawbacks.

Our Orchards will give a very bounteous Harvest in all their variety.

Our Vineyards will give the most remarkable yield ever known, fully verifying Scripture, for "Our Wine Presses" will gush out with New Wine.

The Clip of Wool has been a large one and a profitable one and our flocks are still on the increase.

The Hop Crop will be a large and valuable one far better we think than any former year.

The Honey Harvest will be Five Hundred Tons and upwards, which at only 15 cents per lb. will net about Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The rapid increase of our Nut Crop of all kinds is also very large, counting in the very big figures and shutting off the importation of many kinds of Nuts that are now grown here better than any imported.

To these we can assert that our Semi-Tropical Fruits are increasing rapidly, so much so that we shall undoubtedly raise 10,000,000 Oranges in 1876.

With such prospects as these can we not with truth say,

OUR HARVESTS ARE ALL PROSPEROUS.

## THE BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.

It is gratifying to know that this truly Memorial Day has been widely and gloriously kept in remembrance, in all the leading cities of all our Middle and Eastern States particularly.

Boston made a glorious day of it, and it is reported 800,000 people visited Boston on that glorious occasion, and made the walls of "Old Faneuil Hall" echo with the spirit of Patriotism.

New York and other cities had great celebrations, all creditable to the day. We rejoice to make a record that San Francisco made a "Glorious Jubilee" of this great day.

An immense gathering of our citizens at Belmont had a Jubilee Feast—and in the evening a meeting at Union Hall, where one of the largest audiences ever congregated there, gave the occasion great eclat.

The Exercises at Union Hall, opened with Prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Stone, then the Excellent Oration, by Gen. M. G. Cobb, was well delivered next, Drake's Address to the "American Flag," recited by Miss E. F. Badger, in a graceful and handsome manner; then an ORIGINAL ONE, of great Excellence, breathing true Patriotism, by Walter A. Lemon, Esq. The "Sword of Bunker Hill," and the "Star Spangled Banner," both sung with true spirit by Miss Fanny Marston, these were interspersed with excellent music.

The Address of Dr. Stone followed, after which—America was sung gloriously by the whole audience, and closing with Fire Works, completed one of the best observances of the day yet made in California of this celebrated day.

W. G. Badger Esq., was the President of the day, and performed his duty in a highly creditable manner, all his plans were made with excellent judgment and were carried out in good order.

The day falling on our last publication day, it precluded full notice then, and the affair has since been generally reported in all the Dailies of our State.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.—We have the June monthly of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington. This number has long reports of the Grasshopper plague, and also Chemical Experiments made by Wm. McMurtrie Esq., Chemist, upon growing plants with Paris Green, to ascertain its effects upon the soil and upon the plants, in order to find its effect as an antidote against the Colorado potato bug. We shall give portions of that report soon. This number from the Bureau is an important one.



## FREEDOM'S ANNIVERSARY.

"The greatest glory of a Free-born people Is to transmit that Freedom to their children."

Our Glorious Fourth or July—a day that should be one of Sacred Joy to every lover of Freedom, will soon be with us, and will call out the Patriotism of a Nation now numbering Forty Millions of Free-men.

One Hundred Years Ago, a little band were entrenched on "Bunker Hill," and there gave the first pitched battle for Liberty. The Anniversary of that eventful "Battle" has just been celebrated over our land, and now we are to celebrate the grand result of that battle which proved to be the Baptismal of Freedom's Child. A child that afterwards rocked in the "Cradle of Liberty," is now at Glorious Manhood, ready to do battle for Freedom, with the world it need be, for "HUMAN LIBERTY."

The celebration of the coming "Fourth of July," 1876, we trust will be universal over our land, in every State, in every city, and all principal places, for in all human probability, owing to the GREAT CENTENNIAL in '76, the people of our whole country, as many as possibly can will be desirous to meet at Philadelphia, and there on the spot where Freedom was first proclaimed, there the Nation will celebrate its Own HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY, and will make the day forever memorable.

The multitudes that will thus go from every city of every State so largely, to the celebration of that year will make it more of a NATIONAL CHARACTER, and thus many local Celebrations will be dispensed with, for this reason let us now enjoy as much as is in our power, and thus lay the seed for the Coming Grand Event of 1876. This CENTENNIAL which will never be again witnessed by those now on Earth, save little infants of tender years, and very few of them—what a thought for mortals, that of these many millions that shall be full of life on that great occasion, probably not one hundred will be living in the year of 1876, and yet, it is still man's highest duty and greatest glory to so live that he shall live and die the Apostle of HUMAN FREEDOM.

"For Freedom's battle, oft begun, Begotten from bleeding sire to son, Tho' baffled oft, is ever won."

## CURING AND COLORING GOAT SKINS.

While on a visit to San Jose we visited the New Manufactory of Messrs. McCracken & Welch, near the Woolen Mills, and here in a quiet spot we found a very interesting and valuable industry being developed.

Here the Peltases and Skins of the Angora Goat are being brought into a higher value and better appreciation by the New Process of this Firm in their manner of coloring the skins with the fleece on, and also curing the skins separate from the fleece, and then converting the skins into Gloves, in both these processes they have made a perfect, and we say a grand success.

The full skins as colored with fleece on are of rich and brilliant hues, Crimson, Maroon, Blue, Pink, Yellow, and rich Black, this is the first success in making a rich Black, hold color, and all their Colors will stand any test of the sun for days without fading.

In addition to colors, they have these skins finished pure glossy White, for Dress purposes, to be made into Caps, Shawls or Fringes and Trimmings, the colored Skins, especially the Black are so finished as to represent the best African Fur, and it would be difficult to tell them apart, yet they can be purchased at much less cost, while they are equally fine in appearance, bright and glossy, and never grow rusty, the fancy colors are most excellent and suitable for children and young persons—these skins are also used as a superb Parlor Mat, or Buggy Robe, &c.

Another new value is found in the Angora Goat Skin, when made into Gloves they are even superior to the best Buckskin Gloves now sold in the market, this is quickly shown by comparison, and those who have any doubts in either case can come to the FARMER OFFICE, and see the specimens of each—such as will prove better than we assert.

The Gloves at this factory are made long or short, they are also cut with the fleece on for cold regions, and are very superior in style or comfort to other gloves, are made for Driving or Harvesting Gloves, and in strength and quality are much superior to the best Buckskin now sold—the factory price wholesale is \$14 to \$16 per dozen to the trade.

Mr. Welch of this Firm was for years a designer and colorer in the Woolen Mills near by, and has great experience in these matters.

A Mr. Windsor in the Tanning Department formerly had charge of the Tanning and Glove Department, a large establishment at Gloversville, N. Y., thus this Firm are strong in the material of workmen to make this business a complete success.

We can add in this connection that Mr. McCracken of this Firm is also of the Firm of Lewis & McCracken, large Breeders of the "Angora Goat," they also have the largest and finest Bands of "Cotswold Sheep" in our State! This Firm have 1100 of Pure Bloods and Grades, of the Angora Goats also.

Their flocks of Cotswold Sheep are now between 2,000 and 3,000 and some of the finest and largest Sheep ever raised, all their flocks are most creditable to view.

We are glad to report these new developments in behalf of the "Angora Goat Interest," for it will prove of great value to our State.

## YOSEMITE! THE BEAUTIFUL.

"The splendor falls on Castle walls  
And snowy summits old in story;  
The long light shakes across the lakes,  
And the wild cat leaps in glory,  
Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying,  
Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying."

Now is the season when the rush begins for this "Great Wonder" of our land. For to come to California from the old States and not visit the Yosemite, were to leave the greater and better portion of the trip, and to go back only half fed.

Our letters from our old friend "Hutchings," who is there now, tell us "He still lives," and still will be found at his "Tented Field" ready to receive his friends and give them the warm grip of Welcome to that Glorious Valley.

## HOTELS IN THE VALLEY.

The old "Head Quarters" of "Hutchings," directly opposite the great "Yosemite Falls," is now "Coulter's Hotel." G. W. Coulter Esq., Proprietor, and we presume as Mr. Coulter is one of the earliest Pioneers of that section, the founder of "Coulterville," that he will make it his ambition to keep a First Class Hotel, and to give satisfaction to all who shall stop at "Coulter's Hotel," we feel assured this will be the case.

LIEDIG'S HOTEL.—This Hotel is at the lower end, or the entrance of the Coulterville route. F. Liedig with his family have been for years at their present location, and have a knowledge of the wants of visitors and give every attention to those who stop at the "Liedig Hotel," which is in a good location, where visitors have fine views and are well cared for.

BLACKS HOTEL.—This is also a Hotel of some years. A. G. Black, was one of the claimants, and to whom the Commissioners awarded a liberal sum for his claims as a settler.

Black's Hotel is one of the principal Hotels of the Valley, and where visitors will be kindly and attentively cared for.

Hutchings, Black, Lemon and Liedig, each and all received their awards, were paid, and are now Tenants of the State. No man owns a foot of this Glorious and Sacred Ground.

HUTCHINGS'S TENT.—Our friend the Pioneer of the Valley, though last named in the list of Hotels, is not the least, but all his friends as they ride up to his VALLEY TENT to receive his warm welcome, will find, He loves them still the same.

## CONVENIENCES IN THE VALLEY.

The great mass of our people have but little idea how all the wants of a Traveler can be supplied in the Valley, especially, to those who always forget something, a thousand needed little wants can almost all and wholly be supplied in the Valley, aside from the comforts and convenience of "Good Hotels," of which we speak in another place, so that the traveler need not go so heavily loaded with baggage.

When in the Valley the last season, we examined those places, the stock of goods and the needed art cles, so we could speak advisedly, and we now gladly speak of them.

There are two Dry Goods and general stores, where every article of ladies dress can be had, from pins and needles, tape, trimming, hosiery, gloves, etc., with underclothing, bonnets, shawls, and ready-made dresses for travelers, in fact, every article that is needed. These are the stores of Viscorcia & Cavanero, and A. Harris, both have a large stock. Beside the wants of ladies, all that gentlemen would need: clothing of all kinds, as especially traveling garments, hosiery, gloves, caps, shirts, handkerchiefs, etc., and it is so handy to have all these at call, and at these stores can be had all the materials that are wanted by sportsmen, for fishing or hunting, and all need articles for trunks and to any extent, thus the traveler can always be accommodated with everything to ensure him a pleasant sojourn in the valley, in addition to the luxuries of his hotel.

The Laundry of the Valley is carried on by M. Hedges and wife, and by them the work is promptly and well done, their prices also are very reasonable, and every effort on their part will be made to please their patrons.

## SADDLE HORSES, FOR THE MOUNTAINS.

Travelling over the mountains to the various scenes of beauty in this famed place will be the pastime and the richest enjoyment of visitors to the valley. This is all important, and for real enjoyment good horses and good guides are the "Sine qua non" of comfort.

We believe, in justice we can say, that Pioneer Hutchings has the largest and best trained saddle horses and guides in the valley—his years' experience of the wants of visitors gave him the knowledge requisite for this trade. Beside, Mr. Hutchings, the horsemen are, Washburn, Chapman & Co., Brightman & Kenney, and Black's stables. At all these places good saddle horses can be procured.

## PLEASURABLE PLACES.

Among the most noted places in the Valley where visitors seek for a refreshing spot—is the very popular Bathing House, Reading Room and Gardens under the Proprietorship of J. O. Smith, Esq., and known as "SMITH'S SALOON," this is indeed a favorite place—the weary traveller after a long and dusty ride can enjoy a most luxurious bath, in rooms furnished in a most luxurious style, the perfection of neatness and comfort. Here is kept the GREAT RESTROOM of the Valley—here too a fine Garden and lots of comforts besides, of which we shall give soon in our Artistic Report of the Valley.

## BILLY, THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

Of all the Views of the Valley and its surrounding fogs, among all the artists that have sent forth their Pictures, we must accord to J. J. Riley, Esq., the credit of having made the very best and most perfect pictures yet taken of the interesting places in this wonderful Valley.

As a proof that we are correct we can show at our Farmer's Office here, Pictures that no other

artists have ever equalled—we shall speak again of this Artist.

## BEAUTIFUL WOODS OF THE VALLEY.

A. Slonning, an Artist of more than usual skill, is the worker in Woods and the preparer of the fancy Boxes, &c., made from the various beautiful woods of the Valley, and other parts of our State, Ladies Work Boxes, Glove Boxes, Pin Cushions, &c., made of woods of various colors, all beautiful—Visitors to the Valley should always secure these curios, nothing can surpass their beauty—Sample Boxes can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE.

## CALIFORNIA SEEDS, CONES, &amp;c.

Stegman & Son have a place where Visitors can find the rare and Choice Seeds of these Mountains and Valleys, with Cones of the Majestic Trees, and other curious gatherings of the Valley by all means visitors should secure a collection of these valuables from Stegman & Son.

## LAMON'S STRAWBERRY GARDEN.

Our old Pioneer friend, Lamon, whose genial welcome and pleasant company and friendship we have enjoyed last summer at "His Home" has now "Gone Before us" gone to a Fairer and Brighter Home where "Rivers of Water Eternal flow" where the sun never sets, and where sorrow never comes, "we dinna forget thee, kind friend," and while we may eat of the Strawberries in this old Garden, thy hand planted in the Valley here below, thou art partaking of Richer, Better Food in the Gardens of Paradise.

Visitors to the Valley should by all means visit "Lamon's Gardens," (now occupied by H. J. Marsh).

## CONVENIENCES AND RECREATIONS.

There are two Butchers, so that all may be fed and well fed. The principal and pioneer butchers are Drew & Co. They take pains always to have a well filled stall of good provisions. Also Westfall Brother & Co., who keep a good market and have good supplies.

Many visitors, now that there are three good roads to the valley, go with their own horses and carriages, and thus need occasionally aid from the man at the forge. There is a good shop and a good workmen in H. Germer, who can shoe a horse or mend a wheel quickly and well.

## OUTSIDE THE VALLEY, ON HIGH GROUND.

There are several places of note to visit by saddle and over the mountain trails with guides, viz: In going to the valley via. Mariposa, "The Big Tree Station" (formerly Clark & Moore's) is the point to stop to visit the "Mariposa Grove."

Nevada Falls, stopping place, Snow's. Mirror Lake, stopping place, Howard's. Glacier Point, stopping place, McCauley's.

These are all famous places of resort as offering some of the grandest views in nature.

In going to the valley via. Coulterville.

"Dudley's" at the mills.

"Haley's" at "Hazel Green."

And "Pechart's" at "Bower Cave," are noted places.

At each and all most excellent fare is found, and always prompt attention and courtesy.

By the "new route" opened last summer, Hodge-doe's, Gobin's and Elwell's are all places of rest and comfort too. The route is an excellent one, with really delightful scenery, an easy stage road and free of dust.

Our space now demands us to stop and bask in another number. We can only add, the new agencies are,

Post Master, J. M. Hutchings.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Agent, O. Carter.

Lightning Conveyancer of Messages, Henry Dyer.

We have thus given a brief sketch of the "Yosemite Valley" not descriptive but expressly for the information of the thousands that we believe will visit the Valley the present year, among them the Editorial Fraternity of the East who will soon be with us, and from whose Pen we anticipate a rich Report of its beautiful scenery—our sketches of last season will commence in our next.

(No. 2 next week.)

## THE MECHANICS FAIR.

The approaching Fair of the Mechanics Institute, which opens in our city in August, gives a good promise of being much superior to any ever before held in our State.

There are many and very important reasons why this should be so: Never, before, have we had such a rush of the best people from Europe as well as our own Country, and especially of those who come to examine our State in all its greater interests, for the purpose of settling with us and making large investments, therefore, an Exhibition, such as one as the Mechanics of our State can make and should make, will be the very grandest proof of our capacity and our present condition.

At this Exhibition we shall have "Manufactures," and also, "Wares of Art," and to these our splendid Fruits and bright Flowers, and all these interests, if they are but truly presented and exhibited as they should be, will give to our State an opportunity to be known the world over, for we shall have the people of every nation with us the present year, and these too of a high character that will be helps to our still further advancement.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that all will give an earnest help to this coming Exhibition to make it indeed a Grand Success.

## PLANT THE EUCALYPTUS ANY TIME.

This wonderful tree can be planted any month of the year with success. The young trees can be had in boxes grown singly, and can thus be turned out in a ball, trimmed and planted safely. We have planted many hundreds, and tried them all seasons. We can plant them in any month, and will guarantee them to live and do well. Persons desiring to have them planted now at any time, can have them planted, and full directions given, by calling at the FARMER OFFICE.



## LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.,

3 and 5 Front Street, San Francisco.

### MOWERS! MOWERS!!

We have for the Year 1875, the  
**IMPROVED WOOD'S MOWER.**

THE EYE THAT FASTENS THE CUTTING BAR TO PITMAN IS SO ADJUSTED THAT IT  
**CANNOT BREAK!**

The Machine is of Light Draft, and the Driver's Seat is so placed that all the weight is taken  
from the HORSES NECKS. The whole weight of the Machine is but 600 pounds.

### PEERLESS MOWER.

IS ONE OF THE



STRONGEST

MOWERS

NOW KNOWN.

### PEERLESS REAPER.

With our Crop this year, (and where a Header is not wanted, a good self Rake Reaper is specially inquired for  
The Peerless has High and Broad Wheels, and being a Rear Cut, it is the only style of Reaper that will lay  
off the grain properly in Bundles.

WE ONLY ASK A TRIAL OF THIS EXCELLENT REAPER

There is not a Machine to-day that can show lighter draft, and equal grade of work, than the

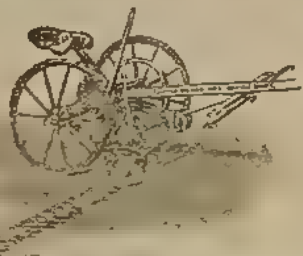
### PEERLESS Mowers and Reapers. CLIPPER MOWER.

THIS VERY

WITH EXTRA HIGH

CUTTER BAR, HAS

EXCELLENT



RELIABLE MOWER,

MADE ITS OWN

REPUTATION.

### EXTRAS! EXTRAS!!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EXTRAS FOR ALL OUR MACHINES.

We have also the celebrated FURST and BRADLEY SULKY RAKE, TIFIN and GENEVA

HORSE RAKES, HAINES' HEADERS and PITT'S THRESHERS

— AND A GOOD —

### Assortment of Agricultural Tools.

Please send for Illustrated Price List.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.

WAREHOUSE, 3 and 5 Front Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

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## FRANK BROTHERS & CO.

206 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

### IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

WALTER A. WOODS IMPROVED MOWERS AND  
CHAIN RAKE REAPERS.

BUCKLEY'S SULKY RAKES--CHAPLIN'S REVOLVING RAKES.

The SWEEPSTAKE THRESHERS.

WHICH have been specially improved to meet all the wants of the FARMERS on the PACIFIC COAST. To all who  
intend to purchase THRESHERS, they should not fail to call and examine the IMPROVED SWEEPSTAKE.

We are also Agents for the Genuine

CAHOON SEED SOWER,

Both the HAND and the HORSE POWER SOWER, as Manufactured by J. R. GOODALL, Esq., of Andover, New Hampshire

BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE.

FRANK BROTHERS & CO.

206 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

### Important Short Horn Sales

#### IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

B. F. VARNETER, Winchester, Ky., will  
sell his entire herd of 40 head of Short  
Horns, and Red Bones, July 21, 1875.

Donald & Cunningham, Chilesburg, Ky., 75 head, descend-  
ing of Imp. Duchess of Wicken, Imp. Pride of the West,  
Louisa, Minnie, Rose of Sharon, Marquis, etc.; July 23d.

Reddy & Lowry, Pine Grove, Ky., 87 head Louisa, Lou-  
isa Duchess, Marquis, Paris, Rose of Sharon, Genevieve, Lan-  
cée, Red Bone, etc.; July 23d.

Jones & Burgess, Lexington, Ky., Rose of Sharon, Car-  
oline, Ruby, Adelaide, Young Marys, Moss Hoss, etc.,  
July 27th.

Ogden, Blair & Ogden, Park Ky., 50 head Princeton, Miss  
Wheeler, Woodhouse, Craggs, Rose Duchess, etc.; July 28th.

James Sheddick, Newtown, Ky., White Rose, Amelia,  
Minnie, Arabella, Fanny, Josephine, Moss Hoss, etc.;  
July 28th.

There are many Plans in the above offerings, some splendid  
specimens of high type, and it behooves the Short-horn  
world to crowd around the sale rings.

Catalogues furnished on application.

17th.

### Farms and Ranches, —AND— Land Estates for Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better  
class coming to our State, those who have

Farms and Improved Homesteads,

Lands, Ranches, &c.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no

way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER.

We are now sending to thousands of readers in the  
other States, as well as at Home, and ADVERTISE-  
MENTS appearing in OUR JOURNAL will be read in all  
the principal Merchants' Exchanges in the Eastern  
States and Europe, as well as the best private Read-  
ing Rooms and Libraries in the United States.

Advertisers will be sure that consult our

One thing is certain—no respectable Adver-  
tisements can appear in our Journal.

WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office

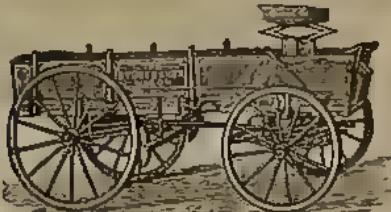
## E. E. AMES,

GENERAL AGENT

FOR THE

### "STANDARD"

### Studebaker Wagons.



We offer these celebrated Wagons at greatly reduced  
prices.

We not only offer them at reduced prices, but have greatly  
improved them, in having been made more nearly to conform  
to our California styles, making them with higher wheels and  
wider tires—better braced and finished.

We keep a greater variety and more complete stock of Wag-  
ons than any other dealer on the Pacific Coast, consisting in  
of

Iron Axle Farm Wagons,  
Iron Axle Team Wagons,  
Iron Axle Header Wagons,  
Timble Skein Farm Wagons,  
Timble Skein Team Wagons,  
Timble Skein Header Wagons,  
San Joaquin Valley Wagons,  
Two and Three Elliptic Spring Wagons,  
Side and End Spring Wagons,  
Side Spring Business Wagons,  
Grocery or Delivery Wagons,  
Buggies, Carriages, Etc., Etc.

The attention of Dealers and the Trade is respectfully  
called to our Stock, Prices, etc.

All Wagons Warranted.

Your attention is particularly called to the *Sarven Patent*  
Wheel, for which we are Manufacturer's Agent. They are by  
far the best, most durable and neatest wheel made.

We are Agents

FOR MANY LEADING  
Agricultural Implements!

INCLUDING

PITT'S THRESHERS,

HAINES' HEADERS,

(Single and Double Geared),

WOODS' MOWERS,

RUSSELL'S MOWERS AND REAPERS,

SULKY HAY RAKES,

GARDEN CITY CLIPPER, SINGLE AND

GANG PLOWS,

FRIEDMAN'S AND SCOTCH HARROWS,

SHAW'S STOCKTON GANG PLOWS AND

CULTIVATORS

E. E. AMES,

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Office and Salesroom, 49 and 51 J Street, } Sacramento, Cal.

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## HARTFORD



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Pacific Department ----- A. P. FLINT, Manager.

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AGENTS in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the UNITED STATES.

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## WALTER A. WOOD

Mowing and Reaping Machines,

NEW IRON FRAME MOWER.

IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER.



Over 20,000 Sold in 1874.

PRIOR TO 1874

THESE MACHINES HAVE RECEIVED MORE THAN

550 FIRST-CLASS

COUNTY, DISTRICT AND STATE PRIZES,

Establishing their great superiority over all other Machines.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

FRANK BROS & CO., General Agents.

ALSO DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

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J. F. FARNSWORTH.

M. T. BREWER & CO.

FRUIT and Produce  
MERCHANTS.  
WHOLESALE.



Fruit Shippers over  
RAILROAD, OR BY  
STEAMER.

M. T. BREWER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

— AND —

Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Green and Dried Fruits,

PRODUCE, HONEY, NUTS, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, ETC

30 and 32 J STREET,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL

### EXCELSIOR! The Farmers Pump.

#### THIS PUMP

HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED

FOR EIGHT YEARS.

Has now triumphed over all Competitors,

and has been pronounced the BEST and the CHEAPEST.

This Pump can be worked by Hand, Wind-Mill,

or Horse Power, and having been

THOROUGHLY TESTED TO ONE HUNDRED

AND TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS HYDRAULIC

PRESSURE TO THE SQUARE INCH

It will Throw Water Two

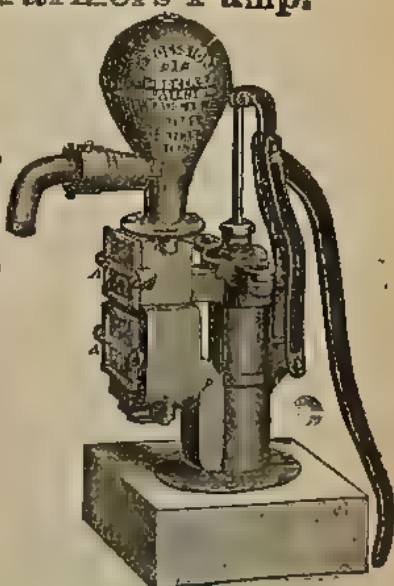
Hundred and Fifty ft. High.

SIMPLE BUT PERFECT IN CONSTRUCTION, IT

COSTS NOTHING TO KEEP IT IN ORDER.

EVERY PUMP WARRANTED.

VALVE



BRITAIN HOLBROOK & CO.

111 & 113, CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, (and also Sacramento.) General Agents.

17





## Home Miscellany.

### THE PALM TREE.

BY REV. W. D. TAPPAN.

Beautiful tree of the towering stem!  
Wearing thy crown like a diadem—  
Where leafy garlands always green,  
Always fair and flowing are seen;  
Whose scarlet fruit, like coral bright,  
To the longing traveller yields delight;  
Noblest thou of the forest throng!  
To thee I give a simple song.  
I never saw thee, nor thy plant—  
In Syria's vales, nor in thy haunts—  
"The city of palm trees," Jericho,  
Nor where the Jordan's currents flow,  
Nor where the mighty Euphrates runs,  
In pride, his aged cedar trees;  
Nor in the distant desert, where  
Palm-tree's solemn rule is—  
Yet I have loved thee, since a boy,  
It was at home my glad employ  
To read, beneath my father's eye,  
In Holy Writ—and gladly I  
Did in the blessed Sabbath's calm,  
Read and talk of the stately palm;  
That the Good shall be like the flourishing tree,  
Planted by the guiding Spirit;  
That yield in his season his fruit, and be,  
The evergreen shall never wither.  
The pilgrim eagerly looks for thee,  
When faint and almost spent with thirst;  
He knows where thou art, guiding tree,  
The cool deep waters free y heart.  
O thou may I the Saviour seek,  
When in this desert faint and weak,  
Assured that He my steps will show  
And lead where streams forever flow.

### MY MISSION.

BY HAYARD TAYLOR.

Happy spirit his mission, say the transcendental crew;  
"This is mine," they cry; "Eureka! this the purpose of my  
soul;  
For, behold, a god hath called me, and his service I shall do!  
Brother, seek thy calling likewise, then wert destined for the  
same;  
Altho' it is, and toll is worship, and the soul demands an altar  
Who neglects the ordination, he shall not escape the blame."  
O my ears are din'd and wearied with the clatter of the  
school;  
Life to them is geometric, and they act by line and rule—  
If there be no other wisdom, better let me be a fool!  
Better far the honest nature, in its narrow path content,  
Taking, with a child's simplicity, what others may be sent,  
Than the untried vision, seeking self-prominent.  
For the spirit's proper freedom by itself may be destroyed,  
Wanting, like the young barbarian, of its image in the void.  
Even virtue is not virtue, when too consciously enjoyed.  
I am sick of casting prophetic, self-selected things that reign  
Over herds of all subjects, at their new and antique reign;  
Preaching labor, preaching duty, preaching love with lips  
profane.  
With the holiest things they tamper, and the noblest they de-  
grade—  
Making life an institution, making duty a trade;  
But the honest voice is better than the seductive they parade.  
Native goodness is untaught, and not to be recognized;  
But its better education is a thing to be depicted.  
Only when the man is loyal to himself shall he be prized.  
Take the current of your nature, make it stagnant if you will;  
Dare not to drift forever, at the service of your mill;  
Mute the rapture and the freedom of the current on the hill!  
Straighten out your wavy borders: make a tow-path at the  
side;  
Be the dull canal your channel, where the heavy barges glide,  
Lo, the muddy bed is tranquil, not a rapid breaks the tide!  
I shall wander o'er the meadows where the fairest blossoms  
call;  
Through the lagged seas and find me homing from the  
rocky wall,  
I shall leave a rainbow hanging o'er the ruins of my fall!  
I shall lead a glad existence, as I broaden down the valley,  
Brimming past the regal cities, whitened with the seaward  
sail—  
Feel the mighty pulse of ocean ere I mingle with its gulf!  
Vex me not with weary questions; seek no moral to deduce:  
With the Present I am busy, with the Future hold a truce:  
If I live the life He gave me, God will turn it to His use.

### "EVERY ONE WILL GET TO HEAVEN WHO COULD LIVE THERE."

This saying of an old divine was probably sug-  
gested by such Scripture truths as these:  
"There shall in no wise enter into it anything  
that defileth;" "Without holiness no man shall  
see the Lord." If heaven were a Mohammedan  
paradise, then a voluptuary might enjoy it. If  
heaven were a region for digging and amassing  
gold and silver, a miser might enjoy himself  
there. If heaven were an arena of contests for  
superiority, an ambitious man might become great  
in it. If heaven's services consisted of showy  
externals, a formalist would be an acceptable  
worshipper. But if heaven is inhabited only by  
the pure in heart, the unregenerate, the unholy  
would never feel at home there. They would find  
nothing to do, nothing to delight in; they would  
weary of its pure and sacred scenes and services,  
and would long to be gone; and away they must  
go to some more congenial abode of nobly be-  
ings like themselves, even to their "own place."  
"Except a man be born again, he cannot see the  
kingdom of God." "Blessed are the pure in  
heart, for they shall see God."

Self-sufficiency is the noblest garment with which  
a man may clothe himself—the most elevating  
feeling with which the mind can be inspired.  
One of Pythagoras' wisest maxims, in his golden  
verses, is that which enjoins the pupil to rever-  
ence himself.

### ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.

We publish the following extract, for the bene-  
fit of our fair readers, from the writings of Mrs.  
Ellis:  
"As the time of your marriage draws near, you  
will naturally be led with ease and pleasure into  
that kind of unlimited confidence with the com-  
panion of your future lot, which forms in reality  
the great charm of married life. But even here a  
caution is required; for though all the future, as  
connected with your own experience, must belong  
to him, all the past must belong to others. Never,  
therefore, make it the subject of your confidential  
intercourse to relate the history of your former  
love affairs, if you have had any. It is bad to  
allude to them at all, but especially so under  
such circumstances; and although such details  
might serve to amuse for the moment, they  
would, in all probability, be remembered against  
you at some future time, when each day will be  
sufficiently darkened by its own passing clouds.  
With regard to all your other love affairs, then,  
let 'by-gones be by-gones.' It could do no good  
whatever for you to remember them; and the  
more you are dissociated from every other being  
of his own sex, the more will the mind of your  
husband dwell upon you with unalloyed satisfac-  
tion. On the other hand, let no ill-advised curi-  
osity induce you to pry too narrowly into his past  
life as regards affairs of this nature. However  
close your inquiries, they may still be baffled by  
evasion; and if it be an important point with you,  
as many women profess to make it, to occupy an  
unsullied page in the affections of your husband,  
it is wiser and safer to take for granted that his  
conduct is as pure as the sky, than to ask whether any other woman  
has been written on that page before."—Scrap  
Book.

### AGED BEAUTIES.

History is full of the accounts of the fascination  
of women who were no longer young. Thus  
Helen of Troy was over forty when she perpetrat-  
ed the most famous elopement on record, and as  
the siege of Troy lasted a decade she could not  
have been very juvenile when the ill-fortunes of  
Paris restored her to her husband, who is report-  
ed to have received her with unquenching love  
and gratitude. Pericles wedded the courtesan  
Aspasia when she was thirty-six, and yet she  
afterwards for thirty years or more wielded an un-  
diminished reputation for beauty. Cleopatra was  
past thirty when Antony fell under her spell,  
which never lessened until her death, nearly ten  
years after; and Livia was thirty-three when she  
won the heart of Augustus, over whom she main-  
tained her ascendancy to the last. Turning to  
more modern history, where it is possible to ver-  
ify dates more accurately, we have the extraordi-  
nary Diana de Polvere, who was thirty-six when  
Henry II. (then Duke of Orleans, and just half  
her age) became attached to her; and she was  
twice as old as the first lady and most beautiful woman  
at court up to the period of the monarch's death  
and the accession to power of Catherine de Medi-  
cis. Anne of Austria was thirty-eight when she  
was described as the handsomest queen of Eu-  
rope, and when Buckingham and Richelieu were  
her jealous admirers. Ninon de L'Enclos, the  
most celebrated wit and beauty of the day, was  
the idol of three generations of the golden youth  
of France, and she was seventy-two when the  
Abbe de Bernis fell in love with her. True it is  
that in the case of this lady a rare combination  
of culture, talents, and personal attractions en-  
dowed her possessor seemingly with the gifts of  
eternal youth. Bianca Capello was thirty-eight  
when the Grand Duke Francesco of Florence fell  
captive to her charms, and made her his wife,  
though he was five years her junior. Louis XIV.  
wedded Mme. de Maintenon when she was forty-  
three years of age. Catherine II., of Russia, was  
thirty-three when she seized the Empire of Rus-  
sia, and captivated the dashing young General  
Orlov. Up to the time of her death (at sixty-sev-  
en) she seemed to have retained the same be-  
wondering powers, for the lamentations were heart-  
felt among all those who had ever known her per-  
sonally. Mme. de Mair, the celebrated French  
tragedienne, only attained the zenith of her beau-  
ty and power between forty and forty-five. At  
that period the loveliness of her hands and arms  
especially was celebrated throughout Europe.  
The famous Mme. Recamier was thirty-eight  
when Barras was ousted from power, and she was  
without dispute declared to be the most beau-  
tiful woman in Europe, which rank she held for  
fifty years.

THE FINE ART OF SMILING.—Now and then one  
sees a face which has kept its smile pure and un-  
defiled. It is a woman's face usually; often a  
face which has traces of great sorrow all over it,  
till the smile breaks. Such a smile transfigures;  
such a smile, if the artist but knew it, is the  
greatest weapon a face can have. Sickness and  
age cannot turn its edge; hostility and distrust  
cannot withstand its spell, little children know  
it, and smile back; even dumb animals come close-  
er, and look up for another.

If one were asked to sum up in one single rule  
what would most conduce to beauty in the human  
face, one might say therefore, "Never temper with  
your smile; never once use it for a purpose." Let  
it be on your face like the reflection of sunlight  
on a lake. Affectionate good-will to all men  
must be the sunlight, and your face in the lake.

PAROXYSM.—"James, my son, for your disre-  
spect to me this morning, I shall whip you just  
as soon as I get through this work."  
"Will you, mother? Well, if you will, when  
you get ready to do it, you will find me in the  
garden, waiting for you."

How sweet is a perfect understanding between  
man and wife. He was to smoke cigars when he  
wanted them, but he was to give her ten cents  
every time he indulged in one. He kept his  
word, and every time she got fifty cents ahead  
he'd borrow it and buy cigars. And so they  
agreed and were happy.

### SEASONABLE FOOD.

The wholesomeness of food depends nearly as  
much on the time it is taken as on the quantity.  
We have grown so luxurious in our physical as well  
as mental tastes, that we are constantly tempted  
to eat things out of season. Yielding to the  
temptation, as we often do, we pay the penalty,  
soon or late, in temporary or chronic disor-  
der of our health. The meat which is excellent  
in cold, may not be desirable in warm weather;  
fish is best during spring and early summer; vege-  
tables and fruits are nutritious when they are  
fully ripened by sun and season, and not artificial-  
ly stimulated. Nature knows what she is doing;  
she furnishes for every latitude the productions  
fittest for such latitudes. We need variety, not  
so much at one time, as from time to time. The  
delicacies of the season will not hurt us; but the  
delicacies out of season certainly will, if long  
continued. The appetite as jaded as to crave oys-  
ters in July, or strawberries in December, needs  
careful correction by the adoption of the simplest  
habits. The palate naturally relishes what Na-  
ture has near at hand. As a rule, not only is the  
simplest food the best food, but the most season-  
able is, in the long run, the most appetizing.  
There is no difficulty in determining what we should  
eat, since the products of our climate show us  
plainly month by month. Fish, flesh and fruit,  
by their plumpness, tenderness and ripeness,  
themselves denote when they are ready to be es-  
timated. A sound stomach will profit by whatever an  
unspoiled palate enjoys.

[The above brief Chapter on eating from Scrib-  
ner's Monthly is worthy special attention as it clearly  
shows that Natural laws cannot be broken with  
impunity.—Ed. F.]

### THREE PER CENT. A MONTH.

[Dr. James O. Jackson the distinguished Phy-  
siologist and Editor of "The Laws of Life," at  
Danville, N. Y., gives a brief but truthful essay  
on the waste of physical and mental powers of  
young men and women. These hints should  
awaken attention, for the young men and young  
women of our City pay as high as ten per cent. at  
the shrine of Fashion's altar.—Ed. F.]

Not infrequently in mercantile relations we hear  
of a man of business who, not being able to real-  
ize from assets which are indubitably good, in  
order to meet present liabilities goes, to a broker  
and sells his paper at a ruinous price, often times  
paying as high an interest as 3 per cent. a month.  
It is said by those who are familiar with com-  
mercial transactions that not one man in a thou-  
sand ever relieves himself from bankruptcy by  
this process, but on the other hand actually in-  
duces it. What is true with the moneyed man is still  
truer with our young men, who, in the  
sphere of physical health, have established such  
habits, and adopted such methods as to render  
their expenditure to a ruinous degree, absolutely  
necessary.

There are a great many men and women now,  
just passing out of their blossoming, who, thirty  
years from this time ought to be able to show in  
their persons, evidences of robust health, of manly  
and womanly freshness, but who will, at their  
rates, and under their present habits of living,  
will more likely than not, be dead, or if not so,  
be toothless, gray haired, wrinkled, bowed down  
old persons. This idea of living fast, so common  
among our people, and making good against the  
terrible and no more waste by the use of stimu-  
lants and narcotics, is greatly productive of pre-  
mature decay and death, and what is worse than  
the progress toward decay, despoils the health  
of those who indulge in it; for such habits as our  
people establish and indulge in are not only ruin-  
ous as far as longevity is concerned, but ruin-  
ous to the health of those who follow them while  
living.

So true is this that it has come to be quite un-  
common to find persons who spend vital energy  
without heed, and who are not complaining more or  
less of ill health. They become after a while ex-  
ceedingly sensitive to external influences and can-  
not endure change of conditions. It is not good  
policy, young man, for you to pay out vitality  
faster than you can accumulate it. It is not  
safe for you, young woman, to spend your pow-  
er faster than your recuperation will warrant.  
Keep within your legitimate means. Live slowly;  
live placidly and your sense of enjoyment will  
be adequate to your sublimate expectations.

### DOMESTIC RECIPES.

A friend sends us this week a receipt for a dish  
of salt codfish, which is pronounced a perfect  
delicacy, and it certainly reads as if it might be.  
This delectable dish for our reader's receipt book  
is called

#### NEW'S FISH.

Soak one pound of salt codfish in cold water  
for two hours; put it on the fire to boil, adding  
a small red pepper and the skin of an orange.  
Boil eight good-sized potatoes, and, when ready  
to mash, pick up the codfish, squeeze over it the  
juice of one orange, and mash all together; add a  
large lump of butter, put the mixture in a bake-  
lin, and cover with bread crumbs; scatter a few  
small lumps of butter over it, and cover the  
whole with milk. Bake one hour. If well made,  
it will be as light as a meringue pie, and, alto-  
gether, enjoyable.

#### PIE PLANT FEEDING.

Fill an earthen bake-pan two thirds full of cut  
pieces of pie-plant, sprinkled plentifully with  
sugar; cover with buttered bread crumbs half an  
inch deep, or, if you prefer it, with buttered soda  
crackers. Bake one hour. This is more whole-  
some and quite as appetizing as a pie-plant pie.  
AUNT PATRICK.

TRANSCENDENTALISM.—A young lady astonished  
a party, the other day, by asking for "the laws  
of a diminutive arctostaphylos truncated cone, con-  
vex on its summit, and semi-perforated with sym-  
metrical indentations," or, in other words, a  
thimble.

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## Miscellany.

**A LOVELY YOUNG WOMAN RAFFLED FOR.**  
One of the most novel, as well as exciting, raffles that ever took place in Seymour, came off on Saturday evening a short time ago. Miss Minnie Clarence made the novel proposition of putting herself up to be raffled off, at fifty cents a chance. In less than one hour every chance was taken, and heavy premiums were paid.

Miss Minnie is a most bewitching beauty of eighteen summers, an orphan of respectable parentage, and a member of the best society of the State! She was decidedly the belle of Seymour and was loved and admired by all who became acquainted with her. She is a bright blonde, perfect in form, fair complexion, and most ravishingly beautiful eyes. Ever since she came to Seymour she has been the centre of attraction. In justice to Miss Minnie, we should state that she gave the winner the privilege of accepting or refusing her, and reserved the same privilege for herself.

The hour set for the raffle came and found all ready to try their luck. Miss Minnie was there in person, dressed in the height of fashion to lead a charm to the occasion. She stood leaning gracefully against a show case, never speaking a word or betraying the least emotion, or showing the slightest preference for any of the contestants, excepting there was a perceptible twinkle in her beautiful eyes when some young and handsome "lover" would shake the dice.

Name after name was called, and each one in turn would shake the box with nervous hand, and all but three had thrown, and nothing higher than 38 had been thrown. Then came Lynn Falconer's turn. Lynn is a blonde himself, and a clever, hard working young man, and perhaps, the twinkle of his eyes nerved him to the work. At any rate he tossed the ivory with steady hands and the scorer called 48. The other two throws were made amid too much excitement to even be counted, and the prize was awarded to Lynn Minnie came forward and took Lynn's arm, and the two went out together amid the cheers of the crowd. She accompanied him to his father's hotel, where she was presented to his relative.—*Seymour Ind. Star.*

## CARS BY ENDLESS CHAIN.

The idea of running street railroad cars by a spring carried at the bottom of the car, and wound up by steam power at suitable stations along the track, is again receiving some attention in Europe. English steel makers have lately turned out springs 50 to 60 feet long, exerting a pressure of from 800 to 900 pounds; in France, steel driving bands, of great elasticity are made 100 yards in length.

[We have already our cars running in San Francisco by a power (an endless chain) under ground. Better than springs. So we are ahead of Europe.—Ed. F.]

## KEEP THE TIME GOING.

That singularly limpid oil draws from the jaw bones of blackfish, which is used by watchmakers all over the world to oil the works of watches, comes from Provincetown, Mass. The total consumption is only two hundred gallons yearly, most of which comes from this little town on the Cape.

Cape Cod is a famous place, and here is proof the moves Old Time the world over.

## A GOOD WISH.

An eccentric banker was cycling with suspicious vision a bill presented to him for discount. "You need not fear," said the palpitating customer, "one of the parties keeps his carriage." "Ay," rejoined the banker, "I shall be glad if he keeps his feet."

## OH! OH! AT A COUNTRY BALL.

Says the Captain to one of his handmaidens: "What a number of belles for a small country town." Miss smiling, replied, "Few towns can boast more. For the great church has seven, and the little church four."

## BEAU PAINT.

"Why do you use paint?" asked a violinist of his daughter. "For the same reason that you use rosina, papa." "How is that?" "Why to help me draw my beau."

[That kind of paint don't draw in California, among thoughtful sensible men, they are afraid of it and call it poison, as it not only poisons the skin but all chance of happiness in married life.—Ed. F.]

## CLIPPINGS.

A bashful compositor refused to accept a situation in an office where girls were employed, saying he never "set up" with a girl in his life.

The saddest thing in life is the spectacle afforded by a young person who has burnt all her hair off her forehead with a hot state pencil, and cannot afford to buy a row of curls.

A man will carry five hundred dollars in his vest pocket, but a woman needs a money bag as large as a fat, and too heavy to carry in the pocket, to ensure a fifty cent surfeit, a recipe for making jelly-cake, and two samples of dress goods down town and back, every pleasant afternoon.

A captain in the navy, as he landed, boasted that he had left his whole ship's company the happiest fellows in the world. How so? "I asked his friend, 'Why I have just begged seventeen, and they are happy it is true; and all the rest are happy that they escaped.'"

A lady was telling a friend from the country of a very grand party she had given recently. "We had two general, one judge, a popular author, and a play writer." "Yes," chimed in her wicked son, "and there was a Deputy Sheriff too, who said he wanted to seed, and they went out before supper, and didn't come back yet." "When that youth went to school next day with his head all tied up he told the boys he had a dreadful toothache."

BOOKS, Papers, Want Agents, Read Stamp, L. L. Valenciano, Holling, Prarie, Wis. 411

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These Matches are as perfect as any that are or can be made—are manufactured from the best seasoned and kiln dried sugar pine (a wood selection for the purpose to any other, and only found upon the Pacific Coast), and only the best and purest chemicals are used—they are full coated, fully stamped, and without objection of any kind, and are packed in boxes and packages of the same style and quantity as the Swift's and Country Parlor Match.

They will be introduced to consumers through the medium of the Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers of San Francisco, and for that purpose their orders will be personally solicited by the well known commercial broker, Mr. B. B. GORE, of No. 318 Front Street, who will also make special rates to buyers for Japan, China, Australia, and other Islands, and Southern Pacific Ports, which markets they will be prepared to supply both with the "Parlor" and English style Safety Matches.

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These Pumps have now been before the Public for the last 15 years, and have been most highly approved in all parts of this State where they worked with perfect satisfaction.

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Depositors from July, 1873, to February 28th, 1874, is 137. Total in nine months, \$47.

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We have often urged our Farmers to 'keep full Records of all their farming operations—keep them in full detail in every department of their labor. The number of acres of their farm, when and how cultivated, the crops put in, their Stock, of all grades, the cost of all purchases, the sales of Stock, produce of all kinds, Laborers accounts, Family and Farm expenses in all detail, the weather accounts with every detail, so as to know what is profitable and what is not. Such a Record would be of great value to every Farmer.

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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XLIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1875. NUMBER 19.

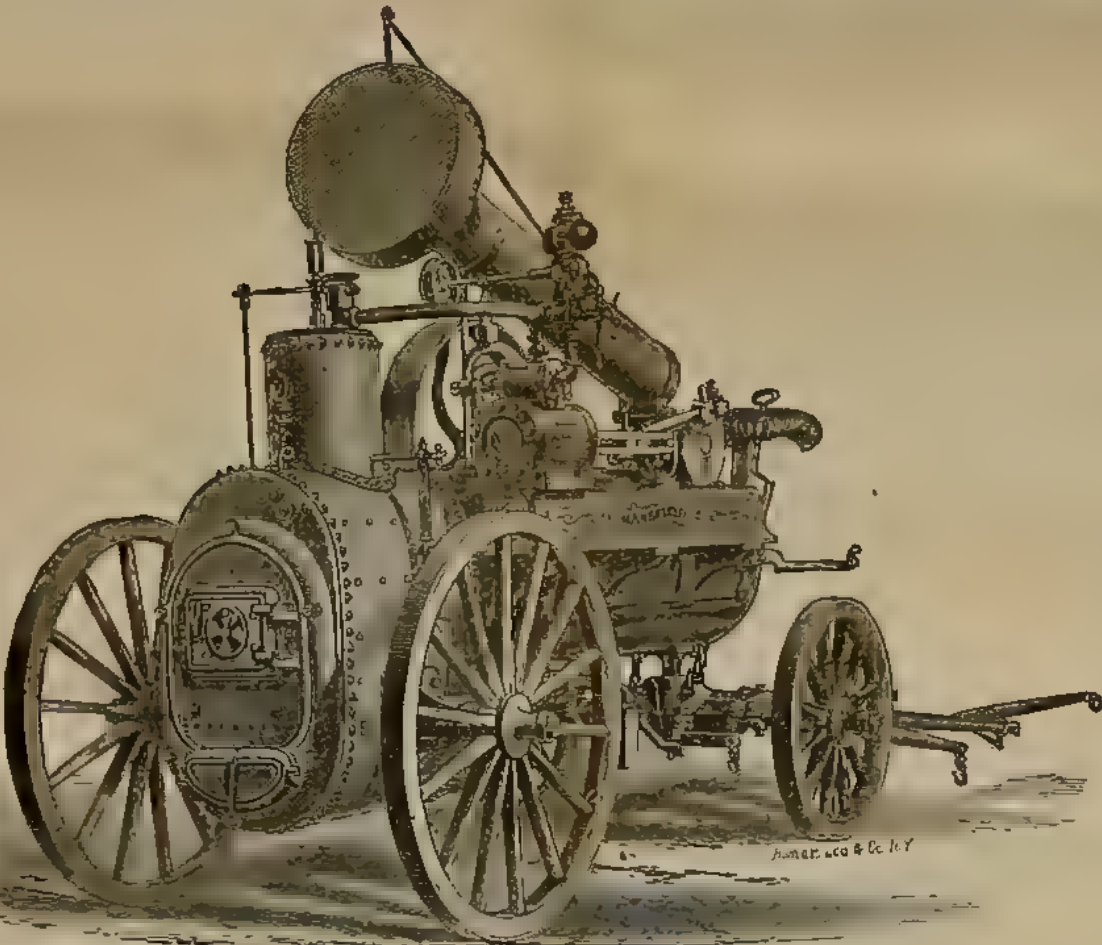
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**EUROPEAN.**  
From our Special Correspondent.  
Paris, June 12th, 1875.  
ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

Independent of all the facilities that exist for  
obtaining the aid of analysis, and of the official  
warnings and punishments, the frauds in com-  
mercial manures were never so rampant as now.  
They increase in proportion to the demand for  
fertilizers. This state of things can only be at-  
tributed to the inability of farmers to emanci-  
pate themselves from dependence on local dealers,  
so that the efforts being adopted for farm-  
ing societies, to collectively guarantee the pur-  
chases of members from responsible manure  
dealers, must have everybody's good wishes.  
The plan ought to be as beneficial as farmers'  
clubs insuring their own live stock, and their  
crops against hail storms. Agriculturalists are  
beginning to learn that there is no manure  
veritably complete in itself, even guano must  
have a complement in the case of certain soils.  
The best plan is for the cultivator to have re-  
course to various manures; the wise merchant  
never puts all his goods in one ship, nor the  
market-man all his eggs in the one basket. In  
the North of France, where nitrate of soda has  
been employed for years in succession, it has  
been followed by exercising no influence at all on the  
production of beet. Analogous results are to be  
witnessed in Vaucousses, where the use of all  
kinds of manure has ceased to be advantage-  
ous in the production of the chief crop of that  
region, namely, madder. When one makes use  
thus of an unique manure, the food of plants  
presents itself no more in that total of imme-  
diate principles that vegetation demands from  
the soil. Neighboring farmers club together to  
purchase costly machines; now a very useful  
machine, in connection with the foregoing re-  
marks, has appeared lately at shows, being  
designed to mix and grind artificial manures.  
The farmer buys the raw materials pure, mixes  
them on his premises, and in proportions suited  
to his land. The machine can be either worked  
by the hand, or torred by a connecting strap  
to a steam engine or horse round, and the  
teethed cylinders revolving in a wooden recep-  
tacle, can be graduated so as to reduce the  
mixture to a fixed degree of pulverization.  
Bear in mind that science and practice recom-  
mend the presentation of artificial manures in  
the most impalpable form, in order to produce  
immediate effects on a crop. Many French ag-  
riculturists, who contract for stable, &c., manure  
in the cities, in order to lessen carting, deposit  
the loads on the headlands of the fields where  
it is intended to be employed; a layer of earth  
two feet deep is placed as a base, and the heap is  
also coated with the same. The rain is thus ex-  
cluded, and the valuable products of fermenta-  
tion secured.

**WOOL AND SHEEP.**  
In the question of sheep farming, many farmers  
are inclined to hunt two hares at once; that is to  
say, desire to have both wool and meat at the  
same time. For France, nothing is clearer than  
that the preference ought to be given to the pre-  
cocious production of meat. Often there is only  
Hobson's choice, as the production either of wool  
or meat depends on soil and climate. For ex-  
ample, sheep with wool, fine and full, like  
Merino, do not succeed on poor and barbed soils;

### MANSFIELD PORTABLE ENGINE.



LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.,  
AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

In all seasons they demand a good supper and a  
good bed, to nourish and develop their beautiful  
fleece. Further, fine wool breeds have want of a  
dietary more succulent and choice than those  
intended ostensibly for the butcher, the latter  
possessing simple habits, and a facility for being  
reared. M. Meyer, an eminent sheep farmer, con-  
tracts the profits of rearing Merinos for their wool,  
and Southdowns and their crossings for their  
flesh. Taking one of the former, he shows that  
during four years, at the end of which time it will  
be slaughtered, the net value of the wool for that  
period is fr. 74, and the meat and offal fr. 102, or  
a total of fr. 176. In the case of the Southdown,  
sold to the butcher at two years, the total wool  
produced is fr. 17, and the meat, &c., fr. 118,  
making a total of fr. 135, or for four years, with  
two Southdowns, fr. 270, showing a difference as  
compared with the Merino's net value (fr. 176),  
of fr. 94. Thus, taking a base of four years, the  
profit is in favor of rearing and fattening two  
Southdowns, during that period, rather than one  
of the best breeded Merino. Then, as meat sells  
at nearly the same price as wool, profits are more  
promptly realized.

(To be Continued.)

#### HARD TIMES GONE.

A New York paper describes the condition of the  
country just now as that of a man who has a hand,  
some income and lives in a small house. Not only has  
an immense indebtedness been cancelled in one way or  
another, during the last three years, but the course of  
extravagance and waste that grew out of the war has  
been checked, and to a great extent ended. The ter-  
rible outgo and its attendant demoralizations are now  
things of the past, and we occupy to-day, as a people,  
a sounder and safer financial position than we have  
since 1860. The New York "Herald" does not hesi-  
tate to assert that the country is richer now than it  
has been since 1861. If this be not strictly true, it is  
plain that we are on the right road to a real and en-  
doring prosperity.

#### HOW TO CAPTURE INSECTS.

A writer in a French horticultural journal relates  
this suggestive experience: "After sunset, I place in  
the centre of my orchard an old barrel, the inside of  
which I have previously tarred. A the bottom of the  
barrel I place a lighted lamp. Insects of many kinds,  
attracted by the light, make for the lamp, and while  
circling round it strike against the sides of the bar-  
rel, where meeting with the tar, their wings and legs  
become so clogged that they fall helpless to the bot-  
tom. In the morning I examine the barrel and fre-  
quently take out of it ten or twelve gallons of cock-  
chafers, which I immediately destroy. A few peeces  
worth of tar employed in this way will without any  
further trouble be the means of destroying innume-  
rable numbers of these insects, whose larvae are among  
the most destructive pests the gardener or farmer has  
to contend with."—Ohio Farmer.

**SOCIETY OF PIONEERS.**—We have the Constitu-  
tion, By-Laws, and List of Members of the Pioneers  
as revised recently—a valuable reference  
book in the history of California.

**OUR ILLUSTRATION.**  
Look out for the Engine! How much depends  
upon the Engine! It is the great Moving Power  
upon the Earth; but there are many kinds of En-  
gines. All business prosperity, success in all  
human enterprise, by sea or land, depends upon  
some kind of an Engine of power—wind, steam,  
electricity. There are used as motive power, if  
they are good success is given to the enterprise  
in hand. Human prosperity, health and happi-  
ness also depends upon the right condition of an  
Engine—the Heart, Mind, Willpower. The  
World and all that therein is regulated by its  
author and by His Power—and Power is His.  
But to the Engine before us, made by man, but  
with that immortal power without which no  
great work was ever accomplished—the Mind.  
We have assurance by the description given of  
this remarkable Portable Engine, which is now  
offered for the use of our Harrosters, that it will  
prove one of the best aids yet presented.  
Messrs. Linforth, Kellogg & Co. are the agents  
and sellers of this admirable Engine, which is  
truly a finished picture. This firm are now  
largely engaged in selling all the best Agricul-  
tural implements manufactured, and we can  
cheerfully commend this House to the special at-  
tention of all our Farmers and Cultivators of the  
Soil.

#### A NEW PAPER WAREHOUSE.

A New Paper Warehouse has recently been  
opened in our City on Sansome St., 411 to 415  
by Messrs. F. M. Spaulding & Co., Mr. Spaulding  
is from Boston and from the midst of Paper Mills  
and Paper making, and well versed in the trade,  
brings with him four good requisites for success,  
character, ability, knowledge, and means, the Co.,  
of this New Firm is Edward Borqui, Esq., of our  
City, for long years known as the Head of the  
House of E. Borqui & Co., Book Binders, Print-  
ers, &c., and so well and honorably known that to  
give his name to the New Firm is to mark upon its  
Banner—Success.

Thus with a large and well stocked Warehouse,  
good location, ample means, and good men, their  
Car of Business must win success.

#### MESSRS. M. T. BREWER & CO.

This firm of Fruit exporters in Sacramento are  
now doing a large trade in shipping fruit and  
produce over the railroad along the line to a  
great extent, doing the largest business done in  
that line.  
We very deeply regretted to hear of the dan-  
gerous illness of Mr. Brewer, the Senior Partner,  
but now rejoice in knowing he has passed again  
through the furnace of affliction and will soon be  
restored to health. Fortunate indeed is he that  
has had a good right hand man in his ener-  
getic partner, Mr. Farasworth, who could guide  
the car of business, load up, guide the helm, put  
on or take off steam, and thus carry the whole  
train safely till help came again.

### Eastern Correspondence.

**FARM ALPACA COMPANY.**  
HOLYOKE, Mass. June 26, 1875.  
EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER, Dear Sir: In the  
N. Y. Economist of yesterday, I noticed an article  
taken from your paper concerning the growth of  
Mohair, or Angora Goat Hair in California.  
As we are large users of this description of  
stock, I take considerable interest in the growth  
of it in our country, and I hope it will prove to be  
a success.  
I hope the promoters of this new industry un-  
derstand, and are fully alive to the importance  
of keeping up the breed and quality of the hair,  
the value of the article all depends upon this,  
lustre and length of staple, are the two qualities  
wanted in this commodity. It is the lustre, or  
brightness which gives to this hair its chief value,  
and it must have length to admit of its being  
worked advantageously, the shortness of the sta-  
ple is the principal drawback to the California  
Article, the lustre is equal to the best Turkish  
Mohair.  
If California Farmers can grow the stock to  
average eight or ten inches long, the success of it  
as a valuable commodity is certain.  
Hair ten inches long, is worth more than double  
of hair five inches long, and below five inches it is  
poor stock for any purpose.  
We recently bought a few bales of California  
Mohair, and paid 85 cts. per lb., it was about  
seven inches long, and had to be mixed with ordi-  
nary combing wool to carry it through, which of  
course detracts a good deal from the brightness of  
the goods, had it been ten inches longer, it would  
have been well worth \$1.00 per pound.  
I enclose a small piece of the goods made from  
it, which may be of interest to some of your  
people.  
Yours, truly,  
H. M. FARR, Agent.

We are truly glad to give this very interesting  
and valuable letter. Valuable especially to all  
who are engaged in the rearing of these beautiful  
Animals, and especially valuable and encouraging  
it will prove to the "Glenns Goat Breeding Com-  
pany," just now established, for it confirms their  
faith and proves the value of their enterprise, and  
establishes the value of this fleece.  
We are glad to receive this very handsome  
sample of goods so kindly sent us, and invite all  
Goat raisers to call and see it. Thanks for the  
liberal sample. We shall continue this subject  
and hope to hear again from our correspondent.  
**MEAL FEEDING AND ANIMAL DIGESTION.**—"A Text  
Book," says the author, Linnæ W. Miller, Stock-  
ton, for all who feed condensed food. Tells in a  
book that all Stock men should read, for it will  
lead to a proper knowledge of how to feed Stock, as  
it will provoke more study and discussion of an  
important subject.

### WOOL REPORT.

#### CONDITION OF OUR WOOL MARKET.

The first arrivals of spring wool met with ready sale,  
and under competition of Eastern buyers, prices gradu-  
ally advanced about 10 per cent. The interruption in  
overland communication, combined with an advance in  
premium on gold, and in freights, caused an accumu-  
lation of wools in April. Holders, however, conceded  
sufficiently to induce buyers to take hold freely, and at  
the present time stocks are small.  
The large stock of fall wool on hand at the opening of  
the year has been marketed, so that wools in store are  
chiefly spring; since the first of July considerable por-  
tions have been made, and the supply to-day is smaller  
than the statistics show.  
The opening rates were 20c for fine wools of ordinary  
staple. Prices gradually advanced to 22c, and then fell  
back to opening rates. Choice wools opened at 24c, ad-  
vanced to 25c, and for some extra lots 27c was ob-  
tained. These prices have been nearly maintained.  
Good Southern wools at first brought 17c, but gradually  
declined under large receipts to 15c, and on some in-  
ferior parcels to 13c. Long, stapled clips had a value  
of 2c above ordinary lots.  
The condition of the wools from the middle counties  
was excellent, but the staple was short, owing to ex-  
tensive shearing in the fall. The Northern wools were  
above the average of former seasons in condition and  
length of staple.  
Large numbers of sheep have been driven out of the  
State on account of the dry season, and consequent short  
feed, and for this reason the increase in production has  
fallen short of the estimates made at the opening of the  
season.  
Oregon wools are coming forward slowly, as the shear-  
ing there is later than usual. There is no improvement  
to note in condition or length of staple.

#### WOOL PRODUCTION.

Receipts at San Francisco:	
January.....	334 bales
February.....	319 do
March.....	2,197 do
April.....	38,847 do
May.....	27,798 do
June.....	10,213 do
73,849 do weighing 22,921,889 lbs	
Shipped exclusive of above.....	750,000 do
Total.....	53,612,889 do
On hand January 1, about.....	6,458,000 do
Oregon, 1,187 bales.....	30,190 bales do
Foreign, 191 bales.....	315,000 do
Grand Total.....	36,493,390 do
1875, California Fleece.....	
1874, do.....	32,449,880 lbs
1873, do.....	19,353,583 do
1872, do.....	14,638,497 do
1871, do.....	18,407,880 do
1870, do.....	13,381,390 do

#### COMPARISON WITH FORMER YEARS.

During Six Months ending June 30, 1875.	
January 18, Steamship "Colima,".....	85,585 lb
do 27, do "Constellation,".....	102,317 do
February, do "Constellation,".....	87,930 do
March 17, Steamship "Constellation,".....	1,400,310 do
do 18, do "Constellation,".....	18,009 do
April 19, Ship "Benbolton,".....	1,824,709 do
do 30, Steamship "Colima,".....	129,630 do
May 19, do "St. Lucia,".....	3,815,322 do
do 17, Ship "Carrier Dove,".....	790,265 do
do 30, Steamship "Colima,".....	7,583,527 do
June 15, do "Colima,".....	82,857 do
do 17, Ship "Carrier Dove,".....	827,676 do
do 30, Steamship "Grenada,".....	61,981 do
July 2, Ship "Black Hawk,".....	6,133,397 do
do.....	891,194 do
do.....	25,050,674 do
Shipped from Points outside of San Fran- cisco.....	1,850,000 do
do.....	24,300,674 do
do.....	do
On hand July 1, about.....	2,550,000 do
Weights given are gross. The actual tare upon bags is about 3 lbs. each; on bales 14 to 16 lbs. each.	

#### THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT THE DEAR- EST IN THE WORLD.

The relative cost of government in this country and a  
number of European nations are presented by the Cin-  
cinnati "Commercial," which draws therefrom the im-  
portant and startling conclusion that in proportion to its  
population the civil service and administration of the  
United States, cost more than those of any other country  
in the world. The reckoning does not take into ac-  
count the cost of army and navy and interest on public  
debt. The last report of the Secretary of the Treasury  
shows the expenditure of the United States for civil ad-  
ministration to have been about \$22,000,000 with a  
population of forty millions. Austria, with thirty-six  
millions, expended in a corresponding budget \$53,000,-  
000. France, with thirty-six millions, expended \$69,-  
000,000, but this embraced \$26,000,000 for which this  
Government has no analogous expenditure, as public  
worship, telegraphic service, etc. Germany, with forty-  
one million inhabitants, spent \$110,000,000, which,  
however, embraces the civil government expenses of a  
dozen separate Governments, including Prussia, Bavaria,  
Saxony, etc. Great Britain, with a population of over  
32,000,000, spent only \$55,000,000 last year, and of this  
\$21,000,000 went for courts, prisons, etc. which here fall  
on the local governments. Russia and Italy show to the  
same comparative advantage, and it is no wonder  
foreign Governments cheer at the costly experiment of  
Republicanism at the present time in this country.—  
United States Economist and Dry Goods Reporter.

Coughs and Colds are often Overlooked. A con-  
tinuance for any length of time course irritation of the Lungs  
or some chronic Throat Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Tre-  
at" are an efficient Cough Remedy.





## Agriculture.

## FOLLOW UP THE PLOW.

BY WILL S. HAYS.

Hard times are now upon us,  
And the people are in debt;  
The country's full of trouble  
And the worst is coming yet.  
To not without its cause,  
And we'll plainly tell you now,  
The only way to stop it,  
Is to "follow up the plow."

## CROPS—

Then follow up the plow, boys,  
Follow up the plow;  
If you would build the country up,  
Just follow up the plow.  
Then follow up the plow, boys,  
Follow up the plow;  
If you would build the country up,  
Just follow up the plow.

## CROPS—

Fill up your fields and prairies  
With a crop that's "good as gold,"  
And mine your hills and valleys wide,  
For iron salt and coal,  
The earth is the producer,  
And we can tell you how  
To make a princely fortune—  
"To follow up the plow."

## CROPS—

There are two many people,  
Who from their duty shrink,  
Who'd rather make a fortune  
By some other means than work.  
The man who plants tobacco,  
Corn, wheat or cotton now,  
Is taking away the money men;  
He "follows up the plow."

## CROPS—

## JERSEY CATTLE.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF RACES OF CATTLE.

Prize Essay—By Geo. E. Worling, Jr., Secretary  
of American Jersey Cattle Club.

The improvement of various breeds of cattle has been actuated by certain specified needs, and has enlisted the close attention of men who, devoting themselves to the one object, have worked with all the persistence of enthusiasts, and have accomplished results far beyond any conception of progress which the founders of the improvement could have imagined.

The desire for a race of beef-cattle which should arrive at early maturity, and should present a carcass having the heaviest weight of flesh in the more valuable hind-quarters, led to the foundation of the Short-horn race, and has developed a class of breeders whose enthusiasm may well be called wild—an enthusiasm which stops at no extravagance of price, and which bears the loss of animals costing thousands of dollars without discouragement. The aim has been followed with an entire singleness of purpose. Beef, and beef only, has been the aim from the outset. Shy-breeding, very defective lactation, and not seldom a weakening of the constitution, have all been more or less disregarded. The result, as a matter of meat at a very early age, has been such as could have been attained by no other process than that of a complete disregard of every qualification except the one sought.

In like manner, special breeders of Ayrshire and Dutch cattle have concentrated their energies upon an enormous and persistent flow of milk, passing their aim with such dogged perseverance that they have obtained a yield that the wildest enthusiast of a hundred years ago would not have deemed possible.

Other races in other countries have had their adherents, who have labored with equal success in the development of special characteristics.

Within the past thirty or forty years a hardly less persistent effort has arisen among another class of breeders to develop a cow of great beauty, gentleness of disposition, continuous milking, and of extreme richness of product. This effort took its rise in the Channel Islands, and notably in Jersey, encouraged and seconded first in England, and afterward in this country. The question of beauty has concentrated its very largely—may we say, so far as we are concerned, almost exclusively—on the cattle on the Island of Jersey; and although yet in its comparative infancy, there can be no doubt that its results will be as remarkable and as far beyond the early standards set up as even in the case of the Short-horn.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE JERSEYS.

The origin of these cattle is exceedingly obscure. They probably came first from Normandy and Brittany with the early settlers, perhaps a thousand years ago; but their characteristics are now quite different from those on the mainland, and are doubtless an outgrowth of climate, soil, and habit. If we could imagine France to have been the centre from which the cattle spread with the movement of the Gauls to the East and South, and of the Normans to the Channel Islands, we should find a remarkable instance of the development of original characteristics in opposite directions. Throughout Eastern France, Southern Germany, and Northern Italy the cattle are very largely—in some wide districts almost universally—of solid color, with black switches, mealy noses, and rather coarse horns. They are somewhat larger and more beefy than the animals of Western France; and as even the cows are regularly worked, their product of milk seems to be neither very large nor very rich. In the Channel Islands, while the same general characteristics are to be traced, the question of color has obviously been disregarded, and a large majority of cattle have more or less white disposed in

patches, white switches more often than not, white legs and feet, finer horns, and much less size and heaviness; on the other hand, they are, for their size, very large milkers, their milk is of an extreme richness, and their leaner and general want of force are such as might be expected of animals which do no work, not even the comparatively light work of roaming over pastures.

## THE FORMATION OF THE TYPE.

Perhaps if we were to seek for the radical cause of the great difference in flesh and in milking quality between these animals and their more Eastern congeners, we should find it in this very question of physical work. The theories on the subject are not sufficiently well established for scientific certainty, but it seems probable that the development of muscle by physical exercise tends to divert the nutriment of the food to the formation of flesh, leaving less to enlarge the quantity and enrich the quality of the milk. Perhaps, too, the degree to which the fat-forming portions of the food are converted into cream in the udder bears some relation to the demand which the long-action makes upon these substances to supply carbon for oxidation in the process of breathing. It is a well-known fact that a cow driven long distances to and from pasture produces less butter than one leading a more indolent life, and the inference is that the increased respiration in this case consumes hydrocarbons of the food, which, if not so destroyed, would be converted into butter. Assuming this to be true, may we not infer that an animal whose lungs have been enlarged by generations of work or active exercise, breathing more largely because of greater lung capacity, oxidizes and expires a larger amount of the very elements required for the production of butter? However true this theory, the facts on which it is based are unquestionable. The similarity of type between the cattle of Jersey and those of South Germany, and the fact that in the one case where they remain indolent throughout their whole lives, and in the other where they are almost constantly at work in the yoke, their yield of butter is very different, would seem to indicate the soundness of the reasoning.

## EARLY EXCELLENCE.

Before the beginning of this century, say more than one hundred years ago, the cattle of Jersey had a well-recognized character as a distinct race peculiarly adapted for butter-making, and qualified by their great docility for the system of small cultivation which has always characterized that island. As long ago as the year 1789 they were considered so superior for the uses required in Jersey to any other known breed that an act of the local legislature was passed, by which the importation of all foreign bred cattle—cow, heifer, calf, or bull—was prohibited, under heavy money penalty, in addition to the forfeiture of the vessel and its tackle, and a considerable sum to be imposed on every member of the crew who did not inform the authorities of the attempt to violate the law. Every animal so arriving was decreed to be immediately slaughtered and its flesh to be given to the poor. Subsequent enactments have been equally rigorous, and no foreign cattle are allowed to be landed in Jersey except as butchers' meat. This restriction does not apply to cattle from the Island of Guernsey; but these are so little esteemed by Jerseymen that there are rarely a dozen Guernsey cows to be found in the whole island.

## ACTION OF THE ROYAL JERSEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Aside from this prohibition against the importing of cattle of other races, there seems to have been no regulated effort to improve the breed until about 1834, when a committee of the Jersey Agricultural Society selected two of the finest cows as models. One of these was held to be perfect in her head and fore-quarters, and the other in her udder and hind-quarters. From these two animals there was drawn up a scale of points to guide the judges at the Island and Parish Exhibitions in selecting the best animals among those competing for prizes. The scale of points thus determined upon, with one or two unimportant additions since made, will be given in another part of this essay.

So strong was the adherence of the Jersey farmers to the single point of milking-superiority, that for a long time, and in many cases even to the present day, they sought no further. Their cattle had always possessed the deer-like head, the fine, crumpled horns, the yellow secretions in the ears, the soft eyes, the lean throat and neck, the light frame, the fine tail, and, above all, in the better specimens, the large, well-formed udder, with prominent, knotted milk-veins, which indicate the largest and richest production at the pail. Even now there are to be found in Jersey a very large number of ill-formed, slab-sided cows, hollow-backed, ear-battered, and sloping at the rump, which show how largely the points of beauty have been neglected.

Nevertheless, the stimulus of the English and the American demand, and the desire for success in competition at the periodical shows, have had, and are still having, a great influence on the form of the animal. The awkward, ungainly shapes are disappearing, and there is a constant improvement in general outline, though even to this day the great point to be considered in all breeding in Jersey is the production of a good yield of butter. This has been somewhat interrupted during the past few years by the mania for dark colors; but the mischief thus caused promises to be fleeting, and, under the strenuous efforts of the Society to discourage this folly, it is not likely that any serious injury to the race will result.

It is only fair to say that the farmers of Guernsey reverse this estimate, and have no high opinion of Jersey cows. This mutual prejudice has almost the effect of a legal enactment to prevent an interchange of stock between the two islands. The writer has been unable to learn that there has ever been an interchange of "bills."

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE JERSEYS.

Whatever may have been the origin of this race (and what is said above is only one of the theories on the subject), their development to their present condition is a natural outgrowth of the circumstances under which they have been kept.

To understand this properly is important to all breeders of the race in this country, for the reason that, so far as we are to continue the improvement under influences similar to those which operated for so long a time in the development, we should, as nearly as our conditions will allow, conform to circumstances of the original breeding and treatment. The Jersey cow is a product of the Island of Jersey—of its soil, its climate, its system of agriculture, the circumstances of its farmers, and the needs of the dense population there concentrated.

## DESCRIPTION OF JERSEY.

The group known under the general name of the Channel Islands lies in the English Channel, north of Brittany, and opposite the west coast of Normandy, from which they are but little removed. They originally formed a part of the duchy of Normandy, and were a part of the possessions of William the Conqueror when he became the King of England. When Normandy was restored to France, these remained English possessions. The largest and southernmost island is Jersey, which is forty miles north of the coast of Brittany, and sixteen miles west of the coast of Normandy. The strong tides by which it is washed are greatly tempered by the influence of the Gulf Stream, which modifies its climate to a remarkable degree.

Its length from east to west is eleven miles, and its breadth from north to south about seven and a half miles. Its entire area is about 62 square miles, or 39,680 acres. Its highest elevation above mean tide is about 300 feet. The entire north coast is a high, rocky bluff, much indented with bays, and with no considerable streams flowing in that direction. The west coast is of a similar character, and scarcely lower. The southwestern coast is also mainly high bluff land, this continuing along a portion of the southern shore, which extends farther into the sea than the shore to the east of it. The length of this south bluff is three or four miles. The remainder of the southern shore, and a large part of the eastern, lie but little above the level of the sea. From the north and the west the land descends gradually, being divided by frequent valleys, with rills and brooks, quite to the southern coast, so that the general exposure is a little east of south, and well sheltered by high bluffs on the northwest and southwest coast from violent winds, aiding materially in the modification of the climate.

The whole island is of about the same size with Staten Island, near New York. It is divided into twelve parishes, each under its own local government, the whole being ruled by a legislature which, or local government, is comparatively independent of the British Parliament. Of course, in so small a country, there must be considerable uniformity of habits, customs, and language throughout all its parts; and the local differences which exist, although they affect even the language of the people, need hardly be considered in this description.

(To be Continued.)

## CALIFORNIA FARM LIFE

There are a few cosy, comfortable, middle-class homes. The house is either a magnificent country residence, or a mean, unpainted, redwood shanty, though neither can be occupied by a man immensely wealthy. Everything seems pathos, adventures; nothing grew out of the soil. There are no ancient trees, no shrubberies, no grass. Instead of homely farmer-messes, you eat urban fare of beefsteak and hot blood made with Bos lux yeast-powder. You hope for pumpkin pie, and get a can of Baltimore oysters. There are Oregon apples, Cincinnati bams, and stewed prunes from Germany. A man may be worth \$100,000 and have no milk to whiten his coffee. The cow runs on the range and comes home when she lists. A boy may be dispatched for her on a tough little shaggy cow-horse, and a man must be sent to bring the boy home. The yard fences all look imported, as they are; all things have a contractor like look, a little tawdry, a little cheap. Everything is so naked and so new that no one can hang a tradition on it. There is no moss on the fences; the newly sawed boards and posts and the houses stand out painfully ugly and prominent beneath the lovely sky.—Ohio Farmer.

## FEEDING SHEAF RYE TO HORSES.

In answer to J. P. Patton, Avoca, Ark., and after two years' pretty extensive experience, I would say that I observe no injurious effects from feeding cut sheaf rye to horses, except that with some horses the boards will work into the flesh of the jaws and under the lips, sometimes in large quantities. Last year I found one of my horses did not eat, and discovered that bloody froth came from his mouth, and, upon examination, found large wads of the boards worked into the flesh. I at once stopped feeding rye. This year, before the grain of new rye was half formed, I found the same trouble with another horse, and had to quit feeding it to him; Some horses seem not to become affected with it. If there is any way to obviate the trouble, I should be glad to find it, for I regard rye as otherwise a most valuable food for horses. Jefferson Co., Ill. W. B. C.—In Coleman's Rural World.

Plough deep, while sluggards sleep,  
And you shall have grain to sell and to keep.  
Behold the Plow, where Farmers ride and drive,  
Behold the Mower tool that acres daily mow,  
These are the Weapons by which our farmers thrive,  
These are the Implements by which our farmers thrive,  
Implements of power by which our farmers live.



THE GILMORE ANGORA GOAT

## BREEDING ASSOCIATION

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed for the purpose of enlarging and more successfully developing this valuable class of Stock—by importing the Stock of the PUREST and BEST Animals to be found, and Breeding from Pure Bloods and High Grades. Thus largely increasing these Animals on this Coast.

This Association have purchased the Extensive Ranges, and the superior Flocks of Pure Blooded Goats from the Hon. N. GILMORE, of El Dorado, El Dorado Co., and they are now prepared to fill all orders for the ANGORA GOAT, in quantities to suit purchasers. The Animals will be forwarded by Rail or Steamer, as the purchaser shall direct.

This Association will also purchase, or receive on consignment the fleece of the Angora Goat, (Mohair) and make advances when desired. This Mohair will be sorted and sent to manufacturers abroad, or sold here as may be desired.

All Mohair designed to be sent to this Association should be marked: (G. B. A.) and sent to MRS. BUCK, Sacramento, or THOMAS BAILEY & Co., San Francisco, where it will be graded and managed for the best interest of the producer.

For any and all information address the undersigned.

N. GILMORE, Superintendent,  
GOAT BREEDING ASSOCIATION,  
El Dorado, El Dorado County.



1850. PIONEER 1875.

## Agricultural Warehouse

AND HARDWARE STORE.

## L. M. CUTTING &amp; CO.,

ARE NOW SELLING

California Single Gear Headers, with the Patent Adjustable Reel and High Wheels with Patent Adjustable Spokes "A Perfect Machine," "The Best Header we ever saw or used," say the Farmers.

Walter A. Woods' Genuine Mowers, Reapers and Combined Machines.

Extra Mower, with double motion.

Handley's Steam Engines.

Russell's Improved Threshers, with the Lauenburg Rod Brake.

WAGONS OF STANDARD MAKE.

Horse Rakes, Haying Tools, and a General Assortment of Hardware, Oil, etc.

Extras—A large assortment for Headers, Mowers, etc.

It will be the aim of the undersigned to give satisfaction to all purchasers, and to guarantee all they sell.

Orders receive careful attention, and forwarded at lowest rates.

L. M. CUTTING & CO., Stockton.

419

## NEVILLE &amp; CO.,

Bag, Tent, and Hose

Factory,

113 Clay &amp; 114 Commercial Streets,

San Francisco,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

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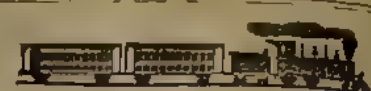
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\$10 to \$500. Invested in Wall to return. A 72 page book explaining everything, and copy Sent Free. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Book-ers and printers, 24 Broadway, New York.



C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

DECEMBER 24, 1874.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

## LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

8:00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) V. H. J. R. R. (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing, and Sacramento, making close connections at Sapa with Stages for Sonoma.

8:00 A. M. (Sundays only) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Sacramento.

12:00 M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3:00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train, via Oakland, stopping at all Way Stations.

4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Vallejo, Delano and Los Angeles.

4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacramento.

4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Overland Emigrant Train via Oakland—Through Freight and Accommodation.

## OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND.

"Daily"—7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, and 11:00 A. M.; 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 and 10:30 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—11:45 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 12:30 and 1:30 P. M.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.

"Daily"—7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 12:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00 and 10:30 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—11:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO FRUIT VALE.

"Daily, except Sundays"—7:00, 9:00 and 10:00 A. M.; 1:30 and 10:30 P. M.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BROOKLYN.

"Daily"—7:30, 8:30 and 9:30 A. M.; 1:00, 3:00, 4:30, 6:30, 7:00, 8:30 and 9:30 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—11:00 A. M. and 11:45 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:30, 11:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

## FROM BROOKLYN TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily"—8:40, 9:40, 10:40 and 10:40 A. M.; 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40 and 10:10 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—3:35 A. M.  
"Sundays only"—11:40 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

## FROM ALAMEDA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily"—7:00, 8:00 and 9:00 A. M.; 3:00, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 and 7:00 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—8:25, 11:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 and 1:00 P. M.

## FROM FRUIT VALE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily, except Sundays"—6:55, 8:00 and 11:00 A. M.; 1:30 and 6:05 P. M.

## FROM OAKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily"—8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 P. M.  
"Daily, except Sundays"—3:45 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.  
"Sundays only"—10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 12:30 and 1:35 P. M.

## T. H. GOODMAN,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

## REMOVAL OF DEPOT.

## Southern Pacific Railroad.

## Change of Time.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1874.

Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco from Passenger Depot on TOWNSEND ST., BETW THIRD and FOURTH STS. AS FOLLOWS:

8:30 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, H. Miller, Fresno, Pismo, Salinas, San Luis Obispo and Way Station making Stage connections at San Mateo for Half Moon Bay and Pescadero; at Gilroy for Gilroy Hot Springs; at San Jose for San Juan; at Pismo for Waterville and Santa Cruz; at Salinas for Monterey, and at Redford for Paso Robles, Hot Springs, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino and Los Angeles.

3:20 P. M. Daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy and Way Stations.  
SATURDAYS will leave at 3:30 P. M.  
SUNDAYS will run to San Jose only.

4:40 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

On Sundays an Extra Train will leave for San Jose and Way Stations at 9:30 A. M. Returning will leave San Jose at 6:50 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS—Through Trains for Oakland will leave San Francisco at 11:15 A. M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Superintendent. A. C. BASSETT, Asst. Superintendent.

J. L. WILLCUTT, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

## SACRAMENTO DEPARTURES

## C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1874, and until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave Sacramento as follows:

6:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Accommodation Train to Marysville and Red Bluff.

6:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Local Passenger Train to Vallejo, for San Francisco.

9:30 A. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train—Freight and Accommodation.

10:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Accommodation Train to Davis and Knights Landing.

10:00 A. M. or as soon thereafter as practicable (Sundays excepted) San Francisco Boat—touching at all Way Ports on the Sacramento River.

1:20 P. M. (Daily) Express Train to Stockton, Lathrop, and Tipton, San Jose and San Francisco.

2:10 P. M. (Daily) Overland Express Train—Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

2:20 P. M. (Daily) Oregon Express Train to Marysville, Benicia and Redding.

4:00 P. M. (Daily) Express Train via Vallejo, for San Francisco.

4:45 P. M. (Daily) Accommodation and Freight Train to Stockton and San Francisco.

7:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train to Davis and Knights Landing.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Superintendent.







# THE CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING ..... JULY 8, 1875.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

300 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs FARMERS HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer's Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

**FARMERS' READING ROOM**  
Farmers and mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the Farmer's Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines are upon file and on the table for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all sciences with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiousities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, are TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half the first. This is believed to be the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

**SAMPLE COPIES.**  
Those who receive a number of the FARMER with his paragraph marked, may understand it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.  
Send for Sample Papers and get up a club: Address PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

## Editor's Chair,

### OUR PRESENT NUMBER:

**AGRICULTURE.**—We give on Page 146, large space to the subject of JAMES CARTER from the able Essay which will be found specially valuable to Raisers of this truly valuable breed of Cattle—we shall continue the Essay as this is only a portion of it, Feeding Sheep Rye to Horses, and Farm Life, on same Page will pay to read.

**EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.**—Our Paris Letter shows the great interest taken in all matters of Agriculture by the Government as well as by the People.

**WOOL OF CALIFORNIA.**—The valuable "Wool Report," of Messrs. E. G. Rix & Co., on Front Page, shows the value of this branch of wealth of California.

**HORTICULTURE.**—We give on Page 147, a valuable article on "Trees and Rainfall," also a portion of that most excellent Address of the Hon. M. P. Wilder in 1871, before the Am. Pomological Society at Richmond, Va., as it is so appropriate now, in the season of fruits and insects, the beautiful truths so happily presented in this Address coming from this Venerable Father of Pomology in our country, will carry a double power and influence for good.

**HOME COLUMNS.**—This number has many lessons on Page 160, first and highest, MRS. "The Bird's Nest," "Fashions," "Music" and a word for "Boys" to think of, these brief subjects will convey valuable truths, "Wisconsin and California" tell us lots of good people are coming, that is what we want.

**LARD OVER.**—We have several articles ready, which we intended for this number, but which, by press of matter, we are obliged to lay over till our next—several Letters, Notes of Gardens, Colleges, Yosemite, etc.

### COMING AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The Season of Agricultural Fairs is near at hand, and all persons should be making ready in season.

We shall give in our next a list of the Fairs in our State, and also, other States.

We shall feel obliged if Officers, of all our "County Fairs," will forward to us their List of Premiums, Time of Fairs, etc., etc.

**EASTERN AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.**—We are now receiving the Premium Lists and Announcements of the coming Agricultural Fairs to be held in the Eastern States, which will be found in the Fair Column of our paper regularly after this number, to which we refer.

We shall be very thankful for Lists of Fairs from every State, and also from all the Officers of our several "County Fairs," so that we may duly report their time and place for the coming Fairs at early date.

### WOOLEN MILLS AT SAN JOSE.

This is one of the Prosperous enterprises of San Jose. These mills were established in 1870, with the capital of \$117,000 and moderate buildings. The Company now have a capital of \$400,000, of which \$210,000 is paid in. They give employment to 80 hands, and are now sending out very superior goods: Their buildings are excellent.

The Stockholders and Directors are Wood Mayberry, John S. Carter, A. E. Pomeroy, Volney D. Moody and Judge Peckham.

The sales of goods from these mills in '74 was over \$200,000, and a better prospect for 1875, however dull the general business of the State may be.

Judge Peckham is President and Manager of the Mills, and under his efficient and energetic labor the Company are marching on prosperously. Their blankets, and Doe skins and other goods rank high, and sell well in the Eastern States.

### THE ANGORA GOAT.

The interest for this valuable class of animals is fast assuming a desirable shape, and those who have formerly slighted this interest have found they have made a great mistake. If our Sheep interest is of value to our State, then the Angora Goat is a greater interest, we have always believed we should see it take the right place in the roll of manufactures in our State, and we believe that time is near at hand.

The Newspapers of our State have not done this interest justice, they have given it the cold shoulder too long, even papers professing to have regard to the great interest of agriculture, and even Agricultural Papers have not done what they could and should have done, to encourage it, but, have hindered it. Some time since when the manufacturing and coloring process of Messrs. McCracken & Welsh was chosen to be a success, one of our large dailies, said a few words about it, but did not even name the parties who had achieved the success—and so always this interest has battled on till now by its own merit, it will come out all right.

The GILMORE GOAT BREEDING ASSOCIATION we should state is developing admirably. A very large addition to their already large flocks and the large clip made this year, with other advantages resulting from this Company's management will give such a start to this interest that we hope within two years to hear the wheels of a Mohair Manufacture buzzing on California soil.

All who are interested in Angora Goats, should call at the Company's Rooms, in Stevenson's Block, (see advertisement) and get Circulars of Information, by these, the following facts are clearly proved:

The pelt of one half, three-quarters, and seven-eighths wethers, (slaughtered for mutton) will, with proper management, become a source of increased revenue. The Angora Goat breeds faster than sheep, and requires no greater amount of care, while they are harder and thrive well in portions of the country, where sheep could not subsist.

Until Mohair is produced on this coast in sufficient quantity to warrant the establishment of manufactories, it must be exported to the Eastern States and England; woolen, cotton, silk and other manufactories are established when the production of the raw material is in sufficient quantity for the employment of machinery. But with regard to exportation it is well understood that the higher the price of an article, the better it will bear transportation.

But the moment this great interest shall stand a little stronger, the manufacture of this fleece will be commenced here.

We call special attention to a Letter in another column upon the Angora Goat Fleece from the States.

We have very important Letters of inquiry about the Mohair of California, and other letters of valuable information from abroad, which we shall give in our columns early.

### THE NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

California is to be the great Central Depot of all the vast trade of the Indies, in fact the Tea, Silk, Rice and Sugar trade is now principally done through San Francisco, and over the great Pacific Railroad, or via the Isthmus.

Many years ago (some 18 or 20 years) this Journal predicted that San Francisco would be the Grand headquarters of all this trade, and this is now the accomplished fact by the formation of the New Line of Splendid Steamships of the Occidental and Oriental Company—which will open up a world of Commercial trade with San Francisco and our whole coast and country.

The Election for the Officers was held yesterday, where the following were elected:

GEO. B. BRADBURY, President.  
CHARLES CROCKER, Vice President.  
MARK HOPKINS, Treasurer.  
D. D. STORRS, Secretary.

### DIRECTORS:

Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Geo. H. Bradbury, San Francisco.

Jay Gould and Sydney Dillon, New York.

This strong, wealthy and efficient Company will now impart new life and character into this trade and vastly increase it on this Coast.

The Steamers are all of the most superior order, just what is wanted for this vast trade, showing the wisdom and foresight of those who inaugurated this Grand Enterprise.

The Steamers already built are the *Oceanic*, *Belgic* and *Gaelic*—the *Oceanic* will leave this Port on the 15th July, the *Belgic* on the 16th August, and one Steamer monthly thereafter, thus with the Pacific Mail Co.'s Steamer we shall have two Steamers per month to China and Japan.

### THE COMING THOUSANDS.

Californians who wish well to our State, should rejoice at the very rapid incoming Emigration to our State at this time, for they are of a class of men and women who will help Build up our State, for they come to establish "Homes," they come, Parents and Children by families, they come as Business men, and Manufacturers, bringing capital to work with, the present emigration are no drossers, they are not idlers, they are men and women of influence and character, and they come to help us "Build up." They come from every State in our Union, and from every Country of Europe, and we should hail their coming with gladness and give them all the information and aid in our power.

Never before, has there been so prosperous an outlook for the upbuilding of our State as at the present time, it is indeed that flood and prosperous tide, which Taken at its onward, inward flow, will make our State the most prosperous in the whole Union.

The Farmer who is too poor to take a paper devoted to his interests, will always be poor, in purse and management.

### CALIFORNIA VISITORS.

**THE EASTERN EDITORIAL EXCURSIONISTS.**  
We have given in our last two issues, notices of the coming of a party of Friends, nearly all connected with the leading Agricultural, Horticultural, Literary and Religious Journals both Ladies and Gentlemen of very high standing, and enjoying the respect, esteem and confidence of the whole Union, and of Europe, wherever the Journals they conduct and aid are known, and these Journals as will be seen by the List we append are among the leading Journals of our Country.

Herewith we give as promised the list of Names of the Visitors coming, as connected with the Press, naming their connection, yet several of the parties are also Correspondents for many others than those named—there are also some thirty more Ladies and Gentlemen who are connected with various Literary pursuits and in important business enterprises.

### LIST OF EXCURSIONISTS.

Henry T. Williams, Ed. The Horticulturist and The Land of Floral Cabinet, N. Y.; also, Agent N. Y. Independent.

Charles L. Fildt and Ladies, Ed. Mass Ploughman, Boston, Mass., and Reports Mass. Dept. of Agriculture. X A Willard, Ed. Rural New Yorker, N. Y. City; G. M. Tackler, Ed. Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y.

F. D. Curtis and Wife, Rep. Mass. Press Association, Boston; also Rep. The Farmer's Club, New York City; and Cor. Troy Daily and Weekly Times, Troy, N. Y.; and Weekly Sun, N. Y. City. Reports published also in World, Herald, Mail.

Mr. A. G. Stockin, Cor. Maine Farmer Augusta, Me., and Morning Star, Dover, N. H.

Rev. W. Clift, Cor. New England Farmer, Boston, Mass.

Clark W. Bryan and Wife, Ed. Union, Daily & Weekly, Springfield, Mass.

J. R. Dodge and Wife, Ed. Reports U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. and Cor. Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill.

Prof. L. T. Townsend and Wife, Cor. The Boston Post, Boston, Mass.

Emily L. Wyman, Cor. Democrat and Chronicle, Daily and Weekly, Rochester, N. Y.

Ed. K. Bates and Ladies, New York.

G. O. Brinkott Cor. Christian at Work, New York.

Rev. Ch. N. Fitch, Cor. Courant, Daily and Weekly, Hartford, Ct., and Palladium, Daily, New Haven, Ct.

Miss Ruth Pratt, Boston, Mass.

Prof. O. B. Harrington and Wife, Cor. Methodist, New York City, and Transcript, Daily, Boston, Mass.

Prof. J. E. Taylor, Cor. Inquirer, Daily, Philadelphia, Pa.

Eugene Humphrey, Cor. Traveller, Daily and Weekly, Boston, Mass.

Geo. H. Chapin, Cor. Watchman and Reflector, Boston, Mass.

Hon. J. P. Edge, of the Penn. State Legislature.

Prof. L. J. Evans and Wife, Cor. Gazette, Daily & Weekly, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Joseph W. Cox, Cor. Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia, Pa., and Republican, Chester, Pa.

Bradford K. Pierce, Ed. Zion's Herald, Boston, Mass.

There are many others, not connected with the Press yet prominent citizens.

As we have said we believe this Excursion party will be a great benefit to our State, that they can do us great good by their visiting all the most interesting portions of our State, and then disseminating this knowledge over our whole State, and this information from them in these Eastern Journals will place California in a new and a clearer light than has yet been shed from her borders—it is for these reasons that we hope the Press of the State, our Agricultural Societies and our leading citizens will hail their coming, and give them a generous and hearty welcome, and while here, do all that can be done to show them that Great as California has been represented to them, "The half has not yet been told."

Such have been our views and our wishes, and have hoped that every Journal in our State would give them the "Right hand of Fellowship." Some Journals have done this and been just, but, to our great mortification and surprise, and with deep regret, articles in the *Evening Post*, of the last two evenings past, so uncharitable, so unfair, so unjust, that we feel called upon as the Friend of the Absent Ones, to say that the language of the *Post* is unworthy the columns of any well-wisher to our State. We give the two articles and call it

### A GREAT WRONG.

Notice to hotel keepers! There are on the way from the East at this time what is called "an editorial excursion party," composed of about one hundred persons. A list of their names has been published. In the entire list we see scarcely one representing any prominent Journal, and the fair inference is that it is only an influx of genteel "beats" bent upon seeing California at the trifling expense to themselves of a few flattering notices in the "Ladies Floral Cabinet," the "Evening Post," the "Christian at Work," and other publications such as we see represented in the list of excursionists. There are no "bummers" in the world so outrageously offensive as newspaper bummers. They are bad enough slyly, but when they come in swarms we think it time to put people on their guard. Let this hands if call journalists be given a cold shoulder, unless, like other travelers, they pay their way like gentlemen.—*Post*, July 6

### THE GREAT APPROACHING

Dispatch to the "Post."—The New York and Eastern editorial excursion party, consisting of about one hundred editors and other gentlemen, named Omaha this morning at 7 o'clock, in a special train of Pullman's cars, arriving here at 9 o'clock, after a delightful run of two hours through the beautiful Egham and Platte valleys. The weather is beautiful and the air fresh and refreshing. The excursionists express wonder and surprise at the thick settlements and the progress of the country, and admiration at the luxuriant crops that line the course of the railroad. The excursionists have alighted from the train and are off for an hour's drive in carriages among the wheat and corn fields in the vicinity. The buildings at this station are splendidly decorated with samples of growing corn, wheat, oats, etc.—*Post*, July 7.

The *Post* we publish on that our visitors may know the wrong—and justly appreciate it, but we need only give the words of the H. T. Williams Esq., the Manager, in his Circular, when in speaking of those who accompany him, he says: "They are a company of most unexceptionable social standing and influence, of best families, and leading Journals of the East, has been gathered together, and I can assure all friends that to miss this opportunity, a calamity, and so unaccountable in its advantage, will be a regret to be

felt for many years afterwards. All that it is possible to provide for your enjoyment will be secured."

Now the general Manager, Mr. Williams, publishes a Circular, and hereby gives the plan and purposes of this Company on this expedition, and there states clearly the honorable desire of their visit, so clear, so free from the suspicion of any selfishness as to *revoke any wrong like the above stated*, here is the published.

### OBJECTS OF EXCURSION.

The objects of this excursion are simply "search for useful information," and to help give facilities to editors and friends to see the far West under better circumstances than usually fall to the lot of travelers—to make the party social and enjoyable in the highest degree. This party has not been organized by any railroad; none know of it until long after projected. It has been exceedingly difficult to plan and make it a success. I have been refused twice by the Pacific Railroad, still I persevered. It is not for my personal advantage, as I pay my own way like the rest, and accept no gratuities. It is not an advertising scheme, as no interest of that nature has ever been thought of, it is not for my publicity, as my four Journals give me all the credit I desire. It is not for my pleasure, as financially, I would be better off to remain at home with my business. It is simply a matter of good will, on the one hand, toward really good editors and friends, and on the other, to the far Western country, which I dearly love; to make them better acquainted with each other to obtain candid, solid, useful information, and assist the development of new portions of our land; to call attention to the magnificent scenery and pleasure resorts of the mountainous Pacific coast; and turn American travelers back from Europe to spend some of their money on American soil. I hope these points will serve to avoid criticism, and show that such a party of really useful writers is worthy of encouragement.

Now we appeal to every Journal upon this coast and ask if the above is not a GREAT WRONG done, not only to those who come, but to our State. The List of the Journals these visitors represent shows the falsity of the charge and the wrong done; and while we deeply regretted to see this uncalled for slander, we felt it our duty to repel it as we have done, and leave the matter then in the hands of those whose *absent* have been thus maligned.

### OUR UNIVERSITY.

It will be remembered that in our number 16 of June 10th we published the very excellent address of the PRESIDENT of the Maryland Agricultural College as copied from the "Maryland Farmer." We did not at that time recall the fact that the author of that address had formerly been one of the Professors of our University at Oakland. Gen. Samuel Jones, now of the Maryland Agricultural College, at College Station, Prince Georges County, some two years ago was a laborer at our University, and we take this opportunity to correct the error we made as to his name at our time of publication. We now correct as above. President Jones, in a Letter to us just received, speaks of the Prosperity of the Agricultural College under his charge, and also says:

"I have lost none of the interest I feel in the success of that Institution (Our University) which I left a little less than two years ago to take charge of this College, but rejoice at every indication that reaches me of its growing prosperity." In this connection we would state also that we have received from R. E. O. Stearns, Esq., a Letter in response to our call for information relative to the OCEANIC or PACIFIC LECTURES, which we announced as from President Gilman. We received from the Secretary also a series of Pamphlets being a synopsis of several of the Lectures which have been given by the Professors and Students of the College. This was the first communication ever received touching these matters. Of these, however, and of coming Lectures we shall speak hereafter, with other and important facts touching our Agricultural College as compared with others. Our object now is to inform the many friends of Professor Jones of our University of two years ago—is the author of that excellent address we published in number 16, and that he is now the President of the MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, at College Station, Prince Georges Co., Maryland, and where the Letters of his friends will find him engaged, heart and soul, as his noble address shows, working manfully to advance the noblest of all Sciences—AGRICULTURE.

### TRUST FUND INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

We desire to call the Special Attention of all "Heads of Families," and all who are occupying responsible positions in life, where others are dependent upon their lives—and where great enterprises rest upon their own lives to carry out such great enterprises—where so much depends, it is all important the minds of such persons should not be overstrained by anxiety, as this increases the danger of a sudden death, which is so prevalent now.

A Life Insurance well and safely arranged, is an additional security of health and of success, as it places the mind at ease.

We therefore, call the attention to the Advertisements above named, as this Institution offers the best and safest Policies now issued.

It will be seen the capital of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company is very large, and surplus on hand is large, making this Company a very safe one.

Good Humor.—Good humor is the clear blue sky of the soul, on which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the son of genius encounter no vapors in his passage. It is the most exquisite beauty of a face, a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like green in a landscape, harmonizing in every color, mellowing the light, softening the hues of the dark; or like a late in a full concert of instruments—a sound, not at first discovered by the ear, yet filling up the breaks in concord with its deep melody.

### FOX'S GREAT NURSERIES.

As we stated recently we will give a sketch, though it be brief, of the above named Nursery, the largest and most complete on our coast, including Fruit and Ornamental trees, Evergreen and Deciduous trees in all their varieties, with garden shrubs and plants very extensive, and of the very choicest species.

The nurseries for trees and plants cover about 150 acres. The orchard is 100 acres. The ornamental plants, shrubs, roses, &c., 25 acres. The conservatories (two houses) 120 by 26 feet each, and one of 30 by 18, a propagating house. The latticed sheds for plants cover 400 feet. The number of the trees, &c., in these grounds now ready for sale this coming season will approximate five millions trees and plants.

We were to sketch and name all the varieties, our *Entire* journal would be too small, so we can only name the leading ones and in notes.

The fruit trees, ornamental evergreens, and deciduous, and nut trees (which are very numerous) count by hundreds of thousands each. The stock of the Eucalyptus tree is very large, from trees of 10 feet to small box plants. Fifteen varieties of the Eucalyptus are grown by Mr. Fox. All the choicest kinds of European trees for ornamental purposes can always be found in this nursery, many of rare and curious kinds, of which we shall speak again—many kinds of new fruits specially noted worthy.

In the conservatories of Mr. Fox are many rare plants, and the collections are large. Of these, are Camellias, Palms, Ferns, (all new and rare kinds,) Begonias, Magnolias, Oranges, Lemons, Limes, &c. The fancy kinds are beautiful, numerous and choice, and these number by the many thousands each.

Of the semi-tropical plants Mr. F. has the largest stock in the State. Of Magnolias, 10,000, Of Oranges, 6,000, Of Lemons and Limes, 4,000, Palms, 3,000, Japonicas, Ferns and kindred plants, 5,000.

Mr. Fox's Collection as a whole, makes a grand and interesting show, complete in all departments and each department in excellent order and of splendid growth.

The system of latticed sheds for Plants was first adopted by Mr. F. and others follow his pattern. Mr. Fox is indeed a leading Nurseryman, and makes immense sales annually, and has done much to induce an interest in Fruit growing and in Ornamental Gardening, and also in the upbuilding of Santa Clara County.

The Orchard Fruits of Mr. Fox, will realize \$5,000 next this year, and will as usual, nearly all be shipped over the Railroad, East.

Strangers from abroad interested in our products should by all means visit these grounds, for they will learn much of interest.

Santa Clara County is a rich and a prosperous county, her citizens are very prosperous and are full of energy, ready ripe for all good improvements, they plant largely, and the whole county even now is a Beautiful Garden.

We have notes of the other Nurseries and Gardens for our next.

### CALIFORNIA HORSES FOR AUSTRALIA.

For several years past we have carefully noted the progress made in "Stock Raising" in our State, and have asserted that we should become long, *Exporters of Blood Stock of all kinds*. What was most required in California, was a strict regard to Pedigree, and with careful attention to Pedigree we should be sure of a Grand result, as we have here the best Cattle in the world, and with careful culture we could produce all kinds of Grasses, Grains, Root Crops, etc., so that we could give to our Stock all those properties of structure and power of production to every class of animals. California has already exported to a considerable extent, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, and this trade may be largely increased if the "Stock Raisers" will pay due care to Blood and Pedigree.

As we now state above, California Horses will ship three valuable Trotting Stallions by the Steamship "McGregor," the next steamer from our Port for Australia.

These horses were purchased by Mr. John V. Lamb, who came to our Coast for the special purpose to select Breeders. He purchased the following: "G. M. Patchen," "San Jose Patchen" and "Union," these famed Stallions are claimed to be the best Stock of California, and the best Horses. The two first claim as their sire, G. M. Patchen, Jr., who was also the sire of another famous horse, known as "Sam Purdy," who carries a record of 2:20. All the Horses stand high up on the Record for all the points that make Trotting Speed, and Australia may well be proud to secure such horses as the Steamship "McGregor," will carry to her shores.

We were waited upon by H. O. Rogers, Esq. of the Firm of Lloyd & Rogers, Stock Dealers, who had charge of these famed Horses while here, and who shipped them, they inform us that the Stallion "Union," which was purchased by them for Mr. Lamb, was sired by Stockbridge Collier, and out of "San Jose Damsel" who made a record as a two year old, of trotting a half mile in 1:14 and Union made a 2 mile race and won in 6 minutes without trailing—since then he has only been used as a sire.

We expect within a brief two years to make record of large numbers of all kinds of Stock sent from California to improve the Blood of other Counties and give new life to older strains.

### PLANT THE EUCALYPTUS ANY TIME.

This wonderful tree can be planted any month of the year with success. The young trees can be had in boxes grown singly, and can then be turned out in a ball, trimmed and planted at all seasons. We have planted many hundreds, and tried them at all seasons. We can plant them in any month and will guarantee them to live and do well. Persons desiring to have them planted now at all times, can have them planted, and full directions given, by calling at the FARMER'S OFFICE.





## MUSIC FOR CALIFORNIA.

"The man that hath not music in himself,  
And is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,  
Is fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils—  
Let no man trust him!"  
Shakespeare was right!

There are in all our land countless thousands of human hearts whose best and noblest actions are stimulated to a more perfect growth by the "Voices of Music, for Music is a thousand tongued instrument, hidden in the soul, only waiting to be touched by the true artist, for

"Lull'd in the countless chambers of the brain,  
Our thoughts are linked by many hidden chains,  
Awake but one, and lo, what myriads rise,  
Each stamping its image as the other flies."

We are hopeful for our State, because of its fondness for Music, and the earnest desire for its cultivation, for its true appreciation of Music is all its highest types.

We are sustained by the facts when we say there is no State in our whole Union, where according to its population, one half the number of Pianos, Organs, Guitars, Harps, Melodeons, and other instruments can be found, or where so much attention is given to the study of Music, or so much money expended as in California, and therefore we are hopeful for our State, with Shakespeare's words at the head of our Editorial, our State is safe.

The sales of Musical Implements is still continued, and having several large and extensive Warehouses, the sales are very large.

Among the many Music Stores in our City, that of "Gray's" on Kearny street, (No. 105) stands prominently at the head, not only as a Splendid New Store, but M. Gray is the "Pioneer Music Dealer," and the ONLY Musical Pontiff with Types and Presses to Publish his own Music.

Mr. Gray's Music Store is very spacious and splendidly arranged throughout, it is three stories high, and elegantly arranged in all its departments a place all strangers should visit, and see Mr. Gray's Musical Types, and see how easily he can send out, *Sweet Notes*.

To show how quickly it can be done we name the New Music just issued from his presses.

THE STORY OF CHRIST.—A new and beautiful Ballad, Words by E. E. Rexford—Music by Felix Marti.

BY THE RIVER.—A Sacred Ballad, Words by T. A. Kermode, Music by Felix Marti.

SOME OF A BARGE.—Words by Jean Ingelow, Music by J. L. Moloy.

MOLLY MY DARLING.—Song and Chorus—Words by Saml. N. Mitchell, Music by Wm. A. Bartley.

WHERE SHALL I BE A BRIDE.—Song by M. Keller.

THE SWAN SONG.—From Lohengrin, by Richard Wagner.

ALSO NOT OF THE PAST.—Song by T. Turckell.

WILLIES MARCH.—Composed by E. Mack.

JOLLY BROTHERS GALLIE.—Arranged by H. Hayleth.

THE BROWNIE SOROTTISCH.—For the Piano, by W. F. Gordy.

THE OWL SOROTTISCH.—By Emigdio Medios.

MAZURKA.—From the celebrated Opera of Hamlet, also the waltz from same Opera, both arranged by Charles E. Pratt. Both choice music.

We have also, the Monthly number of the *Vox Humana*, from W. G. Badger's Piano Warehouse. A splendid Monthly, from which we copy that excellent article in our "Home" columns—*"Shall Boys Learn Music?"*

RECEIVED AT THE READING-ROOM  
CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

We acknowledge the reception of the following Books, Pamphlets, Catalogues and Papers recently which we report—special notices will be given according to their several merits.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY, New York.—We have been favored with a copy of the Annual Report of the Trustees of the Astor Library, of the City of New York. This Report shows a most prosperous Institution, an honor to its noble Founder, Hon. John Jacob Astor, by whose will \$400,000 was bequeathed for its establishment. We shall give data of its present success.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We have received the "List of Premiums" and Regulations for the Twenty-Fifth Annual Fair of this old Society, to be held at ELIZA September 27th, to last five days.

The rules and regulations relative to the sales of liquors and all outside shows, which are strictly prohibited by law, could be established with great advantage and credit by all Societies of this kind in our land. We shall give them in our next. This Society has no "Horse Racing," but a liberal premium for horse stock.

ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We have received the "Premium List" and Regulations for the Twenty-Third Annual Fair of this Society, which will be held this year at OTTAWA, September 13th, to last six days.

This Society have very rigid laws against "liquor selling" and all outside games and shows of every kind. The Illinois State Poultry Association will have their Grand Fair in connection with the State Fair this year.

WISCONSIN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We have the "Premium List" and Regulations for this Society for their 22d Annual Fair, to be held at MILWAUKEE the 6th of September, to last five days.

The Wisconsin Agricultural Society announce their Fair "open to competition to the world."

This Agricultural Society also prohibit the sale of strong drinks on or near their grounds, while special attention, care and courtesy is provided for the Press, Guests and Strangers from abroad. Good for Wisconsin!

## LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.,

3 and 5 Front Street, San Francisco.

We have for the Year 1875,  
**THE IMPROVED WOOD'S MOWER.**  
**THE PEERLESS MOWER,**  
AND THE  
**PEERLESS REAPER.**

TO THESE WE ADD

**HAINES CELEBRATED HEADER,**  
**Pitts Improved Thresher and Separator.**  
FOR MOVING POWERS WE HAVE ALL THE BEST.

We invite Special Attention to the

**MANSFIELD Portable Engine,**

This we claim to be the best PORTABLE ENGINE now in use, having Cylinder Steam Valve, a Judson Governor, and the latest and best Improvements, with Cross Heads and Guides, similar to first-class Locomotive Engines! Always on Hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EXTRAS FOR ALL OUR MACHINES.

We have also the celebrated

FURST AND BRADLEY SULKY RAKE, TIFFIN AND GENEVA HORSE RAKES, ETC., ETC.

—AND A LARGE—

Assortment of Agricultural Tools.

Please send for Illustrated Price List.

**LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.**

**WAREHOUSE, 3 and 5 Front Street.**  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

## FRANK BROTHERS & CO.

206 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

**IMPORTERS AND DEALERS**  
**IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

**WALTER A. WOODS IMPROVED MOWERS AND**  
**CHAIN RAKE REAPERS.**

**BUCKLEY'S SULKY RAKES—CHAPLIN'S REVOLVING RAKES.**

**The SWEEPSTAKE THRESHERS.**

WHICH have been specially improved to meet all the wants of the FARMERS on the PACIFIC COAST. To all who intend to purchase THRESHERS, they should not fail to call and examine the IMPROVED SWEEPSTAKES.

We are also Agents for the Genuine

**CAHOON SEED SOWER,**

Both the HAND and the HORSE POWER SOWER, as Manufactured by J. H. GOODALL, Esq., of Andover New Hampshire

**BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE.**

**FRANK BROTHERS & Co.**

206 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

## NEVILLE & CO.,

**Bag, Tent, and Hose**  
**Factory,**

113 Clay & 114 Commercial Streets,  
San Francisco,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

**Bags, Burlaps, Duck,**

**Canvas and Cottons.**

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

J. M. NEVILLE. G. H. DRYANT.

39 20

## Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

**Land Estates for Sale.**

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

**Farms and Improved Homesteads,**

**Lands, Ranches, &c.,**

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectively than by

**ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER.**

We are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, and ADVERTISEMENTS appearing in OUR JOURNAL will be read in all the principal Merchants' Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well as the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries in the United States. Advertisers will be wise that consult our Columns.

One thing is certain—no disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal.

**WARREN & CO.,**  
Farmer Office.

BOOKS, Papers, Want Agents, Send Stamp, L. L. PARSONS, Rolling Prairie, Wis. 4711



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.—January Number just issued, and contains over 100 Pages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more than 300 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plates, etc. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

41 17

**Important Short Horn Sales**

**IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY.**

**B. F. V. ANNETER,** Winchester, Ky., will sell his outbreed (1) head Rose of Sharon, and Red Roses, July 31, 1875.

Kinsaid & Cunningham, Chilesburg, Ky., 75 head, selected, one of Imp. Duchess of Wicken, Imp. Pride of the West, Louisa, Whims, Rose of Sharon, Maschke, etc.; July 22d.

Handy & Lowry, Pine Grove, Ky., 37 head Louisa, London, Duchess, Marquis, Perle, Rose of Sharon, Gains, Isabelle, Red Rose, etc.; July 23d.

Jones & Burgess, Lexington, Ky., Race of Sharon, Carnation, Ruby, Adeline, Young Mary, Moss Rose, etc., July 27th.

Offutt, Muir & Co., Paris, Ky., 50 head Princess, Miss Wilkes, Gooddoose, Granger, Rose Duchess, etc.; July 28th.

James Sheldahl, Newtown, Ky., White Rose, Amalia, Lucinda, Arabella, Nancy, Josephine, Moss Rose, etc.; July 29th.

There are many Farms in the above counties, some splendid specimens of high type, and it behooves the short-horn world to crowd around the sale rings.

Catalogues furnished on application.

17th.

**\$10 to \$500.** Inserted in Wall

to notice. A 72 page book explaining everything, and copy of the Wall Street Edition.

**Sent Free.** JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bank

ers and brokers, 75 Broadway, New York.

WHERE WAS THE ADVERTISEMENT?

Purchasers who read the Advertisements in our Columns, and make their purchases thereby, will do us a kindness by stating to those of whom they purchase, where they obtained the

Information of their Wants?

## HARTFORD



For Prompt Payment and Fair Dealing

**THE "OLD HARTFORD"**  
**STANDS SECOND TO NONE.**

Pacific Department ----- A. P. FLINT, Manager.

No. 313 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

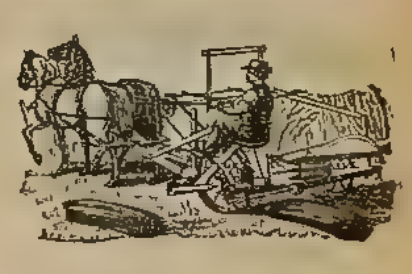
AGENTS in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the UNITED STATES.

## WALTER A. WOOD

**Mowing and Reaping Machines,**

NEW IRON FRAME MOWER.

IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER



Over 20,000 Sold in 1874.

PRIOR TO 1874

THESE MACHINES HAVE RECEIVED MORE THAN  
**550 FIRST-CLASS**

**COUNTY, DISTRICT AND STATE PRIZES,**

Establishing their great superiority over all other Machines.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

**FRANK BROS & CO., General Agents.**

ALSO DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

206 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. P. FARNSWORTH.

M. T. BREWER & CO.

**Wholesale and Produce**  
**Merchants.**



**Fruit Shippers over**  
**RAILROAD, OR BY**  
**STEAMER.**

**M. T. BREWER & CO.,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

—AND—

**Wholesale Dealers in**

**Foreign and Domestic Green and Dried Fruits,**

**PRODUCE, HONEY, NUTS, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, ETC.**

30 and 32 J Street,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

## EXCELSIOR! The Farmers Pump.

**THIS PUMP**

HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED

FOR EIGHT YEARS,

Has now triumphed over all Competitors,

and has been pronounced the BEST and the CHEAPEST.

This Pump can be worked by Hand, Wind-Mill,

or Horse Power, and having been

THOROUGHLY TESTED TO ONE HUNDRED

AND TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS HYDRAULIC

PRESSURE TO THE SQUARE INCH

It will Throw Water Two

Hundred and Fifty ft. High.

SIMPLE BUT PERFECT IN CONSTRUCTION, IT

COSTS NOTHING TO KEEP IT IN ORDER.

EVERY PUMP WARRANTED.

VALVE.



**BRITAIN HOLBROOK & CO.**

111 & 113, CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, (and also Sacramento,) General Agents,

17





## Home Miscellany.

## MY MOTHER.

The following beautiful Tribute to a Mother's Memory, written by "James G. Chase," was originally published in the *Home Journal*. There is a tenderness in the words of this sweet song that will come home to every living and affectionate child, and we hope these words may ever keep alive that affection which is due from child to Parent.—Ed. F.

Is there no grand, immortal sphere  
Beyond the realm of broken ties,  
To all the wants that mock us here,  
And dry the tears from weeping eyes;  
Where Winter melts in endless Spring,  
And June stands near with deathless flowers;  
Where we may hear the dear one sing  
Who loved us in this world of ours?  
I ask, and lo! my cheeks are wet  
With tears for one I cannot see;  
Oh, mother, art thou living yet,  
And dost thou still remember me?

I feel thy kisses o'er me thrill,  
Thou unseen angel of my life;  
I hear thy hymns around me fill  
An undertone to care and strife;  
Thy tender eyes upon me shine,  
As from a being glorified,  
Till I am thine and thou art mine,  
And I forget that thou hast died;  
I almost lose each vain regret  
In visions of a life to be;  
But, mother, art thou living yet,  
And dost thou still remember me?

The Spring time blooms, the Summers fade,  
The Waters flow along my way;  
But over every light or shade  
Thy memory lives by night and day;  
It soothes to sleep my widest pain,  
Like some sweet song that cannot die,  
And, like the murmur of the main,  
Grows deeper when the storm is high;  
I know the brightest stars that set  
Return to bless the yearning sea;  
But, mother, art thou living yet,  
And dost thou still remember me?

I sometimes think thy soul comes back  
From o'er the dark and silent stream,  
Where last we watched thy shining track,  
To those green hills of which we dream;  
Thy loving arms around me twine,  
My cheeks bloom younger in thy breath,  
Till thou art mine and I am thine,  
Without a thought of pain or death;  
And yet, at times, my eyes are wet  
With tears for him I cannot see—  
Oh! mother, art thou living yet,  
And dost thou still remember me?

## THE SCOPTIC AND THE BIRD'S NEST.

A young man who had more money than good sense left him by his parents, became a sceptic. Having afterwards become a "believer," a friend asked what had wrought the change.

Said he, "You know I spent much of my time in hunting; and a few weeks since, on a beautiful Sabbath morning, I went in search of game. Being weary of roaming about the woods, I sat down on a log to rest. While thus seated, my attention was attracted to a neighboring tree, by the cries of a bird which was fluttering over her nest, uttering shrieks of anguish, as if a viper were destroying her young.

"On looking about I soon found the object of her dread in that apt emblem of all evil, a venomous snake, dragging its slow length along toward the tree, his eye intent on the bird and her nest. 'Presently I saw the male bird coming from a distance with a little twig covered with leaves in his mouth. Initially the male bird laid the twig over his mate and her young, and then perched himself on one of the topmost branches of the tree, awaiting the arrival of the enemy.

"By this time the snake had reached the spot, coiling himself around the trunk, he ascended the tree; at length, gliding along the branch till he came near the nest, he lifted his head as if to take his victims by surprise. He looked at the nest, then suddenly drew back his head as if he had been shot, and hurriedly made his way down the tree.

"I had the curiosity to see what had turned him from his malicious purpose, and on ascending the tree, I found the twig to have been broken from a poisonous bush which that snake was never known to approach.

"Instantly the thought rushed across my mind: 'Who taught this bird the only weapon of defense in this hour of peril?' And quick as thought the answer, 'None but God Almighty, whose very existence I have denied!'

God sends them to the net to learn industry, to the ravens and the lilies for lessons of trust; and here, in the protection of a defenseless bird's nest from a cruel foe, strikes out the same kind of Providence which watches the falling sparrow, and numbers the hairs of our heads.—*British Workmen*.

Josh Billings says: "The live man is like a little pig; he is weaned young and begins to root early. He is the peepers or creation, the all-people or the world. One live man in a village is like a cove or the litch in a district school; he sets everybody scratching at once.

When are stockings like dead men? When they are mended; or, perhaps when their holes are mended; or again, when they are all in holes; or when they are in too-long; or when they are just breaking; or, when they are no longer on their last leg.

The largest stock of Choice Family Groceries are found at Hawley, Elwell & Co.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,  
ON LONG DRESSES.

Our landlady's daughter is a young lady of some pretensions to gentility. She wears her bonnet well back upon her head, which is known by all to be a mark of high breeding. She wears her train very long, as the great ladies do in Europe. To secure their dresses are so made only to sweep the tapestried floor of chateaux and palaces; as those odious aristocrats of the other side do not go dragging through the mud in stike and action, but, forthwith, must ride in coaches when they are in full dress. It is true, that, considering various habits of the American people, also the little accidents which the best kept sidewalks are liable to, a lady who has swept a mile of them is not exactly in such a condition that one would care to be her neighbor. But confound the make believe woman we have turned loose in our streets? Where do they come from? Not out of Boston parlors, I trust. Why, there isn't a beast or a bird that would drag its tail through the dirt in the way these creatures do their dresses. Because a queen or a duchess wears long robes on great occasions, a maid of all work or a factory girl thinks she must make herself a nuisance by trailing about with her—bah! that's what I call getting vulgarly into your bones and marrow. Making believe what you are not, is the essence of vulgarity. Show over dirt is the one attribute of vulgar people. If any man can walk behind one of these women, and see what she takes up, as she goes, and not feel squeamish, he has got a tough stomach. I wouldn't let one of them into my room without serving them as David served Saul at the cave in the wilderness—cut off his skirts, sir, cut off his skirts. Don't tell me that a lady ever sacrifices the duty of keeping all about her sweet and clean to the wish of making a vulgar show. I won't believe it of a lady. There are some things that no fashion has a right to touch, and cleanliness is one of those things. If a woman wishes to show that her husband or father has got money, which she wants and means to spend, but doesn't know how, let her buy a yard or two of silk and put it on her dress when she goes out to walk, but let her unpin it before she goes into the house.—*The Professor at the Breakfast Table*.

## WISCONSIN vs. CALIFORNIA.

In our issue of March 18th we gave an article upon the severe weather in Wisconsin as mentioned in the *Princeton Republic* alluded to below, and would here state, a copy of the same paper of April 3d, republished our remarks and commented thereon, strange to say that paper only now came to hand, and we herewith give the article and comments as below, rejoicing earnestly that we may have given an impetus to our Wisconsin friends to come to our "Sunny Land" where they will find a generous welcome.

Here is the article alluded to: We are under lasting obligations to Col. Warren, of the *California Farmer*, published at San Francisco, for the really tempting glimpse of summer and its luscious fruits and vegetables, in the following note from the *Farmers* of March 18th. We ought perhaps to promise by saying that the Colonel had just read the *Republic* of Feb. 6th, and acted thereon our account of the terrible storms and drifts of that week, as also the stoppage of mails, here in Wisconsin. He says:

"Now, Brother editor, we tell you how you can arrange all this to our mutual advantage. Tell your good people just to pack up and come right over to California, and leave the snow and ice, and we will give them right away now, *Strawberries and Cream*, new potatoes, green peas, asparagus, etc., and if they love ice so very much, we will give them *Ice cream* as a dessert. Will you tell them to come?"

Well, about the coming, there are several parties here talking California pretty strongly. Of these it is quite probable that Mr. F. A. Wilde and Mr. A. P. Garman will go over in July. W. P. Garman and family left here the last of February, and letters from him after he had arrived in San Francisco, speak of the mid-summer appearance of the country and the markets. We'll have to think about telling our people to "come" to California.

[We will also add here, that had we received the above communication promptly, we should have offered other inducements, but personal illness, and numerous claims of afflicted ones prevented our doing as we so much desired.—Ed. F.]

## THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF FASHION.

Since the rage, says the *London Review*, for dress and flattery set in; since extravagance is a womanly beauty, and to live beyond one's means a social requirement; since the loom and the workshop have taken the place of birth and refinement, and the moneyed vulgarian is counted higher than the penurious aristocrat; since women have been ranked by what they wear and not by what they are, and a becoming toilet is considered equal to a personal grace; since none but a chosen few dare to be simple, none but a remnant of the faithful dare to hold themselves aloof from luxury and fashion—more families have been ruined than ever was known before, and the boasted happiness of the English home is fast becoming a fable and a myth.

## A NEW IDEA IN TELEGRAPHY.

Telegrams, by a device founded on the idea of the Jacquard loom, may now be committed to a roll of paper, punched with holes instead of letters, and despatched automatically. The punched roll delivers its message to the instrument without attendance, and the message is printed at the other end of the line at the same time. The advantage claimed for this system is a gain of time, and the liberty to send messages when the time is in the most favorable condition without the assistance of the operator.—*Scribner for July*

## SHALL BOYS STUDY MUSIC.

Many people have an impression that somehow music is not just the becoming thing for boys. Girls may play the piano—boys never. "It isn't manly and how it would look to see a young gentleman playing waltzes and things like that!" It would indeed: It would be particularly distressing if he played nothing but "waltzes and things like that." In fact, a masculine pianist who habitually did so would be a melancholy monument to musical idiosyncrasy. The mere playing of the piano and other musical instruments by a boy, or a young man is not in any sense manly or unbecoming. The playing of much trifling and shallow music might be both. There are a dozen reasons why a boy should study music, only two of any value why he should not.

Every man should lead a double life. He should have an avocation and a vocation; a business or calling for the sober hours of the day, a pursuit or interest for his evening hours of study and leisure. This is not a new idea. It is the condensed wisdom of the world. One thing offsets the other. Two much business will kill a man. There must be a diversion, a change, a turning to thoughts and interests other than those of business. The business man who carries his ledger home is a fool. He gains two hours a day, to gain ten years of a shortened life. Reinforcements brought into line of battle on the run are sure to be whipped. They are weary and defeated in advance. A daily turning aside to other interests keep a man fresh and bright for his regular business. Of all the pursuits, arts, or studies that may be used in this way none so cheap, so interesting and refreshing as music.

In the most crowded and industrious life there will come at times periods of dullness and enforced idleness. The chief danger of such times is the turning in upon one's self, morbid selfishness and despondency. Nothing will so quickly take a man out of himself as music. Sit down to your piano, turn to the great and beautiful thoughts of the True Masters and forget yourself.

"Into each life some rain must fall." Among consolers music stands foremost. Nothing more soothing and consoling, more sustaining and satisfying than music, save love or religion. If a man can play the organ, or even the less sympathetic piano, he may without calling upon others and in his own way and mood win comfort and relief from his playing.

These are some of the higher reasons why boys should study music. There are many others of lesser value. The objections are the expense and the fact that for some temperaments music seems harmful. More appeals so much to the emotions that some who practice it become one-sided. Their affections and emotions become stronger than their judgment. This is certainly true. At the same time it must be noticed that such persons are naturally weak in themselves. They would be no stronger had they never studied music. Frivolity and instability are not confined to musical people. Mental dwarfs may be found in any art, science or business. Music is exciting and stimulating. So are a dozen other things. There is reason and temperance in all things. After all there is one safe guide in this matter. Let the boy decide for himself. Show him the value of music. If he cares for it he will desire to study it. If he does not, and the same remark may be applied to girls, waste no time over it. Life is too short to half learn or half love anything. As for the expense, any music teacher will tell you that as an investment music pays particularly well.—*For Humana*

## BOYS HEED THIS.

Many people seem to forget that character grows, that it is not something to put on ready-made, with womanhood or manhood; but day by day, here a little, there a little, grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength, until good or bad, it becomes a coat of mail. Look at a man of business, prompt, reliable, conscientious, yet clear headed and energetic. When do you suppose he developed all these qualities? Let us see the way in which a boy of ten years gets up in the morning, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you just what kind of a man he will make. The boy who is late at school stands a poor chance of being a prompt man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying, "I forgot! I didn't think!" will never be a reliable man. And the boy who finds pleasure in the suffering of things will never be a noble, generous kindly mannered gentleman.

Thus speaks *Haldet College Journal*.

[We would add, what kind of a man or woman or citizen will that boy or girl make, who disregard the comfort and happiness of their Parents, or who answers them with rudeness and disrespect, and often with insolence and cruelty, as is the case too frequently now.

No boy or girl we assert, baldly, can neglect or violate the duties a child owes to the Author of their being and ever be happy or prosperous.—Ed. F.]

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## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

## COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF LECTURES.

The Regents of the University have arranged for the delivery of a Course of Lectures on Agriculture during the current year of instruction (1874-5), in addition to the courses on Geology, Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, Chemistry, etc., which are regularly given by the permanent professors of the University. The persons below named have been invited to lecture on the following subjects.

These subjects are given before the College of Agriculture, but are open to all persons who desire to attend them, whether members of the University or not. At a future time, other courses of lectures will be announced; among them, a course by W. S. Clark, LL.D., President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, and a course by Prof. E. S. Morse, A. M. of the Peabody Institute, Salem, Mass.

I. On the Analysis of Soils—By Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard, Ph. D., of the University of Michigan.

II. On the Chemistry of Household Life—By Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard Ph. D., of the University of Michigan.

III. On Economic Botany: or the Plants which are Useful and Harmful to Human Industry—By Prof. C. E. Bessey, M. S., of the Iowa Agricultural College.

IV. On the Improvement of Varieties in Plants and Animals—By Prof. C. E. Bessey, M. S., of the Iowa Agricultural College.

V. On Stock Breeding—By Prof. W. H. Brewer, A. M., Botanist of the California Geological Survey, and Professor of Agriculture in the Sheffield Scientific School.

VI. A miscellaneous course of subjects pertaining to Agriculture.

The following Gentlemen have been invited to Lecture:

On Insects Injurious to Vegetation—By Henry Edwards, Esq., San Francisco.

On Forestry—By Professor H. N. Bolander, Sacramento.

On Orange Culture—By Dr. J. S. Brunsell, Martinez.

On Wheat—By Horace Davis, Esq., San Francisco.

On Local Field Botany—By Dr. W. P. Gibbons, Alameda, and Dr. A. Kellogg, San Francisco.

On Cotton Culture—By J. W. A. Wright, M. A.

On the History of California Agriculture, By W. B. Ewer, M. A., San Francisco.

On Lower Forms of Vegetable Life—By Dr. H. W. Harkness, San Francisco.

On the Baculiform Trees—By Mr. R. E. O. Stearns, Berkeley.

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## Miscellany.

## NEVER FRET.

It never pays to fret and growl  
When fortune seems our foe;  
The better bred will push ahead  
And strike the heavier blow.  
For luck is work  
And those who think  
Should not lament their doom,  
But yield the play,  
And clear the way,  
That better men have room.

## HE KNEW HIS AGE.

In the times when political warfare between  
Whigs and Democrats waxed hot and relentless,  
there was a town out west in which the two par-  
ties were so equal in numbers that the variation  
of a single vote, one way or the other, might be a  
matter of most serious consequence. Of course  
on both sides sharp eyes were upon and watchful.  
A young man came to the polling place on elec-  
tion day and offered his vote. It was his first  
appearance in the character of an elector, and he  
had the independence or audacity to differ politi-  
cally with his father. His father challenged his  
vote.

"On what grounds?" demanded the presiding  
officer.

"He ain't 21."

"I am 21," said the youth.

"No you ain't," persisted the father; "you  
won't be 21 until to-morrow."

"I say I will," cried the youth. "It's down so  
in the old Bible."

"Then it's a dod-rotted mistake," said the old  
man. "You weren't born until the morrow" of  
the 13th of November, I can swear."

"How can you swear?"

"How?" repeated the father, indignantly.

"Goodness gracious, wasn't I there?"

"Well," returned the son, with a proud de-  
fiance, "wasn't I there, too?"

The young man voted.—*Boston Courier.*

## VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

A number of years ago when Orange Judd,  
publisher of the *American Agriculturist*, and his  
wife spent their evenings in putting up packages  
of seeds, and a penny had its full value to them,  
he sent a boy with a check for \$100 to the New  
York Herald office, with instructions to pay what  
was due and leave the rest for advertising. The  
boy being dull of comprehension, did not under-  
stand him and told the book-keeper to use \$100  
for one day. The next morning what was Mr.  
Judd's horror to see, on taking up the *Herald*!  
"Read the *American Agriculturist*!" repeated for  
nearly a whole column. He rushed down to the  
office for an explanation, and found that they had  
only followed instructions, and their was no help  
for it. "We are ruined," he said to his wife, "a  
whole year's advertisement gone in one day."  
But instead of being his ruin, it was the begin-  
ning of his success. Immediately subscriptions  
poured in from all over the country: The *Agricul-  
turist* became an institution, and its proprietor  
one of the wealthiest men of New York. Mr. Judd  
has continued from that day of his lucky mistake  
to be one of the most extensive and wealthiest ad-  
vertisers in the country.

[We query whether Mr. Judd or the lad made  
the error, or both, at all events, it was a lucky  
mistake—we can recommend a goodly number  
of our merchants to try the same way with us,  
and we will try and make them rich.—Ed. F.]

THE CRATER.—We saw a man, a few days ago,  
with a gin bottle under his arm, who reminded  
us of Mount Vesuvius—his summit being in a  
state of eruption—a long pipe supplying smoke,  
and tobacco spittle running down like lava. Our  
opinion is that he was too near the "crater" to  
be safe!

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and beautiful Hotel on Kersey Street, and is newly furni-  
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count of brilliant burning qualities, and absence of smell  
or odor—and are now prepared to deliver them in quan-  
tities, and of unimpaired excellence.

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kiln-dried sugar pine (a wood superior for the purpose  
to any other, and only found upon the Pacific Coast), and  
only the best and purest chemicals are used—they are  
full count, fully stamped, and without objection of any  
kind, and are packed in boxes and packages of the same  
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42:16

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have the use of the 160 acres of land to culti-  
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joint concern, the owner will put in equal cap-  
ital for the Bee Business.

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41:1

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mences with this issue and we invite our  
friends to send us their names and Four Dol-  
lars and we will send them the FARMER with a  
Complimentary Package of Seeds for one year.  
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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XLIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1875.

NUMBER 20.

### The California Farmer.

AND  
Journal of Useful Sciences.

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### EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.  
PARIS, June 12th, 1875.

**FEED FOR STOCK, PASTURE, &c.**  
The dry spring and the present continued  
drought have seriously affected the yield of forage  
plants. As last season there will be a great  
scarcity of fodder, but farmers are now resorting to  
before it is too late, to sowing substitutes. The  
short supply of food comes most unapplyingly after a  
winter where most animals "to be saved" had to be  
put on short commons, the owners calculating on  
spring for a supply of succulent food. Buckwheat  
is a favorite. It can be sown up to the early days  
of July, and thrives on poor soils only partially  
manured; the earlier buckwheat is sown the bet-  
ter will be the straw for forage; weight for weight  
the grain has double the nutritive value of hay.  
Hungarian rye has many admirers; it belongs  
to the grass tribe of plants, vegetates with great  
rapidity, and yields, loosely supports drought. In  
two months, when not intended for seed, it can  
be cut. It suits average soils, if sandy or real  
marlous so much the better, and a slight dusting  
of a commercial manure will work wonders;  
horses and cattle relish it, but its stems are too  
hard for sheep. If cut before flowering, it will  
push forth a vigorous aftermath, making ex-  
cellent pasture. It can be sown as late as the  
middle of July, and later even if intended to be  
reseeded green. The seed is very fine and light,  
and requires to be mixed with ten or fifteen times  
its volume of fine sand before sowing. Three lbs  
of seed are sufficient per acre, and many sow  
double the quantity. The soil being well pul-  
verized and the grain, &c., scattered, the seed is  
then sown and harrowed in by means of a thor-  
ough harrow. Poultry like the seed, and horses  
the stems after being threshed. In France rye  
succeeds best when near the sea. Buckwheat,  
when intended as forage for horses, is generally  
sown, mixed with oats and barley, the former  
above all, and with white mustard, when in-  
tended for cattle. Given abundantly to sheep,  
buckwheat afflicts them with glanders, their  
ears and head become swollen, and they can-  
not bear the rays of the sun.

**GREEN FODDER, MIXED FEED, &c.**  
These intercultural or stolen crops do not  
supercede the culture of maize, where circum-  
stances soil, of its consumption, and preserva-  
tion in pits in a green state for winter and  
spring feeding. Nor should it be forgotten, that  
in the case of damaged fodder, of hard, or  
large stems, of potatoes, beets, turnips, Jeru-  
salem artichokes, cut and mixed with chaff, colts-  
pods, chopped straw, watered with a solution  
of salt or oil cake, and allowed to ferment 24  
hours in summer, and 36 in winter, form a  
mash that live stock will eat with avidity. In  
the East of France the best agriculturists largely  
cultivate Jerusalem artichokes; the stems are  
as much appreciated as the roots, and horses  
receive as many as 20 lbs. of the latter daily.  
In the feeding of cattle, as a general remark,  
it is well to bear in mind, that under-feeding  
is a mistake. Animals ought to be considered  
as machines, which transform into divers pro-  
ducts, the aliments they consume; their keep  
will be most lucrative, in proportion as they  
best utilize at least expense, the matters given  
them to transform, either into meat or milk.  
Good feeding is essential in the case of well  
bred animals, to maintain their vigor, precocity,  
and special aptitudes, otherwise they will be  
only so many costly machines for producing  
manure.



### DAIRY STOCK OF CALIFORNIA.

#### CHEESE AND ITS MANUFACTURE.

France imports largely Dutch cheese, fami-  
larity called "Moor's heads;" these also resist  
long voyages on sea and warm climates. Ex-  
periments are now being conducted to prepare  
this kind of cheese in America, which in point  
of milk-produce very much resembles Holland.  
The fatty matter which cheese contains, and that  
imparts to it, its fine and savory taste, is at the  
same time the most active cause of its decomposi-  
tion. In Holland the milk is partly skimmed;  
more of the fatty matter escapes in the breaking  
and drainage of the curd, and the rest exudes  
during the pressure. To eliminate all cream is  
the secret in the preparation of Dutch cheese;  
and the salting of it during ten or twelve days,  
the use of lake warm brine baths, coating it with  
linseed oil and a color, to give it a crust, and well  
drying it in airy rooms, complete the preparation.  
According to the learned M. Pasteur and other  
chemists, milk coagulates from the presence in  
grand quantity of microscopic beings.

#### WHY GRAIN LODGES.

The laying of corn from natural causes is at-  
tributed to a bad organization of the woody fibre,  
which induces a weakness in the stem. The ex-  
periments of Koch confirm this view; he has  
shown that the absence of light produces a length-  
ening of the stem and its cells, at the expense  
of their thickness; such was what he detected when  
rye stems were covered either in whole or in part  
by earthen tubes, and this weakness was most  
perceptible about the lower part of the second  
joint in the stem. The absence then, or feeble  
presence of silica in the stem, is not to be con-  
sidered as the cause of the weakness; too rich  
manuring produces the same effect as shade, by  
augmenting precociously the foliage, and thus  
shade, and similarly may be explained, the feebleness  
of stems, in the case of thick sowings—they  
exclude the light.

#### THE VINE BUG AGAIN.

The cure for the Vine bug has not yet been  
found, but it would be wrong to assert no  
progress has been made. The whole matter is in a  
state of continued experiment. The sulpho car-  
bonate of potassium, as recommended by the  
celebrated chemist, Dumas, to be applied in a  
state of solution, could not be carried into prac-  
tice, the quantity of water required being too  
great. Dumas now suggests, the employment  
of 3 parts of Peruvian guano, (of well burnt gy-  
sum), and of the sulpho carbonate, mixing the  
first two well, before adding them to the latter;  
the paste which is formed can be pulverized  
readily after the lapse of twenty-four hours; 2  
cwt. of the mixture will be enough for an acre;  
and the portion for each vine ought to be placed  
at the depth of seven inches in the soil, selecting  
moist or threatening weather for the purpose.  
All this has yet to be tested, on the large scale.  
In the South of France, and in Spain, clover  
and lucerne are severely attacked by a small black  
insect called *colapsus*, which eats the leaves. In  
the early morning a trough moving on wheels,  
and patting in motion a light tin board, by  
means of a connecting belt, is pushed over the  
field; in its passage this board or fan gently  
shakes, without breaking them, the leaves and  
stems, so that the bugs fall into the trough, out  
of which they are taken and bored, or killed  
with boiling water. To destroy this terrible  
weed, meadow saffron, eradicating plant by plant  
is the only remedy.

#### OUR ILLUSTRATION.

The beautiful group of "Short Horns" which  
we give above, although a few years ago were a  
rare sight in California, can now be found in all  
the leading counties of our State, and as fine  
specimens of Dairy Stock as can be found in any  
part of our country.

Eight years ago, we published this group as an  
illustration of the Dairy interest, and in the same  
number we gave portions of the excellent address  
of K. A. Willard, Esq., which was given before  
the Am. Dairyman's Association at Utica, N. Y.  
We have much pleasure in repeating this illus-  
tration and facie, as the Dairyman of our State  
will be favored this week by the presence of Mr.  
Willard who comes to look for himself upon the  
Dairy Stock, and Dairies of our Golden State, and  
we hope those who are interested in this impor-  
tant branch of our great resources, will improve  
this opportunity to meet Mr. Willard and show  
him the Dairy Stock and Dairies of our State.

#### OUR OCEAN STEAMERS.

A Great Event worthy of special record we  
not for to-day.

Two mighty Steamers leave our Port at Meri-  
dian, bearing our citizens, our rich produce, and  
our gold and silver (our native products also),  
the one to the Orient, the other to the Occident.  
The last old line, the former the new.

The Steamer *Oceanic*, is the longest steamer  
that ever was in our harbor (438 feet), being 13  
feet longer than the *City of Tokio*, both Noble  
Steamers—Italy Palaces upon the deep.

The *Oceanic* (of the new line), that left to-day  
was indeed like a thing of life as she gracefully  
glided on in her way to the "Golden Gate," a  
"Rolling Quiver" of the Ocean as her name im-  
ports, so she goes Typical of California for the  
bright Oriental Land, to tell them of our growing  
greatness.

The "MORIANA," (of the "Pacific Line," ) goes  
to the colder northward, but bearing the gold of  
our Mountains, appropriately typical of the name  
she bears—this steamer too is a capital sea-going  
vessel, luxurious in all her departments.  
Thus, California sends forth to-day, two Noble  
Steamers—one a voice for the Ocean—the other,  
a voice for the Mountains, these could both say to  
the world abroad:

California! she is destined to be the great cen-  
tre of the Trade and Commerce of the World.

As these two steamers left our Port, as we saw  
the vast machinery of business in the building  
around the wharves, and the coming and going  
crowds—we took a glance back Twenty-five Years,  
and saw the change from the time of the landing of  
the Steamer *Panama* of 1849.

Change is written on the tide,  
On the forest's leafy pride;  
On the streamlet glancing bright,  
On the jeweled crown of night,  
All, where'er things can rest,  
Show it lightly moved.

Our City and our State all show this change,  
We look for a future, more wonderful and strange.

#### KNOWLEDGE OF YOSEMITE.

All Strangers now in our City who wish reliable  
information about YOSEMITE, should call at 131  
Montgomery street and see "HURCMAN," the Flo-  
rider Hotel Keeper of the Valley. He will give  
reliable information.

#### FLORIDA vs. CALIFORNIA.

Florida is one of the boasted spots of our Coun-  
try where "Tropical Fruits" are so abundant, it is  
too land so famed for its "Orange Groves" and  
its beautiful climate, where sick people are re-  
stored as if from the grave.

In a copy of the *South-Florida Journal*, we re-  
ceived from our kind friend Robert W. Scott, Esq.,  
the distinguished breeder of "Cashmere Goats" and  
whose letters frequently have appeared in our  
Journal, we note a little controversy going on re-  
lative to the most favored spots for these luscious  
fruits named.

That Journal claims for its own section *Orange*  
*County* the palm, and says:

"The kinds of fruit enumerated as growing in the  
Indian river country of Florida, and succeeding well  
are the orange, citron, lemon, lime, guava, banana, fig,  
and pineapple. To these must be added, as growing  
wild, grapes, pawpaw, iron grape, coco-palm, custard  
apple, blackberry, gooseberry, and 'whortleberries'.  
It is claimed that there is a difference between the  
Indian river and Suwayna oranges, and those of the colder  
location, owing to the climate influences and the pecu-  
liar adaptation of the soil to its perfection. Notwith-  
standing the frosts of winter, such tender fruits as the  
banana, guava, fig, pineapple, etc., all produce abun-  
dantly."

"With reference to the productions, the above is an-  
ticipated, but we are not prepared to concede the su-  
periority claimed for the fruit produced in the Indian  
river section over that of any other part of South Flori-  
da; on the contrary, we claim that the remainder of  
Florida and the whole of Orange county, has, and will  
continue to produce as fine fruit, and as many varieties as  
Indian river ever can possibly show. Care and attention  
and skill is bound to tell, if the climate and soil are both  
favorable. In the neighborhood of Suwayna and pineap-  
ples have been growing and ripening in the open air,  
all winter. Tomatoes, gourds and other plants of a like  
delicate nature, have grown, bloomed and fruited,  
through the entire winter, thus bearing unimpaired  
testimony to the mildness of our climate. If Indian  
river has had frosts this winter, our section claims the  
palm, as it has been entirely free from the visits of the  
hoary-headed destroyer of delicate vegetation."

This same Journal boasts of its Green Peas,  
Strawberries, Cucumbers, &c. In February, this  
is all very nice, but we here in California, our  
"Judy Land" have our Green Peas, New Potatoes  
and Strawberries in January, in fact we have  
Strawberries all the year round.

We have no doubt Florida is a nice climate,  
but California can beat all the Floridas known,  
and if our kind friend R. W. Scott, Esq., will come  
and see us, he shall have grown delicacies and rich  
fruits as he never dreamed of, and he shall have  
them, Scott Free too.

#### PERILOUS BEE HIVING.

One day last week a swarm of bees settled in  
the top of a large poplar tree on the farm of Mr.  
Van Briston, in Anderson County. The bees were  
without a hint for the distance of 167 feet. Mr.  
Lenthers desiring to secure the bees, and the  
owner of the tree not wishing it cut down, concluded  
the idea of climbing the tree, and successfully  
carried it out. To effect his daring purpose he  
used an sugar and pine, inserting the first pine four  
feet from the ground and the others three feet  
apart, until the bees were reached and secured.  
There were 37 pine two feet long, which remain  
in the tree as an evidence of the bold adventure.  
—Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman.

[We would ask our neighbor of the Yeoman to  
inform us how he herd the swarm, and how he got  
it down safely.—Ed. F.]

#### GEORGIA CROP NEWS.

[We copy from our Southern Exchanges of lat-  
est dates, the condition of the crops there, and  
we are very glad to show our readers from good  
authorities, that Georgia has done nobly in her  
crops with few exceptions.—Ed. F.]

Corn in the lower part of this county is looking  
very well, and the farmers are putting it in good  
condition for growing.—Savannah Herald.

Crops in the section contiguous to America  
are in better condition than they were at this time  
last year.

The wheat prospect in our county is two-thirds  
of an average crop. The frost injured a great  
deal of wheat. Rust has made its appearance in  
some sections.—Gainesville Eagle.

The crop prospects are good in the upper part  
of this county, and in portions of Douglas Co.  
The wheat is looking fine, and there is the best  
stand of cotton there has been for a number of  
years. Corn is also looking well. The farmers  
are generally up well with their work, and are in  
good spirits.—Carroll County Times.

During a ride through the country from New-  
nan to Franklin, last week, we were both sur-  
prised and pleased to see such a large acreage  
planted in corn and small grain. The crops of  
wheat and oats looks healthy and promising, and  
large fields of corn showed evidence of careful  
preparation in the planting, and will doubtless  
make a good yield.—Newnan Herald.

We were shown the other day, several bunches  
of wheat and oats that were grown by Mr. W. N.  
Thornton, on his farm just outside of the corpo-  
rate limits of our city. These stalks of wheat and  
oats each measured five feet in height, and will  
doubtless grow, at least, half a foot more before  
time to be cut. Mr. Thornton has five acres of  
wheat and seven of oats, equally as fine as the  
samples which we saw. Wonder if he is not a  
Patron of Husbandry?—Dawson Journal.

During the past week we have conversed with  
many of our farmers from every section of the  
county, and they all gave encouraging reports  
about their crops. Corn is improving from the  
effects of the late frost, and in most places it is  
looking well. Cotton is nearly all up, and the  
prospects for a good crop were never better. We  
have not talked with a single farmer who has not  
got a good stand. Oats, notwithstanding the  
recent heavy rain, wind and hail, are looking  
well; however, we heard of two or three places  
where they were damaged by the late frost. Some  
of our farmers are a little behind with their crops,  
but taking everything into consideration, the  
prospects for a good crop are better than they  
have been for years.—The Georgia Grange.

#### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The five counties embracing the territory known  
as Southern California are Santa Barbara, Ven-  
ture, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego.  
The area is about 20 000 square miles, equal to  
a region 200 miles long and 250 miles wide. A  
large portion of this is east of the summit of the  
Coast Range, in the desert of the Colorado and  
Mohave, while much of the territory west of the  
summit is mountainous. Yet there are numerous  
valleys, some of them quite large, all rich, with a  
delightful climate, and capable of sustaining a  
large population. At present it is thought that  
only one more in about four hundred is under cul-  
tivation. But this end of the State is growing in  
popularity every day, and emigrants are coming  
in rapidly. All our unoccupied lands, much of  
which can now be bought at comparatively low  
figures, on indulgent terms, will be immensely  
valuable in time. It is therefore very important  
that those who contemplate settling in Southern  
California should come as soon as possible. They  
will find delays to be rather costly. Lands will  
never be cheaper. The prices are steadily ad-  
vancing, and will continue to do so for some time  
to come. Yet it requires but a few acres for a  
good homestead, and any industrious, economi-  
cal man, who is willing to "rough it" for a few  
years, can always get such terms as to enable him  
to secure a home and free himself from debt. We  
have many thrifty men in this valley who illus-  
trate this statement, and we see no reason why  
their number should not be greatly increased.—  
Wilmington Enterprise.

#### OAN INSECTS BE DROWNED?

As an instance how long some insects may re-  
tain life when immersed in a fluid, I have been  
assured by a very ingenious and accurate gentle-  
man that, being present at the opening of a bottle  
of Madeira wine which had been brought from Vir-  
ginia to London, three flies were found in it. He  
immediately observed that they had a fair oppor-  
tunity of trying the truth of the common opinion  
that a fly can not be drowned, and desired the  
company to lay the flies in the sun, the day being  
very warm. The flies were accordingly laid on a  
china plate, and in less than an hour two took  
wing. M. de Roamer kept bees under water  
nine hours, and all of them came to life.—Old  
History.









## Horticulture.

## GIRDED ORCHARDS.

The Chinese are said to produce curious dwarf fruit-trees by rigging a fruit-bearing branch and placing over the apex a flower-pot with earth in which roots are developed, so that it may then be detached from the parent tree and cultivated independently.

The Italians propagate the fig tree in a similar manner, and this process may be made very useful in securing the certain growth of a sporting branch of any woody plant, or of the branches of species with spongy or pithy wood which will not root from cuttings. It is a well-known fact that the rigging of a branch of a vine or tree will tend to increase the size of the fruit the following season, because the branch is thereby gorged with elaborated material for which there is no outlet, and some persons habitually adopt this mode of improving their fruit.

In the town of Southborough, Mass., is an apple orchard of healthy trees, from twelve to sixteen inches in diameter, which were all girdled by the owner, Mr. Trowbridge Brigham, in the Spring of 1870, for the purpose of inducing fruitfulness. The desired result is said to have been obtained, and the trees seem to have suffered no material injury, owing to the perfect manner in which the operation was performed. At the time when the trees were in full blossom, a narrow belt of bark, usually less than an inch in width, was removed from the trunk, about two feet from the ground. This did not peel freely in all cases, and there were many crevices where it was retained. By means of these connecting links, the communication between the leaves and the root was imperfectly preserved, and during the season new wood and bark were developed upon these places. In addition to this, in many cases, the new wood from the upper side of the girdled spot was sufficiently abundant to reach across and form a connection with the living bark below.

Upon one of these trees was found a branch some four inches in diameter, which had been perfectly girdled in 1870, and, although no communication had existed between the bark of the branch and that of the trunk, it had grown every year till March, 1874, when it was cut. The buds upon it were poorly developed, but alive, and the ends of the branches were dead. It apparently would not have survived more than a year or two longer, and the reason was obvious upon making a longitudinal section through the girdled part.

The limb was nearly horizontal, and the ring of bark removed was only a few inches from the trunk. New layers had formed each year up to the denuded place, but the enlargement was more above this than below it. The material to form new wood and bark below came from the other parts of the tree, and yet, owing apparently to the poor circulation, was deficient in quantity. The trade sap with some materials from other portions of the tree ascended to the buds and leaves, and so an unhealthy growth was continued. The wood through which the sap must ascend was gradually dying, and thus the channel of communication was constantly becoming more and more obstructed. On the whole, this method of treating orchards cannot be recommended for general use.—*Fraser, Clark's (of Mass. Ag. College) Address on Plant Life.*

## OUR NATIVE GRAPES.

[The following notice of the history and value of our Native Grapes, we take from "Foster's Catalogue of the Kirkwood's Nurseries," at Camden Co., New Jersey. We give this notice hoping to call more attention to our Native Grapes and the producing of new Native Seedlings. It is certainly true that if any country in the world can produce choice New varieties of Grapes, California can do it—and we hope they will be produced by our Horticulturists.—Ed. F.]

By reference to works of ancient history, it will be seen that the grape has been cultivated and highly esteemed from the earliest period. There are many species of this delicious fruit, some of which are very distinctly marked, while others are so indistinct as to seem, as it were, to run into each other, and for this reason there is much dispute as to which of the several species certain varieties belong. Except in some limited localities the species, indigenous to Europe do not succeed in the United States. This is hardly to be regretted, while we have some varieties which so nearly approach the foreign in excellence of flavor, as the Delaware, Diana, Adirondack and perhaps Iowa, with Calawa in its best condition. Instead of trying to improve our native varieties, the early attempts to establish vineyards were made with foreign kinds, which, although they succeeded for a while, finally failed, and caused much disappointment. The early efforts having thus failed, the enterprise was for some time abandoned,—when it was again awakened by the introduction of the Calawa, by Major Adlam, of Georgetown, D. C., early in the present century. From improper selections of sites for vineyards the Calawa also failed in many instances, and caused many to abandon the, to them, new enterprise, and for awhile the grape fever slumbered. About the middle of the present century, the wilder fear was produced by the introduction of the Concord and Delaware, since which it has not lagged for the want of new material on which to expend its enthusiasm, as each year brings forth hosts of new and highly recommended varieties,

## INSECTS AND PLANTS.

Sir John Lubbock, "In order to ascertain how a honey bee fills out the measure of a day," kept some bees in his room. A few were marked and their movements watched. Between 7 A. M., and 12:52 P. M., one bee made twenty-three visits to the hive, carrying honey, and for nearly an hour and a half of this time they were not allowed to work. Others did about as well. With what force the old stanza comes back to us, "How doth the busy bee, &c."

"Were it not for this unrelenting toil in providing for the welfare of their progeny, which in bees, especially, consists in extracting honey from flowers, many species of plants would become extinct. Nay, it is safe to state that many kinds of plants would never have been brought into existence at all had it not been through the modifying influence of bees and moths. The interdependence of insects and plants, lately shown to exist by various observers, is one of the most striking in nature. Many gardeners are aware that bees aid greatly in the fertilization of the flowers of the melon, cucumber and squash by conveying the pollen of one flower to another and to those of adjoining gardens: This insures the production of fruit, where otherwise many a flower would be barren. It is known that a larger crop of apples is raised when a hive of bees is stationed in the orchard. The bees visit every flower, busily flying from one to another, and then passing to an adjoining tree. Their bodies dusted over with the pollen, rub against the pistils of hundreds of flowers, which thus become fertilized. In the same manner the moths, bobbing their heads into the tubular flowers of the orchids and other plants, probe them with their long tongues, and withdraw them with a packet of pollen attached, which they leave on the pistil of some other plant. In this way the plant maintains its existence; and there is no deterioration in the stock, since the pollen is conveyed from plants afar off by the bees, and too close in-and-in breeding, a thing nature abhors, is prevented. Now this sort of work is going on far more extensively than was suspected before Mr. Darwin called the attention of naturalists to the matter. It seems, from the studies of Hensgel, Darwin, Hermann, Muller, and others, that on the other hand many of the strange modifications in the form of flowers are due to insects. Not only are changes in form produced by the different kinds of insects and their varying mouthparts, but it has been boldly suggested that originally the scent and color and even the honey of flowers are due to the influence of insects. On the other hand, any one by reading the admirably lucid statements of Muller and Lubbock, can for himself realize how dependent the form of the insect, particularly the form of the mouth-parts and legs, are on the form of the flower. As Lubbock remarks, "There has thus been an interaction of insects upon flowers, and of flowers upon insects, resulting in the gradual modification of both."—*Puckard.*

## HOW TO CHECK THE BORER.

I send you herewith a plan for the destruction, or rather one to prevent the borer from destroying trees. As far as the trial I have given it goes, I am satisfied with the result. It is worth the trial by those who have peach orchards, and can afford the risk on a few trees if they are doubtful in regard to the efficacy of the plan. I would not hesitate one instant in applying it to every one of them. The remedy is as follows: Scoop out the ground, (funnel shape) some three or four inches from the base of the tree, to the depth of the first surface root, and clear out all the gummy ooze with a knife. Kill the borers in sight, and then fill the space you have dug out with coarse dry salt—rock salt, if possible, or that from the refuse fish brine is good and cheap. The weather will dissolve this gradually, and what is made liquid thereby will enter worm holes in sufficient quantity to "salt out" the borers without injury to the tree, which takes its nourishment at the extremity of its rootlets, and far away from the trunk—where the salt is.—*Cor. Rural World.*

## TO GROW LARGE MELONS.

When a melon gets as large as a cucumber, take a darning-needle and pass a yarn thread (perhaps several threads twisted together will be best) through the stem of the melon, so that the end of the thread will come near the top of the stem. Now place the lower portion of the thread in a bottle and fill with water. The melon will soon drink up the water, when more should be added. It is said that they will thus soon consume a quart or more per day, and will eventually grow to an enormous size. They will not, however, possess the sweetness of those grown in the natural way.

I have never tested the foregoing, but my source of information is such that I place full reliance in the plan. Perhaps by sweetening the water and adding some spices, any desired flavor could be imparted. Who will test the matter by experiment.

## ADAMS' RETORT.

A writer says: John Quincy Adams was undoubtedly the most cultured President who ever wore the dignity. Beyond this he had the warmest heart and the deepest sympathies to those who knew him outside of his official position, but a cynical air and expression to those with whom policy or official courtesy had brought him into momentary contact. It is related of him that when a candidate for the Presidency he was persuaded, much against his will, to visit the country cattle show. Among the plain and hearty farmers who crowded around him was one impulsive old farmer, who, shaking him by the hand, exclaimed: "Mr. Adams, I'm very glad to see you. My wife when she was a gal used to live in your father's family. You were then a little boy, and she has often combed your head." "Well," said Mr. Adams, "I suppose she combs yours now?" This extinguished the old fellow, and undoubtedly lost Mr. Adams at least one vote.

A Good life hath but a few days, but a good name endureth forever. Have regard to thy name.

## MAKE READY FOR HARVEST.

## THE HEADERS ARE READY.

## STOCKTON CHIEF MOVING.

MATTESON AND WILLIAMSON,

THE PIONEER MANUFACTURERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

FOR THE

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

Now specially invite all the Harvesters of this Great Valley to call on them and see their new

COMPLETE IMPROVED HEADER,

## The Stockton Chief.

We claim for Our Machine more real improvements than any other Header now in the market.

We claim especially, that our Wrought Iron Headers are so perfect that we agree to keep them in order for two years free of cost to the purchaser.

We claim also, that our experience of this climate, and the material needed to make a good machine that will stand our dry season is such, that we can and have built a machine that will stand every test. We admit that there are many excellent Headers imported, but those makers know nothing of our climate, and therefore cannot make a Header that will stand the test as well as a California Header, and for this reason we claim for

## THE STOCKTON CHIEF

a great superiority over all others.

We can state what we know, we have certificates from those who have used our machines for two years, they worked great work, without a flaw, and are now as good as new.

MATTESON'S HAY FORK AND DERRICK.

This is the well known Fork and Derrick, that unscrupulous parties last year attempted to palm off upon others under a new name. There is but one GENUINE FORK AND DERRICK, and that is the

## MATTESON PATENT.

We wish the Public to know this, if they will call at our Manufactory, we will give them a copy history of the way some parties try to rob old Pioneer workers of a "PATENT RIGHT."

We invite all who want a HEADER or HAY FORK and DERRICK to come and see us, or send. We can and will please them.

MATTESON & WILLIAMSON,  
Agricultural Implement Manufactory.  
STOCKTON, San Joaquin County.  
41.9

50,000



## EUCALYPTUS TREES.

Eucalyptus Trees 8 to 10 feet high

Trees 6 to 8 feet high,

Medium Trees 4 to 6 feet high,

second size 2 to 3 feet high,

Third size 3 to 5 feet high,

The Mass size 1 to 2 feet high.

These Trees are of a good Healthy growth, and can be packed to go any distance safely and will be sold low in large lots.

Address, or call at the

40.12 FARMER OFFICE.

## EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

We have received the Acorns of the Edible Evergreen Oak from Hon. Horace Aspin, Commissioner at Yeddo, for the Emperor of Japan.

This NEW OAK is thus described by the Commissioner "In his valuable letter on Quercus Uspenskiensis." (Thunberg) The Japanese name is Shi Noki, the Chinese name, Ka. It is an Evergreen, growing to the height of thirty and forty feet and has a deep glossy foliage, it forms a beautiful hedge, and its acorns are edible, being highly esteemed by the Japanese. It is wood is strong and durable.

A few of these Acorns can be had at the

FARMER OFFICE.

## CAMELLIA SEED—FRESH.

An Invoice of very Pure and Fresh Seed of the CAMELLIA JAPONICA just received by last Steamer direct from Japan.

Florists and Amateurs can secure this choice Seed in Packets of \$1 each.

Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to, and Seed sent by Mail free of Postage

For Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

S. M. PRETENGILL &amp; Co., 10 State Street Boston 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring subscribers for THE CALIFORNIA FARMER in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

## OIL CAKE MEAL.

## THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of food so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it for many years, OIL CAKE MEAL is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal and to the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1885, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of food produced from a hundred pounds of food: viz Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 23 per cent. It is a life-sustaining property to all stock, and it is a sudden change of weather or over-driving has no equal.

For MILLION COWS it is particularly valuable—increasing the quantity of milk and preserving its quality, or greater extent than any food known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally used. It improves it to eat it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase the milk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR SHEEP CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no food known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES it is a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for those who are chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine fleeces or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality. At present price \$30 per ton, it is the cheapest feed known. It is now selling in New York at \$12 per ton, gold, at \$50 per ton in England, where it has been previously known to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—on one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, Kingston, N.Y. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

## PACIFIC OIL &amp; LEAD WORKS.

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.

## NEVILLE &amp; CO.,

## Bag, Tent, and Hose Factory,

113 Clay &amp; 114 Commercial Streets, San Francisco,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

## Bags, Burlaps, Duck,

Canvas and Cottons.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

J. M. NEVILLE.

G. H. BRYANT.

## I. MARDEN &amp; CO:

## STEAM

## Coffee &amp; Spice Mills

MANUFACTURERS &amp; DEALERS IN

## COFFEE &amp; SPICES,

IN ALL THE VARIOUS KINDS.

Allspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cayenne, Ginger, Mustard, Pepper, &amp;c.

Also choice Herbs as Sage, Thyme, S. Marjoram, &amp;c.

## AZTEC PINOLE COMPANY.

MARDEN &amp; CO.,

Proprietors.

## THE PINOLE,

The Great Remedy, and Sore Cure OF DYSENTERY.

Large and increasing sales of this healthy food at the Factory.

I. M. &amp; Co., MANUFACTURERS OF AZTEC PINOLE, 212 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

## Seeds and Plants by Mail.

At the closing hours of the last Session of Congress a most strange change was made in the laws relative to MAIL MATTERS, doubling up all reading matter, and most particularly and seriously affecting the Agricultural Investor, by doubling the cost of the transmission of all "Seeds" and "Plants" by mail. Such a measure is most highly injurious to the best interests of our country, as it is most certainly a "backward march" in civilization.

We give the new rates that must be paid now, as follows:

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

For Packages of Four Ounces,	4 cents
" " " Eight "	8 "
" " " One Pound,	16 "
" " " Four "	64 "

It must always be borne in mind by all who send Seeds or Plants by mail, that every package must be done up secure and every package of Seeds or Plants must be prepaid to the Newspaper Mail.

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL, A First-Class Agricultural Newspaper, published Weekly, in the interest of the Patrons of Husbandry, by S. B. PRATT, Sec'y Ex. Com. N. Y. State Grange, Carhage, N. Y.

TERMS—\$1. per year. Special rates to Oregon and Clubs.

\$5 to \$20 For Day at home. Terms free. Address G. STEVENSON, & Co., Portland, Me. 4194/123.

## COMMISSION SALES-ROOM

—AND—

## Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience to purchase such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. for the great mass of purchasers. We would therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do our business to the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgment we will do our best to suit them.

Our charges will be Five per cent. together with the cost of packing, freight, drays, etc. Orders should include a satisfactory reference or the Cash; or bill could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business, and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

We particularly call attention to the following list of Implements.

## THE POTATO PLANTER.

JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,

CHEESE CURD CUTTER,

PATENT WEEDING HOG,

WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and the time of a visit to the city.

## TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS;

ALSO

## TOBACCO SEED,

COTTON SEED

COFFEE SEED,

TEA SEED

WITH ALL RARE NEW SEEDS.

THE BEST KINDS OF

## FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

## FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Each and all in their Season.

## PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the most kind

## GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

All Orders for such Plants filled with dispatch.

Any one desirous of having the Garden look gay throughout the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best system of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put to order, and every article furnished for the same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are free to all for reference.

WARREN &amp; CO.

OFFICE 320 CLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## CHOICE

## EUCALYPTUS SEED.

We have received a small Invoice of Seed of the Rare Varieties of the Eucalyptus tree—a few ounces only of each will be offered for sale by us—designating to propagate these varieties rare and highly valuable.

For Sale at

FARMER OFFICE;

## TEA SEED—FRESH.

A VERY CHOICE LOT OF GENUINE TEA SEED JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER in Macdonald & Co.'s Line—Imports to Order.

This Seed will be put up in Packages at 30 cents each. Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to—and Seed sent Free of Postage. For Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

## FREE INFORMATION.

## TO THE EMIGRANT.

The READING ROOM, LIBRARY, and MUSEUM of the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, 320 Clay Street, is open daily, and Free to All; New comers to our State are made welcome to it, here can be found Agricultural and Scientific Papers on File from every State in the Union, and many from abroad.

A RECEPTION is kept at this office where new comers may learn of their friends. Maps of lands for sale, can always be had free, and all information tendered cheerfully and without cost to the inquirer.

READING ROOM AND MUSEUM, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.



## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1875.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND  
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.350 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.  
FARMERS HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

## FARMERS READING ROOM

Farmers and mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines are upon file and on the tables for use; a good library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, is at the disposal of all.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion. Twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half the first rate. This is believed to afford the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

## SAMPLE COPIES.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with the sample copy marked, may understand it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address  
PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER,  
San Francisco, Cal.

## Editor's Chair.

**HOME DEPARTMENT.**—We give this week a variety in our Home Columns (page 158) to which we call attention.

**HORTICULTURE.**—On page 155, several valuable subjects, each and all worthy of attention.

**AGRICULTURE.**—We continue the very valuable History of the Jersey Cattle from the "Prize Essay" of Geo. B. Waring, Esq., of Newport, R. I.—other valuable articles on page 144.

**EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.**—Our European Letter is continued on our first page and gives important facts touching Special Manures, Stock Feed and the Vine Insect.

**AUSTRALIAN TREES AND PLANTS.**—We have received the recent New Essay of Lectures delivered in May last by Baron Ferd. Von Mueller, the distinguished Botanist and Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Melbourne, Australia.

This Lecture is one of great excellence and of high value, as it pictures the class of plants deserving of culture in that region; the sketches of their history are of value to science, and so valuable we propose to publish this Lecture entire, even if it should take four of our numbers to do so.

The Essay on Tea will occupy many columns, as we believe California is yet to cultivate Tea largely, we shall give the Essay in our next.

**EDUCATION.**—We are indebted to the Bureau of Education for "Circulars of Information" of this Bureau, Nos. 2 and 3, touching the systems of Education in Belgium, Russia, Turkey and Egypt, also valuable data upon the general cause, thanks for the favor.

**LYRICAL OF NAT. HISTORY, N. Y.**—We have been favored with Nos. 3 and 4 of these valuable annuals, these give essays on the Poisons of the Island of Cuba, New Birds, Mollusks, and other matters of great value to science, thanks for these volumes.

**MOON NEW MUSIC.**—We have the following New Songs from Gray's, 105 Kearney street:

*Friends in Heaven*—A Ballad; words and song both beautiful; appropriate to the name.

*Keeping Watch*—Another Excellent Song, with tender words suited to the name.

Words of both Songs by E. E. Rexford, and music by Felix Mari.

To these Musical Voices, we have received *Brannan's Musical World*, for April and May. A large and valuable publication, worthy of patronage. It contains 28 pages of Musical matter, of which, 16 pages in Music, all select. This work is published by S. BRANNAN & SONS, Cleveland, Ohio. These Music flows like a river California-ward.

From the Music Store of F. W. Helmick, Cincinnati, Ohio. We have two songs said to be popular:

*Pretty Little Jakey*.—Words by J. C. Macke. Music by F. Stokes. A Coon Song and Chorus.

*Darling Anous*.—A Song and Chorus composed and arranged by Frank Campbell. A merry Minstrel's song.

## AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPERS, AND MAGAZINES.

Editors from the Eastern, the Middle, or Southern States, as also Editors from abroad, who desire to see or refer to their own Journals, or any Agricultural or Horticultural Journals, will always find them on file at the FARMER READING ROOM, to which they are always bid welcome.

One Hundred of the leading Journals and Magazines of this class, the best in the United States, are in this collection.

Full files also of Australian papers; also, from the Islands and from Europe, giving to those in search of Agricultural Knowledge the best resource on this Coast.

A Large Library also for General Reference.

## THE HARVEST SEASON.

We have to continue our good tidings about the Harvest of 1875, for we are confident the general harvest will be all and more than was expected by the great mass of our farmers. There may be here and there some farms, and some sections, where the Crops are under the average; but when we have examined into them we have invariably found the cause to be as we have stated so frequently, not the season, not the drought, but some neglected principle of farming that would have insured a different Crop from what was gathered if the right management had been adopted.

We have encouraging and cheering words from more than two thirds of all the counties in our State. These all being "Good News," reporting a good average Crop of Grain. Some counties report the largest Crop ever raised.

We have special reports of fields of grain, not one but of many of 800, and 1,000 acres, where the Grain Crop will be from 40 to 60 bushels of Wheat per acre.

We can now say with good assurance that the Grain Crop of this State for 1875 will give us about 350,000 Tons for Export, and perhaps more.

Our Barley Crop will be very large, and, notwithstanding we had a large area out for Hay, we shall have a much heavier Harvest than in 1874, and the price will be a good one, for our Exports will be large.

The Crop of Oats in California will not be large. This Crop does not seem to be a favorite, and Oregon grows Oats largely for the supply of our Market.

The cultivation of Corn has been more largely gone into than in former years, and this year now promises to be a "Big Crop." The late rains of June proved a "Boon" to the Corn Crop, and to the Root Crops particularly, and our Cornfields were given a very unusual start. This will be shown at Harvest.

The Potatoe and Onion Crops look well everywhere, and now promise big yields. The Hay Crop will be even more than an average Crop, although a portion was injured by the June rains. A large part, however, of our Hay Crop was dried out. Carelessness and neglect to care it green and sweet, lost to such hay-makers from \$1 to \$3 per ton.

Rye will be a larger Harvest than usual.

Buckwheat, as usual, a small Crop.

The Orchard Crops. Fruit of all kinds have been and will be a good average Crop of all the varied fruits of the season in spite of Croakers or Frosts.

The Vineyards of California have never promised so abundantly as the present year. This year the Harvest will be beyond all precedent. Its great abundance will fill our Wine Vaults with Wine, and give thousands of tons of Raisins, besides enabling us to put up thousands of "Jars of Grapes," as they do in Malaga to preserve for another year.

With these facts before us we can gladly and truly repeat our words of 1853:

HALE TO THE CALIFORNIA! GARDEN OF THE WORLD!!!

## THE RISE IN GRAIN.

The advance just now noted in the Grain Market may lead to important results from little causes. We have two causes, neither of which should we think lead to any rise or inflation of prices, yet we have known smaller causes produce great results.

The two causes which have led to a rise of 4d or 8 cents in Liverpool quotations, are the alarm, as to the injury to the Crops by the late floods, in France and injury elsewhere by floods, also the check given to the growing crops of Europe lately, or rather, the appearance of the growing and harvesting crops, were feared was such as to endanger the usual prospects.

Now we can see no cause of alarm, or can we see that with what loss may occur it is not more than made up by good crops and good prospects in other places in Europe that will more than counterbalance, therefore the move for an advance we think is more of a speculation than a real one.

But suppose there should be an extra deficit, how shall we avoid an undue speculation? for excitement and speculations will come, and we would avoid all that is not of a real rise in values.

It is a well known fact that a Grain Speculation is conducted the same as Stock Speculation, there must be the Bulls and the Bears, there must be some who must run up the price, so that the speculation holder may unload when he has as much as he can carry—then of course the price comes down, in all these cases the Farmer comes out second best, for the speculator advises the Farmer to "Hold On," that the price must go up, &c., and as the farmer will not sell, even at high figures the speculator has the market when high, and when the speculator has won his point, he then seeing grain fall, says to the farmer, perhaps you had better sell—and he does sell at a loss, after he has been made the "Cat's Paw" of the Speculator—and if our Farmers, our Grain Growers will watch very shrewdly—they will see how often they are the workers for others, and not for themselves.

There is however some just cause for the present rise in the calculations of France and England, and the unusual storms in Europe that seem to be widespread, yet with the immense Harvest in the United States we do hope the Farmers, the real producers, may secure all that results from a legitimate advance, and not hold on so long as to lose the golden opportunity that may be opened up to them.

## SPRING VALLEY WATER WORKS.

We have the Reports of the President, Chief Engineer and Secretary of these great works that are now exciting so much attention of our citizens, the Reports show figures to all who now take part in this great question, total cost value of these Works now after deducting all dividends interest, &c., is the large amount of \$25,468,248.00—this sum is the probable amount our City will have to pay ere we shall have our own water supply.

## THE EASTERN EDITORIAL PARTY.

The present week the Editorial party from "New York" and other States East of that, with many others who are all interested in the Science of Agriculture, and its kindred branches, or in Literature, and the "Love of Nature"—all inspired with a desire to visit our Wonderful State, will arrive in our City. They are expected on Saturday, and will make their Homes, during their visit while in our City, at the Grand Hotel, the Lick, Cosmopolitan and Occidental.

We have spoken of this party in our two previous numbers, giving the names of the leading Editors and the Journals with which they are connected. The whole number of the party is Seventy, Ladies and Gentlemen. They in their Editorial capacity represent the oldest and best Agricultural, Horticultural, and Floral Journals of our Country; and also some of the leading Religious, Literary, Scientific and other Journals whose aggregate circulation is over a million and a half copies.

In this Party there are names long known; men of great influence, whose writings and published Volumes have done vast good to our Country. Among them we find the names of K. A. Willard, Esq., whose recorded labors in the great Dairy interest is universally known, whose writings have been copied the world over. O. L. Flint, Esq., also, whose writings on Milch Cows, Dairy Husbandry, and also Reports of the Mass. Agricultural Society, and other valuable works are known and appreciated wherever Agriculture waves her banner.

The Manager of the Party, H. T. Williams, Esq., Editor of the *N. Y. Horticultural and Floral Cabinet*—is a name that is associated with the Floral legends of the Eastern States, as well as our own where his Valuable Journal is known and read. There is also the Editors and associates of the *Country Gentleman*, N. E. Farmer, Maine Farmer, Massachusetts Ploughman, Prairie Farmer, Department of Agriculture at Washington, "Farmers Club," N. Y., Representative of the Mass. Press Association, and many other Journals, with Editors and Correspondents of such Religious Journals as the "Independent," "Christian at Work," "Methodist," "Zion's Herald," &c. B. K. Bliss, Esq., the well known and popular Seedsman and Florist of New York, of B. K. Bliss, Son, of New York; also Springfield, Massachusetts, is of the Party, and others who are after the beautiful types of our land, "The Lilies of the field," and other gorgeous beauties of our State.

These are but a portion of those who have come to see, to realize and to enjoy the advantages of our beautiful climate, our grand scenery and our rapidly growing state.

With this party came also many persons—correspondents of various influential Journals from various States, all disinterested of making a careful note and examination of our State for publication in the Eastern Journals, and it is to be hoped that our Citizens and all interested in the upbuilding of California should make the acquaintance of the new comers; extend to them that attention and courtesy they truly deserve and give them all the Aid and the Information possible, so they can see and know CALIFORNIA as she really is, so that when they return they may Report our State to the World for what she is worth.

Let the good Scriptural Injunction be remembered.

"Be careful to entertain strangers for thereby ye may entertain Angels unwares."

## OUR AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

For several years past there has been an increasing falling off in the interest and attendance, and in the practical good which was designed by our Agricultural Fairs, by reason of the great preponderance of the "Horse Racing" interest which has so absorbed the largest share of the Premiums and sympathies of the Managers of our Fairs as to cause a great disgust on the part of many persons who could and who would take an active part in our Fairs and make large Exhibitions, were it not for this all absorbing love of the "Race Track" and the sports connected therewith.

We would call the especial attention of the Managers of our Fairs to the article on Page 144 on Agricultural Page to the article by E. in the *Maine Farmer* upon Agricultural Committees, this is an all important matter, as from the many incompetent committees, that are often appointed, arises great dissatisfaction in regard to our Fairs also, in addition to the complaint just made in the matter of the Races.

No man should ever be placed on a Committee who has an interest in the articles upon which he is to judge.

We can appeal to the great mass of Exhibitors who are conversant with these matters in our State, and they will bear us out in saying, that too often the majority of the Committees either from lack of interest, or too much interest, or incompetence to judge correctly in the case before them, their Reports are, not satisfactory to any of the exhibitors, and consequently, the Exhibitor often becomes so disgusted with the affair that he gives up all his interest in the most valuable department, and so the whole Fair degenerates into a "Pool Selling," "Side Shows, and a waste of Time, Money, and Character, we refer to the facts we give of other State Fairs.

## "GO UP HIGHER."

This seems to be the general action now in our City among the owners of Real Estate in all good locations, Up! Up! Up! The one stories are made two, the two are made three, and to the three stories are added another story, until now the many big buildings make our generally broad streets look narrow. All this new movement of building higher, is but the certain assurance that there is more demand for room, and this is proof of a rapidly growing city and an enlarged business, which can easily be noted by our thronged streets and the lively business on all the places of trade.

## FOUR GREAT VOICES FOR AGRICULTURE.

## SILENT VOICES YET THEY SPEAK.

The Early, Great, and Grand Advocates of Agriculture left us as stimulants these earnest words—we give them here:

First and above all others we will give the words of the "Father of our Country"—WASHINGTON:

"I know nothing which will add so much to the Greatness of a Country as the IMPROVEMENT OF ITS AGRICULTURE."

Says the Great Statesman, Webster:

"The Prosperity and Glory of our Country is based upon its ACHIEVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE."

Says the noble Clay:

"Agriculture! our Greatest Interest. It should always be PREDOMINANT."

We also give the emphatic words of that Great Emperor, Napoleon the first:

AGRICULTURE! THE SOUL, THE BASIS OF MY EMPIRE.

Thus we give our readers Texts of Man truly Great—far seeing men—and these words have been Prophecies. This is proved as we now look over the rich productions of our own country and of France. What would either Nation be to-day had it not been for such noble men and noble encouragers of the noble science of Agriculture.

Washington was not only the "First in War," the "First in Peace," and the "First in the Hearts of his Countrymen," but he was the First great Farmer and friend of this interest.

Webster, the mighty Statesman, and the great Expounder of the Constitution, but he was the "Good Farmer of Marshfield," and there among his friends spent many of his happiest hours.

Clay—the Noble and Patriotic Senator, and truly "Lord of Ashland"—with his splendid large herds of cattle, fat and plump, fed upon the Blue Grass at his grand farm, gave proof he knew the value of "Agriculture."

Napoleon—the mighty conqueror of Nations and of Kings—knew and appreciated the Value of Agriculture to France, and he fostered and cherished it even amid the storm of battles and the clash of armies.

Versailles, and the beautiful Gardens around the Palaces of the Grand and Petit Trianon show that the Emperor did not wage war on the "Beautiful in Nature," as the tender history of that beautiful Rose "Souvenir de Malmaison" testifies.

## STRANGERS VISITING ROLL.

The many strangers who are now in our city, and who are daily coming to our "Sunny Land," may not be so conversant with our city and its immediate environs as all Old Californians, and as we are very desirous they should enjoy as much as is possible while they do stay, we will point out to them some of the many places that are truly and specially not worthy.

First of all, an early morning walk through our MARKETS, the spacious Centre Market, California Market, thence to Washington Market, and down to the Commission Stores on Washington and Davis streets, and at our Steamer Landings near by. In this trip of one hour and a half they will see how rich our State is in her Fruit and Vegetable productions, and also our Markets for Meats, Poultry and Dairy products. These are some of the foundation stones of our State.

Next—our splendid New Mint—our New Marine Hospital—the Banks [inside] where the Gold and Silver Bars of millions in value are piled up like a wood pile—and the splendid Mansions in our city of our Public Men—those of Gov. Stanford, Sharon, Latham, Relston, and many others. Of course our "New Palace Hotel," the Safe Deposit Building, Flood & O'Brien's Splendid Book Building, and other new structures must all be seen.

Next—The Depot and the Freight Warehouses on Townsend street, thence to the Railroad Offices themselves, and there the men that move the machinery that moves our State onwards to the great future near by—cross the bridge, Iron Foundry and Rope Works, &c., and from thence to the Oriental and Pacific Steamer Wharves and see our Magnificent Steamers, the finest that ever floated on the sea.

But we must not forget to any, Art and Literature has a claim upon all who visit our city, and—ART GALLERIES. First, The "Art Gallery" on Pine street should receive a visit. Here will be found much to enjoy. Next to this, the Public and Private Art Galleries, "Saw & May's," "Wm. Shaw's," and "Winters"—all splendid. "Nahl," "Bradly & Rolofson," and many others of note on Montgomery street.

Now OUR SPACIOUS—"Woodward's Gardens," "Oliff House" and "Seal Rock," where the "Sea Lions" sportive play; our "Central Park," "Lone Mountain," [where all must rest at last], "Fort Point," the "Military Barracks," and the "Dry Dock." These will suffice to show our city is something worth seeing—and in this brief sketch we may have omitted much that should be seen. Visit Chinatown and their "Joan Tam-ams," and their markets on Jackson street.

Next—Outside our city to the beautiful places, and they are countless in number.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURE.—We acknowledge the Bound Volume of the "Agriculture of Massachusetts," by O. L. Flint, Esq., the able Secretary of this noble and influential Society. This Volume of over 800 pages is handsomely Bound and finely Illustrated, with some of the finest Stock known in New England, and other Illustrations, with Tables, Reports and Essays of great value to which we shall soon refer; it embraces the years 1874-75. This Volume is highly creditable to Secretary Flint, under who Editorial Management it has been sent forth.

We received the Volume through Messrs Bancroft & Co., from Boston, and return thanks to them for the courtesy.

We tender our thanks to Mr. Flint who we are glad to announce will be in our City soon, when the friends of Agriculture may meet and show him what CALIFORNIA CAN DO.

## THE BLUE GUM-TREE; OR, EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

We find the following notice of this excellent tree in the last number of the *Horticulturalist* of our city, and very much regret to find it there, for we cannot endorse or approve what it says of the Eucalyptus Tree.

We are quite appalled too to read this in the *Horticulturalist*, for either its editor or whoever prepared the article is ignorant of the great number of distinct varieties of this valuable tree, or they have never seen the best Ornamental varieties grow.

It is true, to a certain extent, that the single variety, *globulus*, is not so finely formed as other species—but the great Public would suppose all the Eucalyptus to be embraced in this article in the *Horticulturalist*, and thus an injury would be done to the spread of its growth.

We know of no Ornamental Evergreen tree more beautiful than the pendant species of the Eucalyptus; and even the *Blue Gum* can be made shapely by forming the tree at its early growth. Even the lofty *Aligantes* and all rapid growing kinds can be made ornamental, with broad, well formed branches, if proper attention is given at the right time.

We advise our friends of the *Horticulturalist* to go into the country and examine the pendant varieties and they will change their views:

While we have no doubt that this now very popular tree is admirably adapted for plantations and timber from its rapid growth, and also probably to be esteemed on account of its hygienic virtues as an antidote to malaria and fevers, we are yet, from our observations of its characteristic growth, far from believing that it is well adapted for shade and ornament. As it advances in its growth the lower limbs seem to shed naturally; and its habit is to grow very tall, which makes it desirable to cut off to a certain extent its top. When this is done, it then throws out three or four limbs, which extend up at a great length and almost perpendicularly in a straggling manner, and as single trees are not handsome nor attractive to the eye. This is no detriment to it for groves or estates, but does not make it suitable near dwellings or on road-sides. Although they are planting this Australian Gum-tree so much in the warmer countries of Europe (chiefly we suppose for its health-giving qualities), as well as in California, in promenades and public and private gardens—in fact, it seems making the tour of the world—we confess, as far as we have noticed it here as a single tree, we can not regard it as a beautiful one, except when quite young, or when it is about three or four years old.

## NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITIES.

It is among the common remarks of all intelligent travelers in California, as they pass along our Rail Roads and look at many of our barren looking farmers homes, to say: "What a chance to make a pretty place." "How much that 'Home' could be improved?" "How can a man be content to live in such a deserted looking house?" "Who lives there?" "Surely a 'Woman' could not be satisfied to stay in such a place." "What can children be that are raised with such surroundings?"

These and similar remarks, we often hear from strangers from abroad, as we are traveling in the cars—they say they have heard of our beautiful climate, rich soil, and easy culture—and they say, any person with such a soil and climate at their, who will not "Improve his own Home," does not deserve to have one—and we must say, Amen! better for our State, that those who will not improve according to their opportunities, that they should leave and let others come and do better.

When the "Talents" were given out as the Parable reads—the slothful one who hid his talent in the napkin, had it taken away from him, and the same law should be with our Homesteads. Improve, or leave.

## THE RAILROAD LINES.

## TIME TABLE—STEAMERS AND RAIL.

We give in our present number the *Revised Time Table* of Railroads and Steamers connected with the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY on all their lines.

It will be seen that they have been carefully looking after the true interest of the Public by making their time to meet the wants of travelers and of business men.

It will also be noticed that on the Southern Route new and frequent trips are now made, and on all the routes increased facilities in every department, and often lower rates of Freight and Fares.

We know it is the voice of the Great Traveling Public, that there is no Railroad Line in the United States in more perfect order; none where there is so much real comfort to the traveler, and where conductors are so courteous and attentive as on this truly Great Lines of Railways in our own State, and let this all due credit and honor should be accorded to the Managers of the Central Pacific Railroad.

Such is our faith and confidence in its Administration, and the vast good it is doing, that we think that any party or faction that shall lit a hand to hinder the Great Works of Internal Improvement, cannot be the friend of our State, or of our working population, who are fed and clothed by this great "Fountain Head" workshops and working men.

ODD FELLOWS' LIBRARY.—We have received the Twentieth Annual Report of the Odd Fellows Library Association of this City. This Report makes a grand showing for prosperity.

Total number of Books, May '75, (26,345)

Twenty six thousand three hundred and thirty-five.

During the year 78,000 Volumes have been drawn from the Library, which shows we are great reading people.

Receipts the past year.....\$11,316 7

Expenditure.....10,989 3

Cash on hand.....\$ 1,121 1



**J. & J. HANNA'S NURSERY.—SAN JOSE.**

The Nursery of this young firm is but of a few years, yet they deserve the good will and the encouragement of all, as they are young nurserymen, young men, yet many depend upon them, and this makes them industrious and real workers.

At our visit to their Nursery, recently, we found them very busy, they had been trying the "Sturtevant Pump," they had been using the excellent Stock's Lift Pump, but wished to try the New Sluithour, but found it would not give so steady a stream as the "Brook Pump," which they found superior to any other, and gave their preference to it.

The Nursery of "Hanna Brothers," covers 40 acres, and also 10 acres in Orchards, we found their Nurseries and their Orchards all in excellent order, perfectly free from weeds, trees of clean, handsome growth, well shaped and showing the care and attention of earnest workers.

Hanna Brothers very wisely hold to the rule that it is best to cultivate only the best varieties of Fruit, those that always sell, rather than spread out and grow what is seldom called for.

In their Apple Collection, we noted as leading kinds 20,000 trees of the Newton Pippin, also large Squares of Bellflower, White Walter Pearman, Lady Apple, Porter, Spitzenberg, and other Standard Apples. In Peaches, Bartlett, Dearborn, Clairgeon, Easter Bours, Ghost Morocco, Beurre de Alphonse, and other choice kinds.

In Peaches, Early Strawberry, Raripie, early and late Crawford, Geo. IV. and others.

For Plums, the Gages, Washington, Jefferson, &c. For Prunes, the German, Zellerberg, Hungarian and French Prunes, all choice.

In Cherries, Black Tartarian, Napoleon Biggarene, Gov. Wood, early Anna, and Monstrous Biggarene with other choice ones.

For Almonds, the Langue dock, and the King, this last is the best Paper Shell Almond known—it is hardy from frosts.

For Figs, White Techie, Brown Turkey and the Purple, all choice kinds.

Hanna Brothers have a collection of Evergreen and Ornamental Trees, and we were glad to see their Homestead nicely shaded with stately trees and vines ornamenting their House.

We were pleased with our visit, for we found them busy at work, a good sign, for when we see industrious men, we are always sure we see Prosperous Men.

**THE FAIRS OF 1875.****State Fairs.**

CALIFORNIA STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SACRAMENTO,

Commencing September 15, continues 10 days.

OREGON STATE AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT SALEM,

Commencing October 11, continues 6 days.

NEW YORK STATE AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT ROCHESTER,

Commencing September 27, continues 5 days.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,

CITY OF NEW YORK,

Commencing September 1, continues to Nov.

MAINE STATE AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT PORTLAND,

Commencing September 21, continues 4 days.

OHIO STATE AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT COLUMBUS,

Commencing September 6, continues 4 days.

INDIANA STATE AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT INDIANAPOLIS,

Commencing September 27, continues 6 days.

WISCONSIN STATE AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT MILWAUKEE,

Commencing September 5, continues 5 days.

NEBRASKA,

FAIR AT OMAHA,

Commencing September 21, continues 3 days.

MICHIGAN STATE AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT EAST LANSING,

Commencing September 13, continues 4 days.

**County Fairs.**

MECHANIC INSTITUTE FAIR,

AT THE NEW PAVILION, THIS CITY.

Commencing August 17, continues one month.

BAY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SOCIETIES' NEW GROUNDS, AGRICULTURAL PARK, SACRAMENTO.

Commencing

SANTA CLARA VALLEY AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT SAN JOSE,

Commencing

SAN JOAQUIN AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT STOCKTON,

Commencing

NAPA AND SOLANO AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT VALLEJO,

Commencing

If the Secretary of the County Societies would send us PROGRAMMES we shall insert notices of the same.

Sudden Changes in the weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs and Colds. There is no more effective relief to be found, than in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Trochoc."

## LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.,

3 and 5 Front Street, San Francisco.

We have for the Year 1875.  
**THE IMPROVED WOOD'S MOWER.**  
**THE PEERLESS MOWER,**  
AND THE  
**PEERLESS REAPER.**

TO THESE WE ADD

**HAINES CELEBRATED HEADER,**  
**Pitts Improved Thresher and Separator.**

FOR MOVING POWERS WE HAVE ALL THE BEST.

We invite Special Attention to the

**MANSFIELD Portable ENGINE,**

This we claim to be the best PORTABLE ENGINE now in use, having Cylinder Steam Valve, a Jaden Governor, and the latest and best Improvements, with Cross Heads and Guides, similar to first-class Locomotive Engines.

Always on Hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EXTRAS FOR ALL OUR MACHINES

We have also the celebrated

FURST AND BRADLEY SULKY RAKE, TIFFIN AND GENEVA HORSE RAKES, ETC., ETC.

—&— AND A LARGE —&—

**Assortment of Agricultural Tools.**

Please send for Illustrated Price List.

**LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.**

**WAREHOUSE, 3 and 5 Front Street.**  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**FRANK BROTHERS & CO.**

206 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

**IMPORTERS AND DEALERS**  
**IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

**WALTER A. WOODS IMPROVED MOWERS AND**  
**CHAIN RAKE REAPERS.**

**BUCKLEY'S SULKY RAKES—CHAPLIN'S REVOLVING RAKES.**

**The SWEEPSTAKE THRESHERS.**

WHICH have been specially improved to meet all the wants of the FARMERS on the PACIFIC COAST. To all who intend to purchase THRESHERS, they should not fail to call and examine the IMPROVED SWEEPSTAKES.

We are also Agents for the Genuine

**CAHOON SEED SOWER,**

Both the HAND and the HORSE POWER SOWER, as Manufactured by J. H. GOODALL, Esq., of Andover, New Hampshire.

**BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE.**

**FRANK BROTHERS & Co.**

17 206 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

**LAKE TAHOE,**

THE

**HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,**

THE Locality of this Hotel is most admirable; Commanding an extensive view of all the desirable points of this most Wonderful Lake.

The Hotel is conveniently large and commodious, with well furnished Rooms, special attention is always given to having a Well Supplied Table.

There are Five Heat Cottages also, for families, in shady retreat, so that Visitors can be retired by themselves.

**HOT MINERAL BATHS AT ALL HOURS.**

An Excellent Line of Easy Coaches will carry all Passengers from Truckee City, the (Rail Road Station), down to the Lake, (only 13 miles) over a fine road, FARE OF CHANGE.

**C. A. RICHARDSON,**

43:16 Proprietor.

**Farms and Ranches,**

—AND—

**Land Estates for Sale.**

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

Farms and Improved Homesteads,

**Lands, Ranches, &c.,**

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectively than by

**ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER.**

We are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, and ADVERTISEMENTS appearing in Our JOURNAL will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well as the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries in the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our Columns.

One thing is certain—no disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal.

**WARREN & CO.,**  
Farmer Office.

**\$10 to \$500.** Invested in Wall Street often leads to fortune. A 72 page book explaining everything, and copy of the Wall Street Review.

**Sent Free.** JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, New York.

**Important Short Horn Sales**  
**IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY.**

**B. F. VANNETER,** Winchester, Ky., will sell his entire herd 40 head Rose of Sharon, and Red Rose, July 21, 1875.

Kingsland & Cunningham, Cheltenham, Ky., 75 head, descendants of Imp. Duchess of Wickham, Imp. Pride of the West, Louisa, Minnie, Rose of Sharon, Masakias, etc.; July 22d.

Hardy & Lowry, Pine Grove, Ky., 37 head Louisa, London Dachsens, Wizarus, Parle, Rose of Sharon, Gern, Isabella, Red Rose, etc.; July 23d.

Jacobs & Burgess, Lexington, Ky., Rose of Sharon, Carnations, Ruby, Adalides, Young Mary, Moss Rose, etc.; July 24th.

Odell, Holt & Odell, Paris, Ky., 50 head Princess, Miss Wiley, Goodness, Grange, Rose Dachsens, etc.; July 25th.

James Shedduth, Newtown, Ky., White Rose, Amelias, Isabella, Arabella, Fanny, Josephine, Moss Rose, etc.; July 26th.

There are many Farms to the above offerings, some splendid specimens of high type, and it behooves the Short-horn world to crowd around the sale rings.

Catalogues furnished on application.

17th.

**Yosemite and Big Trees.**

TO PERSONS ABOUT TO VISIT YOSEMITE VALLEY or Big Trees Grove, reliable information will be cheerfully given, by applying personally or by letter to

**J. M. HUTCHINGS**

121 Montgomery Street, opposite Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

Complete outfit furnished to camping and hunting parties among the grand scenes of the High Sierras.

42:20

**RANDALL'S**  
**GREAT SHEEP BOOK.**

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION.

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep-raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, \$2.00; by Mail or Express, charges paid, \$2.50. Send orders to the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

WHERE WAS THE ADVERTISEMENT?

Persons who read the Advertisements in our Columns, and make their purchases thereby, will do us a kindness by stating to those of whom they purchase, where they obtained the information of their wants?

**BOOKS,** Papers, Want Agents, Send Stamps. L. L. FAYETTE, Rolling Prairie, Wis. 41:11

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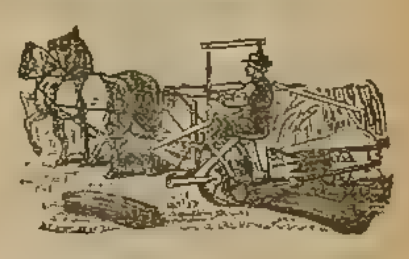
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FOR EIGHT YEARS,

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PRESSURE TO THE SQUARE INCH.

It will Throw Water Two

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SIMPLE BUT PERFECT IN CONSTRUCTION, IT

COSTS NOTHING TO KEEP IT IN ORDER.

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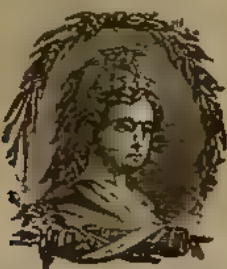


**BRITAIN HOLBROOK & CO.**

121 & 123, CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, (and also Sacramento.) General Agent

17





## Home Miscellany.

### A PIONEER SONG.

[The following "Pioneer Song" appeared some Twenty-five Years ago, when the rush was then, "Westward ho!" The closing stanza shows the full realization of the Pioneer as glowingly held up of the "Brave Pioneers" of our "Golden State."—Ed. F.]

When Freedom was youthful and flushed with romance,  
She turned to the far setting sun a sweet glance,  
And smiling Zephyrus called back his breath—  
The promise of empire was in the West!  
A land of great rivers, of forest, and glade,  
With millions of acres for culture and trade;  
A land to be conquered, a land to be filled;  
A land with a nation of heroes to be killed.

O have ye not heard of the land of the West?  
The hope of the nation, the glorious West—  
So dear to the heart of the old Pioneer—  
O join the proud chorus, ye sons of the West!

The wild West was never burned hot in our veins,  
And charmed migration of perils and pains—  
Farewell to the scenes of our earlier years,  
To old people's warnings, and young people's tears—  
To faded families, with meadows so green,  
And broken that wanderer in beauty between—  
"Farewell" to the home of attachment most dear—  
Barnyard of life in our western year!

The homestead and garden, the orchard and barn,  
The farm-yard and cattle, the docks to the farm—  
The cool spring and milk-house beneath the old tree,  
That came to the heart of the old Pioneer—  
Where bloom-house and apricot a woeless wife laid,  
As true to her purpose as true Yankee girls—  
All green with the gladness of many a year,  
Though dear to the spirit, claimed scarcely a tear.

"Away to the wilderness westward and far,  
Where empire points to its primeval star,  
Was away by the spirit of man brave to be,  
Who dared to encounter the fate of the free!  
From early hours parted, and visions of joy,  
That told of the man in the very small boy,  
The Pioneer spirit sets out on his way,  
To wage sturdy warfare with fate of the day!

The stormy spirit mounts to the black rolling clouds,  
The lightning flash fiercely, the big thunder roll,  
The rain pours in torrents that mock at control!  
The campfire flickers, and yields its frail light,  
And growing waters equal the watches of night!  
No planted with perils the embryo's track—  
Yet never a motion to turn and go back.

His pathway of destiny, rough and untrod,  
Largely told true in the emigrant God;  
And though every moment with death-chance is armed,  
He marches straight onward, unbending, unarm'd,  
Till with many a eye glow in prospect of rest—  
The home-spot is reached in the wilderness West!  
A cabin soon shelters dear children and wife,  
And round ring the echoes of pioneer life!

The axe and the rifle make way for the plow,  
And wilderness blooms with rich husbandry now;  
From fruit of the orchard and fruit of the vine  
We'll drink our own cider and sip our own wine!  
A babe and a child, then, to our blooming West,  
Fair daughter of Freedom the latest and best—  
That glides to our children, with each passing year,  
The blessings secured by the bold Pioneer!

### THE FLOWER GARDEN.

God might have hid the earth bring forth  
Enough for great and small,  
The oak tree and the cedar tree,  
Without a flower at all.

He might have made enough, enough  
For every want of ours—  
For luxury, medicine, and toll,  
And yet have made no flowers.

Our outward life requires them not—  
Then wherefore have they birth?  
To minister delight to man,  
To beautify the earth!

To comfort man—to whet his hope  
When'er his faith is dim;  
For whose care the flowers bloom,  
Will much more care for him.

He who loves not flowers, and grudges the few  
square feet of soil which they are grudgingly  
permitted to occupy in the corner of his garden,  
may skip over this chapter. We give him our  
heartfelt pity; and to the wife or daughter, whose  
more refined and elevated tastes have not allowed  
him to devote his front yard to the cultivation of  
potatoes and cabbages, we offer our thanks.

Had we room, we could prove even to the de-  
voted of liberal utilitarianism, that the flower  
garden has its uses—that illness and debility have  
quite as important a mission in the world as bees  
and carrots; but we must forego the arguments  
and illustrations which this course would call for,  
and confine ourselves to the less interesting, but  
perhaps more useful, details which follow.

A word, however, to the ladies, to whom we  
most respectfully dedicate this chapter. We shall  
take it for granted that you love flowers; for we  
hold that she who does not, is no true woman.  
But perhaps you are ready to declare that posi-  
tively you have no time to devote to their culti-  
vation; that you have not sufficient strength for  
such labor; or, possibly, that all out-of-door em-  
ployments are ungentle and unbecoming.

Unless you have time to be sick, which you will  
hardly admit, you have time to take care of your  
health. To do this properly, you must have  
daily exercise in the open air. Where can you take  
this more pleasantly or more profitably than in  
your flower garden? You are not strong enough,  
do you say? This is just the way to acquire  
strength. Begin very moderately, allowing some  
stronger person to do the heaviest work. An hour  
or two of light, active, and pleasurable en-  
joyment, out-of-door, each fair day, take our word  
for it, will prove more beneficial than the best  
tonic mixture that our good and respected doctor,  
with all his skill, can prepare for you. Try it.

### THE SHRINE OF THE HEART.

Each heart must have a shrine:  
Where, O my soul, in this cold world is thine?  
Could we but summon from the past some dear  
delight, whose tranquil rapture lulls the heart  
with joy, what form would we recall?  
Not Friendship,—in whose bloom was honey,  
but in whose swift decay was bitter wormwood  
found,—nor yet in Love's most gorgeous flower,  
for 'neath its beauteous petals, thorns do lie con-  
cealed. Ambition's dizzy heights we scale with  
petty triumph, for he who dares to climb the rag-  
ged steep of Fame, wins but the empty title of a  
sounding name. FAME! FAME! how few pay homage  
to thee! basely art thou treated O Genius! few  
comprehend the meaning of thy language, or  
appreciate thy wisdom. Earth hath no laurel  
wreath to satisfy immortal mind, no name she  
owns for happiness, her sweetest dreams all fall  
to bless her brightest flowers fade, and die. The  
glory of its loved romance, doth mock the heart  
with false, and wildering light, and the soul lured  
by its pleasure for awhile, wears at last in lone-  
ly desolation. Mid the wide range of spirit wane-  
derings, the soul returns lost to all, save to Eter-  
nity. We may seek to penetrate the misty future,  
we may sport amid the sunny fields of poetry, revel  
in the ideal dreams of romance, dive into the  
deep mists of philosophy, and yet return, restless  
and unsatisfied.

Life is a theory, and embittered way; some  
gleams of sunshine gild its path, but one bright  
ray alone is worth securing. In that "Love Div-  
ine," whose quickening essence pardons all our  
sins, we recognize the gift and power our soul  
with its vain longings would inherit, and invoke.  
We would fain recall the deep and heartfelt joy  
pervading every heart, when God first spoke;  
"Let there be light;" its calm and holy influence  
alone, can satisfy the intense desires of immortal  
spirit. All else most perish, scenes of pleasure  
change, friends depart, the earth and elements dis-  
solve, while Heaven, alone, remains.

"Earth, thou hast sought to satisfy  
The cravings of immortal mind;  
Earth, thou hast sought to purify  
The soul, struggling soul to bind.

Impatient of its long delay,  
The pious spirit fain would roam,  
And leave this crumbling house of clay  
To seek above its own bright home."

### AMUSING THE BABY.

When the baby is just about able to open its lit-  
tle nuzzled eyes, it is first induced to gaze upon  
the lamp. The infant with weak, pious, half-  
open eyes is a sufferer beyond any power to tell  
of, or get relief from its own woe, and yet the  
torment of making it gaze at "a pretty red light"  
is supposed to be exquisitely amusing. After the  
bother with the sun and the lamp, the baby is  
jumped at, screamed at, and otherwise startled,  
until its nerves are disturbed beyond ordinary  
gloating. It is a subject of marvel to most peo-  
ple that so many children die in infancy, but to  
an observing and reflecting mind the wonder is  
that any children grow to maturity. When you  
and I are miserable we want to be left in the quiet.  
Repose is the sweetest remedy for our nervous or  
other ills, but baby is tossed, bounced, teed,  
"ketch-ketch," "choked under its chin, poked  
in its cheeks, or somebody's thumb is thrust in-  
to its toothless mouth irrespective of a need of  
ablation, and then if baby isn't happy it is repeated  
very irritable. Tickling the baby's feet, creeping  
the fingers like the motion of a mouse, across the  
breast, and up into its face, sensitive neck-whirls,  
is another mode of amusing baby. Of course the  
child laughs, and the idiots who torment it forget  
that it is the same expression with which they re-  
ply to a similar process from the hand of some  
mischievous but torturing friend; and yet we all  
know that this laugh from a man is a hysterical  
outcry of nervous irritability. When the laugh  
ceases, weariness brings weeping, or perhaps, a  
restless and unrefreshing sleep, followed by de-  
pression, and, probably, indigestion and colic.  
Nothing should ever be done to irritate a child—  
even a too frequently playing of "bo-peep," if vio-  
lent, has been known to bring on St. Vitus' dance  
with delicate organizations. All surprises are  
dangerous to the nervous system, just as all sud-  
den atmospheric or dietetic changes are very un-  
healthy and sometimes fatal. If sound is select-  
ed to please the young child's ears, it should be  
gentle and soothing.

### WOMAN'S TRUE BEAUTY.

It is a low and degrading idea of that sex which  
was created to refine the joys and soften the cares  
of humanity by the most agreeable participation,  
to consider them merely as objects of sight. This  
is abridging them of their natural extent of power,  
to put them on a level with their pictures. How  
much nobler is the contemplation of beauty  
heightened by virtue and commanding our esteem  
and love, while it draws our observation. Colors  
artificially spread upon canvas may entice the  
eye, but not the heart; and she who takes no  
care to add to the natural graces of her person  
any excellent qualities, may be allowed still to  
amuse, as a picture, but not to triumph as a  
beauty. When Adam is introduced by Milton,  
describing Eve in Paradise, and relating to the  
Angel the impression he felt upon seeing her at  
her first creation, he does not represent her as a  
Grecian Venus, by her shape or features, but by  
the lustre of her mind which shone in them, and  
gave them the power of charming:

"Green was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,  
In all her gestures dignity and love."

BEVERLY H. EQUAN BORN.—A correspondent of  
the *Free Press* says that the following is a sure  
preventive of injury to vines by squash or cucum-  
ber bugs and beetles. One pound of lead plaster,  
and one table spoonful of turpentine; mixed  
and sprinkled on the vines at any time when in-  
sects are on them.

### DOMESTIC RECIPES.

POWDERING ORANGES IN SLICES.—Remove the  
peel from three dozen oranges and cut in slices a  
quarter of an inch in thickness, taking out the  
seeds. Take their weight in loaf sugar, and make  
it into a clear syrup with boiling. Then put in a  
few slices of the oranges at a time, and boil them  
for ten minutes. Skim out into glass jars, and  
when all of them are cooked turn in the boiling  
syrup. If a silver spoon is put into glass jars  
before the preserves, they can be turned in while  
boiling hot without cracking the glass.

SALAD DRESSING.—S. G. J.'s salad dressing is  
very nice, but the farmer's wife who is too hur-  
ried to stop ten minutes to beat it just at dinner-  
time, and finds salad oil rather too expensive, can  
make a palatable dressing by beating two eggs,  
adding a piece of butter the size of half an egg,  
half a teaspoonful of mustard rubbed smooth in a  
little water, four table-spoonfuls of vinegar and  
half a teaspoon of boiling water. Set it in a bowl  
in the top of the teakettle, and stir occasionally  
till as thick as thick cream. M. R.

PERPETUAL PASTE.—To make perpetual paste—  
which will remain sweet for a year—dissolve a  
teaspoonful of alum in a quart of water, to which  
add sufficient flour to make a thick cream. Stir  
in half a teaspoonful of powdered resin and half  
a dozen cloves, to give a pleasant odor. Have on  
the fire a teacup of boiling water, pour the flour  
mixture into it, stirring well at the time. In a  
few minutes it will be of the consistence of mud.  
Pour it into an earthen vessel—let it cool; lay a  
cover on and put it in a cool place. When needed  
for use, take out a portion and soften it with  
warm water.

TO EXTINGUISH KEROSENE FLAMES.—One of the  
most ready means is to throw a cloth of some  
kind over the flames, and thus smother them; but  
as the cloth is not always convenient to the  
kitchen, where such accidents are likely to oc-  
cur, some one recommends flour as a substi-  
tute, and which, it is said, promptly extin-  
guishes the flames. It rapidly absorbs the fluid,  
densens the flame, and can be readily gathered  
up and thrown out of doors when the fire is  
out.

Tea leaves of geranium are an excellent appli-  
cation for cuts, when the skin is rubbed off, and  
other wounds of the kind. One or two leaves  
must be bruised and applied on linen to the part,  
and the wound will become cicatrized in a very  
short time.

### PHYSIOLOGY OF EGGS.

Every fowl has two small organs near the ex-  
tremity of the body called the ovaries. It is filled  
with elastic tissue, and feels, under the finger,  
like a sponge. The eggs are started here and  
those which will mature a year or two, or three  
hence, are embryo. One is forced up, is seized  
by the stroma, which is seventeen inches long,  
and passes rapidly through. When the egg  
leaves the ovary it consists of yolk only, but in  
its passage through that short canal, the yolk is  
surrounded by enough albumen to perfect the  
chick. The white of the egg has in it all that  
nature requires for making bones, muscles, blood  
vessels, connecting tissues, skin and feathers.  
Just before the egg leaves the body, this canal  
has the power of secreting lime for the shell.  
This shows how valuable the egg is as a nutri-  
ment, and also what demands are made for rich  
food by a hen that lays an egg daily. Besides  
what she requires for her sustenance, she is called  
upon to secrete the material for the body of an  
entire chick, and also retains for the little or-  
ganism sufficient to last many hours after it leaves  
the shell. It shows also that a hen cannot make  
albumen so rapidly, except out of albuminous  
food, such as meal, wheat, and small animals.  
It is not true that there is a certain number of  
eggs, and that, this number exhausted, no more  
can be expected; but it is true that the secre-  
tions lessen as old age comes on, and latterly the  
hen fails to have sufficient force to carry forward  
the process.

The practical bearing of this is that we must  
see that the fowl is always well kept.  
The way to have good laying fowls is to  
quicken the circulation and strengthen the sys-  
tem by liberal nutriment. The yolk is food for  
the first three or four days.

Careful housewives make a mistake by at-  
tempting to feed them before the expiration of  
that time. Let the mother bird have charge, and  
success will be certain, for she knows better than  
man can what the chick requires.—*Poultry Re-  
view.*

Is there any element in nature which man  
cannot make subservient to his use? Is there  
any disease for which nature has not provided a  
remedy? Is there any enemy to vegetation  
that cannot be overcome? True, there are many  
things of which we know but little, and which  
require long and careful study, but there are  
others which are well established, and which  
one fact may demonstrate as well as a thou-  
sand.—*Wilder.*

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ted States, and as we are in an Exchange with  
such we shall esteem it a Special favor if each  
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## Miscellany.

## SOUND DOCTRINES.

"BETTER DAYS COME."—The following truthful doctrine will find response in every heart that is true to nature and nature's God. In a sermon, delivered by Rev. Dr. Ballows, of New York, before the Western Unitarian Conference, twenty years ago, is the following paragraph.

"For my part, I say in all solemnity, I have lived to become sincerely suspicious of the platitudes of those who do not love pleasure in any form. I cannot trust the man that never laughs, that is always sedate—that has no apparent outlets for those natural springs of spontaneous and gayety that are perennial in the human soul. I know that nature takes her revenge on such violence. I expect to find secret vice, malignant sin, or horrid crimes springing up in this hot bed of congested air and imprisoned space; and, therefore, it gives me a sincere moral gratification anywhere, and in any community, to see innocent pleasures, and popular amusements resisting the religious bigotry that frowns so unwisely upon them. Anything is better than that dark, dead, unhappy social life—prayer to ennui and morbid excitement, which results from unmitigated puritanism, whose second crop is usually unbridled license and infamous folly."

## RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN GLASS MANUFACTURE.

The recent discoveries and inventions of M. De la Baule, in France, in annealing glass, the improvements on his process by Mr. Charles Pieper, of Germany, and the method of hardening glass by Mr. Macintosh, of England, show that, whatever we may know about the chemical constituents of different varieties of glass, its physical properties are still almost a "terra incognita." We have been so accustomed to consider fragility as an inevitable connected with the composition of any glass object, that the idea of a glass bottle or goblet which may be knocked about and thrown on the floor, or of a glass pane which will not break when a stone is thrown against it, appears an impossibility. If not an absurdity. At the same time all well informed persons know that the value of precious glass is in its hardness, which enables them to keep their polish, while all glass imitations tarnish soon; that the test wherewith to distinguish a real from a glass imitation is the application of the corner of a steel file, which will scratch glass but not a real gem. If now Mr. Macintosh finds a way to make glass as hard as a diamond, so that powder of steel from such glass can be used in place of diamond cut, what will become of all the comparative degrees of the value of gems? If paste (a soft lead glass imitation of diamond, which very nearly equals the diamond in luster) can be made as hard as a lasting as the genuine gem, what is the difference to the wearer, except that he knows that his ornament cost only \$5 or \$10 instead of \$1,000 or \$5,000? We have heard the conventional jeweler of New York offer diamonds that paste imitations are often so fine that, when worn in the evening, it is impossible to distinguish them from the real article. He confessed that he was unable to decide as to their genuineness unless he was allowed to have the articles in his hands under day light illumination.

Glass appears, then, to have properties similar to those of steel which relate to hardening and annealing. We may change the temper of a steel tool by heating and slowly cooling, and this is what is done with glass by De la Baule and Pieper, by the intervention of a proper bath, the chemical nature of which undoubtedly plays an important part. On the other hand, we may make steel hard by suddenly cooling it when very hot, and we may modify the nature of the steel by exposing it to the action of diverse substances, among which carbon is the most important; the influence of the carbon being very powerful, as the addition or abstraction of one half or one fourth per cent. of carbon, to or from the steel results in a great difference in its physical qualities. It is so with glass. Mr. Macintosh, after having prepared the heated glass to the proper shape in iron molds, according to the usual method, transfers it to this platinum mold, brings it nearly to the fusing point, and then suddenly plunges it in a freezing mixture containing snow, ice water, and salt, or their equivalents, or in some other mixture producing an intense cold, different kinds of glass requiring different mixtures. This latter point is now under investigation, and the results promise to teach us a great deal more about the most remarkable and useful material, without which as Leibniz remarked, our progress in Science could only have been very limited. It is hardly necessary to enumerate our obligations to glass. Without it no telescope or microscope, no barometer, could have been invented; and but a little physical science would have been possible.

## NEW WRITING APPARATUS.

It is announced that a substitute for ink has been devised by Dr. Jackson, of Berlin, which consists of pencils, like the leads of ordinary pencils, that can be fitted into holders. The writing at first very much resembles lead pencil marks, but when moistened immediately assumes a sticky, fluid, and then adheres to paper like ink. As any six good copies can be taken from it by use of an ordinary copying press.

## WHAT INVENTIONS DO

The following colloquy recently took place between Recorder Hackett and a criminal before him for examination in this city. From it we conclude that, while human depravity is not less prevalent than formerly, modern inventions protect mankind from the depredations of the vicious, by rendering their operations considerably more hazardous.

"What is your business?" asked the Recorder.  
"I am obliged to work."

"Do you like it?"  
"No."

"Why not? What was your business?"  
"A crackman." (Frank answer.)

"Well, then you have given up that business?"  
"Yes. You see, Counselor, what with the burglar alarms, and people growing economical and careful, and the newspapers banding us, burglary, garroting, and big game robberies, and what else, is actually hazardous, and isn't so easily to be did."

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; worms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

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These Matches are as perfect as any that are or can be made—are manufactured from the best seasoned and kiln dried sugar pine (a wood especially adapted for the purpose to any other, and only found upon the Pacific Coast) and only the best and purest chemicals are used—they are full court, fully stamped, and without objection of any kind, and are packed in boxes and packages of the same style and quantity as the Swifts and Country Parlor Matches.

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We are desirous of obtaining Samples of every variety of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, also Flax, Hemp, these in Sheaves, not too large. Samples also of various kinds of Corn, for these we shall be willing to pay their value either by a return of valuable New Seeds; Tea, Coffee, Rice or Tree Seeds as may be prepared, or in any way the parties shall direct.

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The Patent Right of this Pump has just been renewed for seven years.

This Pump need only to be seen and examined to please every purchaser, and for this proof if its excellence the public are invited to call and see it at the Manufactory, 370 First Street, SAN JOSE.

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40 21

### FARMERS' ACCOUNTS.

We have often urged our Farmers to keep full Records of all their farming operations—keep them in full detail in every department of their labor. The number of acres of their farm, when, and how cultivated, the crops put in, their Stock, of all grades, the cost of all purchases, the sales of Stock, produce of all kinds, Laborers accounts, Family and Farm expenses in all detail, the weather accounts with every detail, so as to know what is profitable and what is not. Such a Record would be of great value to every Farmer.







## State Library

NUMBER 21.

The Farmer who is too poor to take a paper devoted to his interests, will always be poor, in purse and management.





## Agriculture.

## PUBLIC BENEFACTORS.

The man who plants a fruit tree is a benefactor of his race; and when we shall have gone to our rest; when the fragrance of vernal bloom shall no longer delight the senses; when the verdure of leafy summer shall no longer inspire the soul; when the golden harvest of mellow autumn shall no longer gladden the sight, the tree shall live to bless those who shall follow us. And when, in after ages, posterity shall recline under the shade of the trees planted by our hands, and gather from their bending branches the luscious fruit, will not some grateful heart remember the giver, and ask, "Who planted that old apple tree?" How beautiful is this sentiment portrayed by our own poet Bryant:

What plant we in this apple-tree!

Sweet for a hundred harvests spring,  
To lead the May wind's rustling wings,  
When from the orchard row he pours  
His fragrance through the open doors.

What plant we in this apple-tree!

Fruit that shall swell in sunny June,  
And redder late August noon;  
And drop when gentle rains come by,  
That fan the blue September sky;

While children come, with cries of glee,  
And seek them where the fragrant grass  
Retraces their bed to those who pass,  
At the foot of the apple-tree.

And when the thousands who have enjoyed its fruits and shared its blessings are buried, like its own roots, deep in the bosom of mother earth,

The children of some distant day  
Thus to some aged man shall say:  
"Who planted this old apple tree?"

—From our Scrap Book.

## GOOD MORNING.

Don't forget to say "good morning!" Say it to your parents, your brothers and sisters, your schoolmates, your teachers—and say it cheerfully and with a smile! It will do you friends good: There's a kind of inspiration in every "good morning!" heartily and smilingly spoken, that helps to make hope freer and work lighter. It seems, really, to make the morning good, and to be a prophecy of a good day to come after it. And if this be true of the "good morning," it is also of all kind, heartsome greetings. They cheer the discouraged, rest the tired one, and somehow make the wheels of life run smoothly. Let no morning pass that you do not help to brighten it by your smiles and cheerful words.

## THE GRANGERS' BANK.

The Sacramento Valley Agriculturist is inclined to criticize pretty sharply the management of the Grangers' Bank, alleging that instead of reducing the rate of interest and loaning money to farmers, the originators of the corporation promised, it has fallen into the monopolizing tendencies of the other moneyed corporations, and looks sharp after the per cent. Not having any personal knowledge of the case in hand, we cannot venture an opinion, but we are sure that it is no more than we expected. Grangers partake very largely of human nature, and it is useless to expect that individuals belonging to the Order will take hold of a moneyed enterprise like a bank and run for the benefit of anybody but themselves. Money commands a high rate of interest, and city real estate, stocks, commercial paper, etc., are better securities than farm-land; that is, they are more immediately available, and safer to loan upon. It does not matter what the object of the projectors of a bank may be, or what promises they may make, the control of such an institution is more than likely to fall permanently into the hands of a few moneyed men, and human nature will make a business of loaning money at less than the market rates. The difficulty of harmonizing these organizations with the principles and purposes of the Order arises from the fact that when a man invests money enough in them to give him a control of their working, he is to a great extent separated himself from the producing class, and identifies himself with those whose interests are antagonistic to the Order. The farmer who draws his income from agriculture is in sympathy with the Grangers; but when he withdraws his money from the farm and invests it in a bank, he becomes a banker, and is apt to look at the business from his new point of view.

In our opinion, the Grange has little to hope for from that species of co-operation that takes the form of a corporation. Corporations are seldom successful unless the majority of the stock is owned by a few individuals, who by reason of their acquaintance with the business in which it is engaged, are competent to manage it, and on account of having their money invested in it, will give the necessary attention. But when a business is so controlled, it is no longer under the influence of the Grange, but it is to all intents and purposes a private enterprise, from which the Order has no more to hope than it has from any other business association. A small store for the supply of the wants of members; a ditch for irrigating purposes, and many other enterprises inseparably connected with the agricultural interests of the members of the Grange, and in which the profits are rather incidental than direct, may advantageously be carried on by the means of a joint-stock organization, but when it comes to establishing a general moneyed corporation, we are inclined to be doubtful. At any rate, the Grange should be very cautious about lending the great weight of its name and endorsement to schemes that essentially, in the very nature of things, be under its control.

[The above is a very sensible view of the case in controversy, and we are fully confident that the Grangers will soon learn that many of their newly organized institutions will only too soon be turned against themselves.]

The Grangers have also loudly boasted of their freedom from politics, but their weakness is seen in the recent nomination of one of their prominent men (N. B. Barker) to a political station of some note—there, in *Banking, Merchandizing and Politics*, it will clearly be seen, the weak spots of humanity, the desire for wealth and for office, will supersede the lover of the Grange.—Ed. F.]

## JERSEY CATTLE.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF RACES OF CATTLE.

Prize Essay—By Geo. E. Waring, Jr., Secretary of American Jersey Cattle Club.

[Continued From Last Week.]

Any one in America, where real experience with Jersey cattle is hardly more than twenty-five years old, ought to be very modest about criticizing a standard set up forty years ago by the best men in Jersey, who had a lifelong experience and the much older traditions of their neighborhoods to guide them. At the same time, much attention has been given to this subject by the members of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and a tolerably full and careful discussion has occupied the attention of some of our best breeders for several years. Into this discussion the officers of the Jersey Society have now entered; and it may be in place here to refer to some of the points under consideration, and to state the reasons why a change seems desirable.

It is urged that the Jersey scale of points has the radical defect of giving the same prominence to unessential points that it does to essential ones. For instance: if a cow has her nostrils high and open, that counts one in the competition with others; if her udder is full in form—i. e., well in line with the belly—that most valuable of all characteristics also counts one. By the scale, a prize might be awarded to a cow whose udder is small, and so close as to be even grown together; whose udder is hardly apparent from behind, and is cut off in front like a goat's udder; whose hilt is coarse and tight, and whose milk-veins are scarcely apparent; while one absolutely perfect in all these essential respects might be refused a premium because her muzzle is not fine and encircled by a light color; because her ears are large and coarse, her back is not straight from the withers to the top of the hip, her rump slopes, and her tail does not reach to the hocks. This objection is the most serious one, but there are other points which many think it would be better to alter. Many of the very best cows have large, hairy ears. It is prescribed that the chest should be broad and deep. This indicates large lungs; and large lungs, beyond what is necessary for a good constitution, are considered to be one of the defects, for dairy purposes, of animals whose respiratory organs have been much developed by the vigorous breathing caused by too active exercise. It is also prescribed that the cow should be closely ribbed, having but little space between the last rib and the hip. As an element of symmetrical beauty this may be desirable; but probably an examination of the best milkers in any large herd would show them to be very loosely put together in this respect, and to have very roomy flanks. So, too, it is believed by many judges that while the hind-quarters should be long from the hock to the point of the rump, they should not be, as prescribed, well filled up, but should be extremely lean and hollow.

Since this scale of points was formed, the discovery of Guérin has come into prominence, and the esutcheon or milk mirror is quite generally believed to be an indication of the milking qualities of the cow. While this system is not universally accepted, its adherents are very strongly of the opinion that the esutcheon should have an important place in the scale of points. The writer's own observation among cattle-men in different countries has convinced him that those who attach the least importance to this indication are those who have given the least study to these details. He has never met a breeder in Jersey, in Holland, in England, or in America, who has learned to apply Guérin's instructions in full detail, who disregards it in his purchases or in his breeding.

A scale of points proposed by a member of the Club several years ago has been much considered, and has been amended from time to time. It has now been submitted to the consideration of the Jersey Society, it being desirable that they should work in concert with us in this matter. The essential features of the proposed scale are: [1] The giving to each point of excellence a number of counts proportional to the importance of the point in judging of the cow as a dairy animal; [2] certain minor modifications, as to the matter of the size of the chest; [3] the consideration of the esutcheon as a point of considerable merit. It is important that there should be no undue haste in the matter, but it is believed that we shall eventually arrive at a standard that will have an important influence on the future development of the race. Doubtless the American Association will be careful to adopt only such a scale of points as will be acceptable to the Jersey Society; for probably we shall always receive more or less fresh blood from the island, and it is of ultimate importance that our course of breeding should conform with that adopted there.

## SCALE OF POINTS.

As adopted by the Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society:

Article.	Points.
1 Head, fine and tapering, -	1
2 Overt, small, -	1
3 Cheek, small, -	1
4 Throat, clean, -	1
5 Muzzle, fine, and encircled by a light color, -	1
6 Nostrils, high and open, -	1
7 Horns, smooth, crumpled, not too thick at the base, and tapering, tipped with black, -	1
8 Ears, small and thin, -	1
9 " of a deep orange color within, -	1
10 Eyes, full and lively, -	1
11 Neck, arched, powerful, but not too coarse and heavy, -	1
12 Chest, broad and deep, -	1
13 Barrel, hooped, broad and deep, -	1
14 Well-ribbed dome, having but little space between the last rib and the hip, -	1
15 Back, straight from the withers to the top of the hip, -	1
16 Back, straight from the top of the hip to the setting-on of the tail, and the tail at right angles with the back, -	1

17 Tail, fine, -	1
18 Tail, hanging down to the hocks, -	1
19 Hide, mellow and movable, but not too loose, -	1
20 Hide, covered with fine, soft hair, -	1
21 Hide, of good color, -	1
22 Fore-legs, short and straight, -	1
23 Fore-arm, large and powerful, swelling, and full above the knee and fine below it, -	1
24 Hind-quarters, from the hock to the point of the rump, long and well filled up, -	1
25 Hind legs, short and straight [below the hocks], and bones rather fine, -	1
26 Hind legs, squarely placed, and not too near together when viewed from behind, -	1
27 Hind legs, not too close in walking, -	1
28 Hoofs, small, -	1
29 Growth, -	1
30 General appearance, -	1
31 Condition, -	1

Perfection, - 31  
No prize shall be awarded to bulls having less than twenty-five points.  
Bulls having obtained twenty three points shall be allowed to be branded, but cannot take a prize.

## SCALE OF POINTS.

Article.	Points.
1 Head, small, fine, and tapering, -	1
2 Overt, small, -	1
3 Throat, clean, -	1
4 Muzzle, fine, and encircled by a light color, -	1
5 Nostrils, high and open, -	1
6 Horns, smooth, crumpled, not too thick at the base, and tapering, -	1
7 Ears, small and thin, -	1
8 Ears, of a deep orange color within, -	1
9 Eyes, full and lively, -	1
10 Neck, straight, fine, and placed lightly on the shoulders, -	1
11 Chest, broad and deep, -	1
12 Barrel, hooped, broad and deep, -	1
13 Well ribbed dome, having but little space between the last rib and the hip, -	1
14 Back, straight from the withers to the top of the hip, -	1
15 Back, straight from the top of the hip to the setting-on of the tail, and the tail at right angles with the back, -	1
16 Tail, fine, -	1
17 Tail, hanging down to the hocks, -	1
18 Hide, thin and movable, but not too loose, -	1
19 Hide, covered with fine, soft hair, -	1
20 Hide, of good color, -	1
21 Fore-legs, short, straight, and fine, -	1
22 Fore-arm, swelling, and full above the knee, -	1
23 Hind-quarters, from the hock to the point of the rump, long and well filled up, -	1
24 Hind legs short and straight [below the hocks], and bones rather fine, -	1
25 Hind legs, squarely placed, not too close together when viewed from behind, -	1
26 Hind legs, not too close in walking, -	1
27 Hoofs, small, -	1
28 Udder, full in form, i. e., well in line with the belly, -	1
29 Udder, well up behind, -	1
30 Teats, large and squarely placed, -	1
31 Milk veins, very prominent, -	1
32 Growth, -	1
33 General appearance, -	1
34 Condition, -	1

Perfection, - 34  
No prize shall be awarded to cows having less than twenty-nine points.  
No prize shall be awarded to heifers having less than twenty-six points.

Cows having obtained twenty-seven points, and heifers twenty-four points, shall be allowed to be branded, but cannot take a prize.

Three points—namely, Nos. 28, 29 and 31—shall be deducted from the number required for perfection in heifers, as their udder and milk veins cannot be fully developed; a heifer will, therefore be considered perfect at thirty-one points.

(To be Continued.)

## THINNING CORN.

Prof. Roberts of the Cornell University made some experiments in growing corn upon the College farm last season, the results of which are valuable. He planted 3 plots of 16 ft. of an acre with corn and thinned the hills in one lot to 3 stalks, another to 4 stalks to a hill, the third was not thinned. The first plot yielded at the rate of 160 bushels, the second 125 bushels, and the third 106 bushels (of ears) to the acre. Mr. Roberts states, as the result of many experiments, prior to these, at the Iowa Agricultural College, that the heaviest crops of corn were made by growing 3 stalks to a hill, and that 2 stalks to a hill will produce more corn than 5 stalks. If every stalk produces an ear, and corn be planted 3 feet apart each way, there will be nearly 100 bushels of shelled grain per acre. To grow maximum crops of corn then it is only necessary to grow one ear upon a stalk, and ears of such a size that 100 of them will make a bushel of corn. In view of this it is strange that with so prolific a grain as corn, a yield of 100 bushels per acre should be considered almost impossible.

## WASTE OF TIMBER AND GAME.

General Brisbane has written another forcible letter remonstrating against the wanton destruction of American forests and of timber. The rapidly with which the forests are being swept away by commercial greed and short-sighted economic policy is indeed startling. The great Wisconsin forests are in process of rapid destruction. Not less than 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber were cut in a single year. From 1860 to 1870 over twelve million acres of forest in different States were cleared for the purposes of cultivation, the timber logged or burned on the ground and the land farmed, and the annual decrease of forest by logging and burning is still over a million acres, or twice as much as the entire forest land of California, while the annual destruction for all purposes reaches the enormous figures of 8,000,000 acres a year. Over against this, tree planting covers but about 1,000,000 acres yearly; and at this rate Gen. Brisbane estimates that the forests of the three great lumber States of the Northwest—Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota—will be exhausted in twenty years. He represents also that rich abundance in game, as well as timber, has led to a corresponding reckless waste and evil results. Thus in the Northwest thousands and thousands of prairie hens, sage hens, snipe, and many other kinds of birds, are every season shot for no other purpose than to enable the sportsmen to boast of the game they succeeded in bagging.

REMYD FOR SQUASH BUGS.—A correspondent of the *Fruit Recorder* says that the following is a sure preventive of injury to vines by squash or cucumber bugs and beetles. One pound of lead plaster, and one table spoonful of turpentine; mixed and sprinkled on the vines at any time when insects are on them.



THE GILMORE ANGORA GOAT

## BREEDING ASSOCIATION

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed for the purpose of enlarging and more successfully developing this valuable class of Stock—by importing the Stock of the PUREST and BEST Animals to be found, and Breeding from Pure Bloods and High Grades. Thus largely increasing these Animals on this Coast.

This Association have purchased the Extensive Ranges, and the superior Flocks of Pure Blooded Goats from the Hon. N. GILMORE, of El Dorado, El Dorado Co., and they are now prepared to fill all orders for the ANGOA GOAT, in quantities to suit purchasers. The Animals will be forwarded by Rail or Steamer, as the purchaser shall direct.

This Association will also purchase, or receive on consignment the fleeces of the Angora Goat, (Mohair) and make advances when desired. This Mount will be sorted and sent to manufacturers abroad, or sold here as may be desired.

All Mohair designed to be sent to this Association should be marked: (G. B. A.) and sent to Mr. Beck, Sacramento, or Thomas Bailey & Co., San Francisco, where it will be graded and managed for the best interest of the producer.

For any and all information address the undersigned.

N. GILMORE, Superintendent,

GOAT BREEDING ASSOCIATION.

El Dorado, El Dorado County,



1850. PIONEER 1875.

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Walter A. Woods' Genuine Mowers, Reapers and Combined Machines.

Etna Mower, with double motion.

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WAGONS OF STANDARD MAKE.

Stone Bakes, Haying Tools, and a General Assortment of Hardware, Oil, etc.

Extras—A large assortment for Headers, Mowers, etc.

It will be the aim of the undersigned to give satisfaction to all purchasers, and to guarantee all they sell.

Orders receive careful attention, and forwarded at lowest rates.

L. M. CUTTING & CO., Stockton.

## Important Short Horn Sales

## IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

B. F. VANHETER, Winchester, Ky., will sell his entire herd of 60 head of Shorthorns, and Red Roses, July 31, 1875.

Kennard & Cunningham, Chilesburg, Ky., 75 head, descending of Imp. Durboss of Wicken, Imp. Fries of the West, Louisa, Minnie, Rose of Sharon, Marzetta, etc.; July 23d.

Hardy & Lowry, Pine Grove, Ky., 87 head Louisa, London Durbosses, Marzetta, Fries, Rose of Sharon, Gen. Lee, etc.; July 27th.

Ingers & Burgess, Lexington, Ky., Rose of Sharon, Cornubia, Ruby, Adelaide, Young Mary, Moss Rose, etc.; July 27th.

Oglett, Blair & Oglett, Paris, Ky., 50 head Princesses, Miss Wilby, Woodstock, Grange, Moss Durbosses, etc.; July 27th.

James Sheddub, Nashville, Ky., White Rose, Amalia, Louisa, Arabella, Fanny, Josephine, Moss House, etc.; July 27th.

There are many Farms in the above counties, some splendid specimens of high type, and it behooves the Short-horn world to crowd around the sale rings.

Catalogues furnished on application.

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## O. P. R. R.

COMMENCING  
SUNDAY, JUNE 6th, 1875.  
And until further notice.

## SAN FRANCISCO:

7:00 A. M. Sundays excepted, Valjejo Steamer, from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Valjejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacramento, making close connections at Napa with Stages for Sonoma. (Arrive 8:55 p. m.)

8:00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland. O. Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Reno with Trains arriving at San Jose 12:35 p. m. (Arrive 5:35 p. m.)

8:00 A. M. Sundays only Valjejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Valjejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento, and at Napa with Stages for Sonoma. (Arrive 8:55 p. m.)

12:00 M. Sundays excepted, Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Valjejo, Bodega and Landings on the San Joaquin River. (Arrive 1:50 p. m.)

3:00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train, via Oakland, stopping at all Way Stations. (Arrive 9:35 a. m.)

4:00 P. M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Hanford, Calistoga and Los Angeles. Also at Napa with Train arriving at San Jose 6:35 p. m. (Arrive 12:40 p. m.)

4:00 P. M. Sundays excepted, Valjejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Valjejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacramento. (Arrive 11:10 a. m.)

4:00 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Bodega and Landings on the Sacramento River. Taking the Overland Third Class Passenger to connect with Train leaving Sacramento 8:00 a. m. daily. (Arrive at 10 p. m.)

## OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND:

"Daily"—7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, and 11:00 a. m.; 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 and 10:30 p. m.

"Daily, except Sundays"—6:30 a. m. and 11:45 p. m.

"Sundays only"—10:30 and 11:30 a. m.; 12:30 and 1:30 p. m.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA:

"Daily"—7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 a. m.; 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 and 10:30 p. m.

"Sundays only"—11:00 a. m., and 1:30 p. m.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO PERNISIDE:

"Daily, except Sundays"—7:00, 9:00 and 10:00 a. m.; 5:00 and 10:30 p. m.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BROOKLYN:

"Daily"—7:30, 8:30 and 9:30 a. m.; 1:00, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:00, 8:10 and 9:30 p. m.

"Daily, except Sundays"—6:30, 11:00 a. m. and 11:45 p. m.

"Sundays only"—10:30, 11:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

FROM BROOKLYN TO SAN FRANCISCO:

"Daily"—6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 and 10:40 a. m. 12:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40 and 10:40 p. m.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5:30 and 6:10.

"Sundays only"—11:40 a. m., and 1:25 p. m.

FROM ALAMEDA TO SAN FRANCISCO:

"Daily"—7:00, 8:00 and 9:00 a. m.; 3:00, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 and 7:00 p. m.

"Daily, except Sundays"—6:10, 6:35, 11:30 a. m., and 1:30 p. m.

"Sundays only"—10:30, 11:00 a. m., 12:30 and 1:00 p. m.

FROM PERNISIDE TO SAN FRANCISCO:

"Daily, except Sundays"—6:35, 8:00 and 11:05 a. m., 3:30 and 6:05 p. m.

FROM OAKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO:

"Daily"—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 p. m.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

"Sundays only"—10:30 and 11:30 a. m.; 12:30, and 1:35 p. m.

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## Southern Pacific Railroad.

NORTH DIVISION  
Summer Arrangement.

COMMENCING  
SUNDAY, JUNE 6th, 1875.

Passenger Trains Northward will leave San Francisco from Passenger Depot on Townsend St. BETW. THIRD AND FOURTH STS. AS FOLLOWS.

7:00 P. M. Daily for Bernal, San Miguel, Colma, Bodega and San Bruno.

8:30 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, H. Hunter, Tres Pinos, Fresno, Bakersfield and Way Stations, making Stage connections at San Mateo for San Jose and San Francisco, at Redwood for Woodside, Searsville, and Pescadero, at Santa Clara for Los Gatos, Los Gatos and Santa





## Horticulture.

## INDUSTRIAL PLANTS OF AUSTRALIA.

A LECTURE DELIVERED ON THE 15TH OF MAY, 1876, BEFORE THE BALLARAT FARMERS' CLUB, BY BARON FRED. VON MUELLER, M. A., M. S., AND F. R. S. —

"I had announced my intention to address you at this meeting on the desirability of bringing within the entire scope of Victorian agriculture various hitherto disregarded plants; but when more fully reflecting on the leading plants which presented themselves to my view, I found it preferable to confine this discourse to the fuller consideration of one important species only; and thus I offer, as it were, the first chapter of a series of essays which successively might bring before you many other plants promising for the agricultural pursuits of this colony.

I have chosen for this lecture the tea-plant as my subject, designedly not calling it the Chinese tea, because it seems very doubtful whether the tea-bush is really indigenous in the territory of that empire, unless in the to us largely unknown western districts; for as far as we are hitherto aware it has immigrated from Assam and Ceylon, possibly also from Siam and Cochinchina, just like the coffee-plant is not really a native of Arabia, as was so long supposed, but came originally from Abyssinia. To trace back the history of the tea is perhaps to us here of not much interest, when this shrub comes before us mainly as a stimulant for our husbands. Suffice it at present to note, that its culture commenced, so far as historically ascertained, in China during the fourth, and in Japan during the ninth century, from whence tea was obtained for any other part of the globe till the time of the present generation.

In Europe, tea is in extensive use only since about 100 years, and in the beginning of this century the quantity consumed was only small in comparison with the present prodigious demands there, not to speak of the enormous consumption in North America and elsewhere. The Consul-General for the United States, with his usual accuracy, has furnished me with some data for the quantity and value of tea imported into the States of the Union in 1872: From the treaty ports of China and Japan, 66,041,611 lb; from Hong Kong to San Francisco, approximately, 14,800,000 lb; from Hong Kong to New and Boston, 7,400,000 lb, total, 78,141,611 lb.

In the long list of our own imports for home consumption from abroad in 1871 only cotton goods, silk ware, sugar, and unfertilized spirits and beer, exceeded in value that of the tea, according to the Melbourne Customs returns, the total import of tea during the year being recorded at £490,997—the re-export at £238,749—leaving for home use of the colony £252,248. In 1870 the British import of tea was valued at £10,097,519—more than double that of coffee—more than half of all kinds of sugar taken together. The British export of tea in that year was £2,187,721—therefore, the local consumption of this commodity which there for ever will have to be imported from warmer zones, was in 1870, £7,909,798. My friend, Mr. P. L. Simmonds, in his meritorious work on "Science and Commerce," published in 1872, justly observes that the importation of Britain of tea for the cup which cheers, but not inebriates, has risen since twenty years from 50 millions of pounds to 171 millions, the great bulk of this enormous import being consumed there. In India latterly the produce of tea was in one year 181.2 million pounds, against 41.2 millions gathered eight years ago. The demand will, of course, increase everywhere with the increasing population and spreading civilization. In Java tea was introduced as an agricultural plant only about 1835, in continental India many years later. Yet in 1870 the export via Bengal was already 11,000,000 lbs. In the higher mountain regions of Ceylon tea culture advances as rapidly since a few years, and the Southern States of North America have likewise latterly given great attention to the local rearing of the tea plant. In Brazil and in Georgia it began as late as 1850, in Carolina about 1845. By these few preliminary data I may vindicate myself for having singled out this particular plant for the special attention of the society on this occasion. Yet, singular as it may appear, in South Europe, in the countries of the acedrae (sage), of learning, the tea is not among the plants chosen for regular field culture, a fact which is all the more remarkable, as another and far more complicated and precarious branch of husbandry, namely, the rearing of silk, originally also adopted from Chinese ingenuity and experience, enjoyed almost universal attention in many of the countries at the Mediterranean Sea for several or indeed many centuries.

This seems all the more enigmatical, though tea is there less used than in middle Europe, as the labor rate cannot form an obstructive barrier to tea cultivation. If silk can be produced; but many parts of South Europe and North Africa are doubtless too dry for the easy growth of this plant. Such a circumstance, however, need not discourage us in our own efforts in this direction. The fact, that in its very native country, the Assam and Cachar mountains, no tea was grown until about twenty years ago, proves sufficiently that there like in many other parts of the globe, the Southern and Eastern Colonies of Australia and New Zealand included the tea industry remained latent, not because the principal conditions for its successful initiation and extension were wanting, but because the nature of the plant and the local manipulation of the leaf were not sufficiently understood; Of the hardy constitution of the tea-bush, and of its adaptability to a climate like ours (alpine regions and arid desert tracts of course excepted) all observers speak in equally confirmatory terms; although in our part of Australia we can hardly expect to obtain crops of its leaves quite as full as might be raised in the North of New South Wales and the South of Queensland, and as are obtained in Assam and the best Chinese districts.

Since 1859 I found at the Melbourne Botanic Garden, that the bushes of this valuable plant were neither hurt by our occasional light frosts, though the thermometer might sink to 24 deg. F., nor by the extreme heat, which periodically in our midsummers has such a scorching effect on much exuberant vegetation, when rising now and then to 110 deg. F. In the shade, although irrigation (with the means at my command) could not be applied. One of our most worthy and experienced horticulturists—the Superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Castleknock (where he has thoughtfully, in the true sense of his obligations, brought together one of the most important collections of industrial plants to be found within this Colony), Mr. Philip Doran, wrote to me long

\*Although phylogenetically it bears the name *Thea chinensis* (Thunb.) it is more recently *Camellia*. Therefore, it being really a species of the genus to which the gorgeous *Camellia japonica* belongs.

None tea culture proceeds to the Azores.

ago that the tea also there stands well both summer and winter, though the climate is colder than that of Mel bourne.

Mr. P. Beveridge, of French Island; Captain Hall, of Western Port; Mr. Robinson, of Hillesley; and others report in similar terms; and should there be doubt yet in any one's mind about the mere hardness of this plant in our latitudes, then I would simply add that it stands the frosts even of the South of England. But it may be less easy to combat the erroneous ideas of some who believe that tea culture would be altogether beyond our reach, on account of the discrepancy of the labor rate here, as compared to that of Southern or Eastern Asia. We must readily concede that this difference in the abstract is so great, as at first sight to deter any one from devoting labor or capital to local tea plantations; but I will endeavor to dispel this illusion, as indeed I have done cursorily in former lectures of mine.

During the earlier years of gold mining this objection had much force, but it does not apply any longer. For although there is such an enormous difference between the price of field labor in China, Japan and India, in comparison to ours—about 3d a day being the pay, I think, for an ordinary laborer on a Chinese plantation, and about double that in Assam—yet counterbalancing advantages would exist to us here, to allow us to enter successfully and profitably into competition with the Asiatic producers, at least for much of our local wants. Rather expensive land carriage in China, not by horses, but by men (the transit of some teas from the Bohai country occupying fully a month, from Kiamoon involving 1,000 miles by rail), sea freight, Chinese export and Australian import duty, the latter 3d per lb, add very considerably to the original cost at which tea is produced in the above named countries. Add to this, that our local engineering ingenuity would readily construct some not necessarily complicated machinery, such as to some extent is applied already in India, to aid in the beating, rolling, and sifting of the tea leaves, and that apparatus of such kind could be brought into operation whenever on a sufficient number of our farms the tea leaves were raised in considerable quantity.

The expenditure, therefore, which is incurred in the various tea countries of Asia, and especially in China, by the primitive manual processes of preparing the tea leaves, might become largely reduced. The gathering of the leaves must necessarily remain to be done by hand, and much also of the other operations; but it would probably not be more difficult than the harvesting of hops; yet hop culture, notwithstanding this unavoidable hand gathering, proved a highly remunerative industry among us, and so it is with the gathering of opium from the poppy plant. Moreover, tea culture might be placed on the same footing here as the silk culture in the South of Europe, where the gathering of mulberry leaves and the attendance to the silkworm is not so much done by hired labor as by the means available on each farm through its owner, or rather his family and domestics, the reeling being effected in separate establishments.

The sugar beet, in a similar manner, is not generally cultivated by the proprietor of a factory for beet sugar, but by the surrounding farmers, and indeed, as I hardly need remark, the same principle applies to the conversion of wheat into flour on any mill. Moreover the gathering and much of the preparation of the leaves might be effected by the youthful members of the family at the farm, to whom it would be a far more easy task than the ordinary toil of rural work—even the beating and sorting of the leaves for the production of marketable tea, might at the commencement readily be accomplished by the grower in conformity with the ancient Chinese processes almost universally adopted elsewhere so long as local culture went only to a small extent, there being no costly machinery needed for the purpose under such circumstances as in the production of sugar—not would it need the consummate care or the lengthened period of treatment and storing, which at last gives to the vinegrower a return for his skill, toil and outlay. Indeed, it requires only a few days, or even only two days' work to transform the fresh tea leaf into the marketable commodity. No capital is needed. If this industry is limited to the settler's own soil and labor as a bywork. From diseases of such formidable character as devastated the vineyards and largely annihilated for a time the silk industry of South Europe, the tea plant has hitherto proved exempt, though in India it is occasionally attacked by a bug-like insect, *hoplocampa theivora*, which can be subdued by smoke, or the plant may become blighted in hot and wet localities by a mildew.

The return, therefore, from a tea field supplemental to a farm would be a safe, immediate, and almost clear profit; and to obtain this return such labor would almost suffice as would not be needed, or could be advantageously be employed for heavy ordinary field operations. Having said this much in advocacy of adopting the tea bush for Victorian culture, I must be guarded in explaining, also, that not everywhere within the boundary of this colony tea cultivation can be adopted. There exists a wide difference between cultivating a plant, and cultivating it to advantage. It will be mainly on farms of our woodland valleys where the tea plant would flourish, where its vigorous growth would not be retarded or checked by scorching winds, where it would sustain its strength to push forth abundant crops of young leaves, and where lands, not otherwise easily available unless for forest culture, could be rendered thus far productive. Rural settlements have already widely penetrated through our forest regions yet they must be regarded as comparatively few, when we reflect how vast a population our mountain tracts will be able to support. A few accidental haunts, where likely the tea will occupy areas in Victoria as extensive as the vine and the olive, and more so than the hop and many other plants of commercial products, and when Australian tea will form an article of export.

I may be allowed to anticipate a question, and may be a reproach—why not, long ago, tea fields for more extensive tests had been created under the supervision of the department entrusted to my administrative care? I can assure this assembly, that in pursuing my official obligations nothing would have given me greater delight than to initiate largely this and other very promising cultures as yet dormant among us. But neither the area nor the soil of the Botanic Garden at Melbourne admitted of selecting an adequate extent of ground for experiments on a commercial scale, nor is the climate of Melbourne fairly inviting to trials of this kind. Such should be instituted in the ranges, and not only for this, but also for other experiments have I urged the formation of test plantations in the various climatic zones of this colony for many years past, but could not start such with the annual departmental endowments available in my time as these did not even suffice to carry on the more immediate routine work expected from my institution.

(To be Continued.)

\*A labor rate which will not continue there for an indefinite period.

It may be observed, on Professor McCoy's authority, that several species of *hoplocampa* exist here.

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Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

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Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectively than by

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These Trees are of a good Healthy growth, and can be packed to go any distance safely and will be sold low in large lots.

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## EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

We have received the Acorns of the Edible Evergreen Oak from Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner at Yaddo, for the Emperor of Japan.

The NEW OAK is thus described by the Commissioner "In his valuable letter on *Quercus Chrysalidus* (Thunberg.) The Japanese name is *Shi Noki*, the Chinese name, *Ka*. It is an Evergreen, growing to the height of thirty and forty feet and has a deep glossy foliage, it forms a beautiful hedge, and its acorns are edible, being highly esteemed by the Japanese. Its wood is strong and durable.

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An Invoice of very Pure and Fresh Seed of the CAMELLIA JAPONICA just received by last Steamer direct from Japan.

Florists and Amateurs can secure this choice Seed in Packages of \$1 each.

Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to, and Seed sent by Mail free of Postage.

For Sale at  
FARMER OFFICE.

## Auzerais House, SANTA OLARA STREET, SAN JOSE.

S. W. CHURCHILL, Proprietor.

Auzerais House Coach and Carriages always in attendance on arrival of trains.

M. P. PETTINGILL & Co., 10 State Street Boston 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring subscribers for THE CALIFORNIA FARMER in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

The American Birding Co., Bonanza Birding, are much more, and less than half the cost of imported Birding.

## OIL CAKE MEAL. THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of food so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of food produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 15 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22 to 100 per cent. For illustration of the properties of this food, see the following: It is a particularly valuable food for increasing the quantity of milk and preventing its salting up or greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the milk of bran, clover, roots, or cut food of any kind. It improves it to such a degree that in six or eight hours the quantity of milk is increased to two or three times the quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed, and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES it is a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and glossiness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that promotes such fine motion or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality. At present price (30¢ per ton), it is the cheapest feed known. It is now selling in New York at \$40 per ton, gold, at \$50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of hay.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufacturers, Kingsport, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

## PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS.

NO. 8 AND 5 FRONT STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.

## NEVILLE & CO., Bag, Tent, and Hose Factory,

113 Clay & 114 Commercial Streets,

San Francisco,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

## Bags, Burlaps, Duck, Canvas and Cottons.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

J. M. NEVILLE.

G. H. BRYANT.

30.20



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.—January Number just issued, and contains over 100 Pages, 600 Engravings, descriptions of more than 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plates, etc. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

## NAPA HOTEL,

COR. MAIN AND FIRST STREETS,

NAPA CITY.

The above House offers special accommodations to families. The table is always supplied with the best in the market; fish, fruits and game in their seasons.

FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE,

Where I keep for the accommodation of guests the fastest horses and the finest buggies in the city.

Gentle Buggy Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen Orders left at the Hotel promptly attended to.

JOHN S. HOGAN,

37:19

PROPRIETOR.

## Seeds and Plants by Mail.

At the closing hours of the last Session of Congress a most strange change was made in the laws relative to MAIL MATTER, doubling on all reading matter, and most particularly and seriously affecting the AGRICULTURAL LAWYER, by doubling the cost of the transmission of all "Seeds" and "Plants" by mail. Such a measure is most highly injurious to the best interests of our country, as it is most certainly a "backward march" in civilization.

We give the new rates that must be paid now, as follows:

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

For Packages of Four Ounces,	4 cents.
" " " " " " " "	8 "
" " " " " " " "	16 "
" " " " " " " "	32 "

It must always be borne in mind by all who send Seeds or Plants by mail, that every package must be done up secure and every package of Seeds or Plants must be prepaid to the Newspaper Mail.

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL, A First-Class Agricultural Newspaper, published Weekly, in the interest of the Farmers of the Pacific Coast, by S. R. PRATT, Editor. Office, N. Y. State Grange, Carthage, N. Y.

TERMS—\$1 per year. Special rates to Granger and Clubs.

## COMMISSION SALES-ROOM

## Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing these articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. for the great mass of purchasers. We would therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of these articles named, or for any articles or merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgment we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include a satisfactory reference or the Cash; or bill could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special business, and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

We particularly call attention to the following val

THE POTATOE PLANTER,  
JEBB'S PATENT OURN,  
GREENE CURD CUTTER,  
PATENT WEEDING HOR,  
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and the time of a visit to the city.

## TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS:

TOBACCO SEED,  
COTTON SEED,  
COFFEE SEED,  
TEA SEED,  
WITH ALL RARE NEW SEEDS.

THE BEST KINDS OF  
FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,  
Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

FLOWERING BULBS.  
RARE AND CHOICE KINDS  
Each and all in their Season.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES  
Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

All Orders for such Plants filled with dispatch. Any one desiring of having the Garden look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best system of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for the same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.

OFFICE 320 CLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## CHOICE EUCALYPTUS SEED.

We have received a small Invoice of Seed of the Rare Varieties of the Eucalyptus tree—a few ounces only of each will be offered for sale by us—designing to propagate these varieties as rare and highly valuable.

For Sale at  
FARMER OFFICE;

## TEA SEED—FRESH.

A VERY CHOICE LOT OF GENUINE TEA SEED JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER in Macdonald & Co.'s Line—Imported to Order.

This Seed will be put up in Packages at 50 cents each. Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to—and Seed sent Free of Postage. For Sale at  
FARMER OFFICE.

## FREE INFORMATION.

TO THE EMIGRANT.

The Reading Room, Library, and Museum of the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, 320 Clay Street, is open daily, and Free to All; New comers to our State are made welcome to it, here can be found Agricultural and Scientific Papers on File from every State in the Union, and many from abroad.

A HYDRAULIC is kept at this office where new comers may learn of their friends. Maps of lands for sale, can always be had free, and all information tendered cheerfully and without cost to the inquirer.

READING ROOM AND MUSEUM,  
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.







## THE FAIRS OF 1875.

## State Fairs.

CALIFORNIA STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SACRAMENTO,  
Commencing September 16, continues 10 days.

OREGON STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SALEM,  
Commencing October 11, continues 6 days.

COLORADO,  
FAIR AT DENVER,  
Commencing September 21, continues 4 days.

NEW YORK STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT ROCHESTER,  
Commencing September 27, continues 5 days.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,  
CITY OF NEW YORK,  
Commencing September continues to Nov.

MAINE STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT PORTLAND,  
Commencing September 21, continues 4 days.

ST. LOUIS FAIR,  
Commencing October 4, continues 5 days.

IOWA STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT KNOX,  
Commencing September 27, continues 5 days.

ILLINOIS STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT OTTAWA,  
Commencing September 13, continues 5 days.

OHIO STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT COLUMBUS,  
Commencing September 6, continues 4 days.

INDIANA STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT INDIANAPOLIS,  
Commencing September 27, continues 5 days.

WISCONSIN STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT MILWAUKEE,  
Commencing September 6, continues 5 days.

MINNESOTA STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT ST. PAUL,  
Commencing September 14, continues 3 days.

NEBRASKA,  
FAIR AT OMAHA,  
Commencing September 21, continues 3 days.

MICHIGAN STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT EAST SAGINAW,  
Commencing September 13, continues 4 days.

## County Fairs.

MECHANIC INSTITUTE FAIR,  
AT THE NEW PAVILION, THIS CITY.  
Commencing August 17, continues one month.

BAY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SOCIETIES' NEW GROUNDS, AGRICULTURAL PARK, SAN FRANCISCO.  
Commencing

SANTA CLARA VALLEY AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SAN JOSE,  
Commencing

SAN JOAQUIN AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT STOCKTON,  
Commencing

NAPA AND SOLANO AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT VALLEJO.  
Commencing

SONOMA AND MARIN AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT PETALUMA,  
Commencing

SOUTHERN AG. DISTRICT,  
FAIR AT LOS ANGELES,  
Commencing October 4, continues 6 days.

If the Secretary of the County Societies would send us PROGRAMMES we shall insert notices of the same.

## COMING AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The Season of Agricultural Fairs is near at hand, and all persons should be making ready for season.

We now give in this number a list of the Fairs in our State, and also, other States.

We shall feel obliged if Officers, of all our "County Fairs," will forward to us their List of Premiums, Time of Fairs, etc., etc.

ESTRAN AGRICULTURAL FAIRS—We are now receiving the Premium Lists and Announcements of the coming Agricultural Fairs to be held in the Eastern States, which will be found in the Fair Column of our paper regularly after this number, to which we refer.

We shall be very thankful for Lists of Fairs from every State, and also from all the Officers of our several "County Fairs," so that we may duly record their time and place for the coming Fairs at early date.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.,  
3 and 5 Front Street, San Francisco.

We have for the Year 1875,  
**CHICAGO PITTS IMPROVED  
THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.**

**BUY THE BEST**  
Which is always the Cheapest!

—o— We offer to any Party wanting an —o—

**Original Pitts Improved Separator,**

One of the STRONGEST and BEST BUILT Machines ever imported on this Coast,  
On Extra Heavy Wagon Trucks.

We guarantee them to do the very best of work, having all the late improvements, and ask of Purchasers an examination before buying.

We invite Special Attention to the

**MANSFIELD  
PORTABLE ENGINE,**

This we claim to be the best PORTABLE ENGINE now in use, having Cylinder Steam, Valves, a Jaden Governor and the latest and best improvements, with Cross Heads and Guides, similar to first-class Locomotive Engines. We warrant them in every particular as **EQUAL** to the **VERY BEST**.

WE HAVE ALSO:

**Wood, Clipper, and Peerless  
MOWERS and REAPERS.**

**HAINES GENUINE HEADER,**  
WITH A FULL

Assortment of Agricultural Tools.

Please send for Illustrated Price List.

**LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.  
WAREHOUSE, 3 and 5 Front Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.**

## PAPER WAREHOUSE.

**F. M. SPAULDING & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PAPER,

Book,	Straw Board,	Leather Board,
Tissue,	Binders' Board,	Fine Writing,
News,	Straw Wrapping,	Manilla Wrapping,

ALSO:

WRAPPING, SAIL, MATTEASS, HEMP and COTTON TWINE, CARPET WARP, Etc.

**411, 413 and 415 Sansome St., Cor. Commercial.**  
EDWARD BOSQUI. SAN FRANCISCO. F. M. SPAULDING.

## FRANK BROTHERS &amp; CO.

206 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

**IMPORTERS AND DEALERS  
IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

**WALTER A. WOODS IMPROVED MOWERS AND  
CHAIN RAKE REAPERS.**

**BUCKLEY'S SULKY RAKES—CHAPLIN'S REVOLVING RAKES.**

**The SWEEPSTAKE THRESHERS.**

WHICH have been specially improved to meet all the wants of the FARMERS on the PACIFIC COAST. To all who intend to purchase THRESHERS, they should not fail to call and examine the IMPROVED SWEEPSTAKES.

We are also Agents for the Genuine

**CAHOON SEED SOWER,**

Both the HAND and the HORSE POWER SOWER, as Manufactured by J. H. GOODALL, Esq. of Andover, New Hampshire

**BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE.**

**FRANK BROTHERS & Co.**

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206 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

**Farms and Ranches,**  
—AND—  
**Land Estates for Sale.**

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

**Farms and Improved Homesteads,  
Lands, Ranches, &c.,**

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

**ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER.**

We are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, and Advancements appearing in OUR JOURNAL will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well as the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries in the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our Columns.

One thing is certain—no respectable Advertisements can appear in our Journal.

**WARREN & CO.,**  
Farmer Office.

## Yosemite and Big Trees.

TO PERSONS ABOUT TO VISIT YOSEMITE VALLEY or Big Tree Groves, reliable information will be cheerfully given, by applying personally or by letter to

**J. M. HUTCHINGS**

121 Montgomery Street, opposite Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

Complete outfit furnished to camping and hunting parties among the grand scenery of the High Sierras.

Mr. Hutchings has also published a neat little pamphlet, "The Yosemite Valley," Big Trees, etc., giving valuable information to Tourists. He tells—"What they are," "Where they are," "How to see them," "Things convenient to have," "Routes to take," Cost of Trip, etc. Tourists should have this little book as a guide. 4220

RANDALL'S  
GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION.

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep-raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, \$2.00; by Mail or Express, charges paid, \$2.50. Send orders to the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

## Pure Italian Bees.

Several Swarms of Pure Italian Bees, (very full hives) in the best order in Patent Hives, can be had with full directions for their management. Apply to BENTON FARMER.

## HARTFORD



For Prompt Payment and Fair Dealing

**THE "OLD HARTFORD"  
STANDS SECOND TO NONE.**

Pacific Department ----- A. P. FLINT, Manager.

No. 313 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the UNITED STATES.

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## WALTER A. WOOD

**Mowing and Reaping Machines,**

NEW IRON FRAME MOWER.

IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER.



Over 20,000 Sold in 1874.

PRIOR TO 1874

THESE MACHINES HAVE RECEIVED MORE THAN  
**550 FIRST-CLASS  
COUNTY, DISTRICT AND STATE PRIZES,**

Establishing their great superiority over all other Machines.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

**FRANK BROS & CO., General Agents.**

ALSO DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

**206 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.**

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J. P. FARRSWORTH.

M. T. BREWER.

Fruit and Produce  
WHOLESALE.



Fruit Shippers over  
RAILROAD, OR BY  
STEAMER.

**M. T. BREWER & CO  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

—o— AND —o—

**Wholesale Dealers in**

**Foreign and Domestic Green and Dried Fruits,**

**PRODUCE, HONEY, NUTS, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, ETC**

30 AND 32 J STREET,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

(PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.)

## EXCELSIOR! The Farmers Pump.

**THIS PUMP**

HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED FOR EIGHT YEARS, Has now triumphed over all Competitors, and has been pronounced the BEST and the CHEAPEST. This Pump can be worked by Hand, Wind-Mill, or Horse Power, and having been THOROUGHLY TESTED TO ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS HYDRAULIC PRESSURE TO THE SQUARE INCH It will Throw Water Two Hundred and Fifty ft. High. SIMPLE BUT PERFECT IN CONSTRUCTION, IT COSTS NOTHING TO KEEP IT IN ORDER. EVERY PUMP WARRANTED.

VALVE.



**BRITAIN HOLBROOK & CO.**  
111 & 113, CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, (and also Sacramento.) General Agents

17





## Home Miscellany.

## MOTHER.

From a copy of Harpers of many years since, we clipped the following beautiful brief Poem; but brief as it is, there is a whole volume of beauty, truth, and affection that will be felt and acknowledged by every faithful child.—Ed. F.

Not one word of human distill,  
Is more eloquently dear,  
Than that word, in every household,  
So familiar to the ear.  
Teach a little taught to angels,  
As they journey to and fro,  
To express a child's kindred,  
Between heaven and below.

Often hath my spirit striven,  
Since the earthen tomb began,  
To receive its child's emotions,  
In the bosom of the man,  
But life's cold, unfriendly shadows  
Seemed to chill the old delight,  
Till thy mother's voice awoke them,  
As in boyhood's morning bright.

As I gaze along the river,  
Of the ceaseless march of years,  
Behold her love-light beam,  
Through each day of joy or tears,  
And when yet I am the saddest,  
Tones of hers can soothe the pain,  
Gentle mother, dear and patient,  
May thy influence long remain!

Mother of this is growing aged,  
But then are not old to me,  
Every wisdom charm remaneth,  
That I knew in infancy;  
Aly shape that sometimes hover,  
Bound my pillow while I rest,  
But thy features, darling mother,  
And my sleep is fully blest.

## THE PINE AND THE WALNUT.

A mile or two from the gray little town  
Of Newmarket, perched like a gull by the sea,  
On the rocky side (where the banks shelve down  
To the lovely river's golden brown)  
There towered, long since, an old pine tree.

And across the stream, in a right bow line,  
Like a sentry guarding the ruled fort,  
Was a large limbed walnut, where the blue  
Huddled together in shadow and blue,  
Moulding the herbage, sparse and short.

Summer and winter those brave old trees  
Watched the blue river that swept between,  
Lensed to the machine and drank the breeze,  
Clothed like emperors, taking their ease,  
Now in emerald, and now in green.

Many a time, when I was a lad,  
I drifted by with suspended oar,  
The wind in the walnut seemed to aid  
But ah, what a blustering voice it had  
In the rugged place on the other shore!

And often, in restless slumber tost,  
I seemed to be drifting down the tide,  
Hearing the trident wind as it crost,  
To die away like a murmuring host  
In the drooping boughs on the farther side.

Perhaps 'twas a boyish fantasy,  
The dream of a dreamer, half afraid,  
That the wind grew sad in the walnut tree,  
But surged through the pine like the surging sea,  
With the sound of distant cannonade?

Only a fantasy? Who can tell?  
But I think 'twill haunt me to the end  
Braving what curious things befell  
The walnut tree, and the pine as well—  
For they went together, friend and friend!

From a yellow cloud broke way at last,  
And a grim old dog of the quarter dock  
Took the great old pine for a misanthrope,  
In the flame of battle his spirit past,  
And the mistle dragged by the shattered wreck.

When the Union Jack across him laid,  
They bore him back to the town by sea;  
The guns at the yard his requiem paid,  
And the admiral's coffin, it is said,  
Was shaped of the planks of the walnut tree.

—Thee, Betty Aldrich, in the Atlantic.

## BEAUTIFUL LINES.

[The following lines were written by Tyrone Powers, the famous Irish comedian, who perished on the steamer President. They were inscribed on the walls of the "Old Blanford Church," near Petersburg, Va., in which city Powers had an engagement.]

Thou art crumbling to dust, old pile,  
Thou art bustling to the fall,  
And round thee in thy loneliness,  
Odds the try to the wall.

The worshippers are scattered now  
Who knelt before thy shrine,  
And silence reigns where anthems rose,  
In the days of "Auld Lang Syne."

And sadly sighs the wandering wind  
Where oft in years gone by,  
Prayers rose from many hearts to him  
The Highest of the High.

The tramp of many a busy foot,  
That sought the shrine, is o'er,  
And many a weary heart around  
Is still forever more.

Now death ambition's hope take wings,  
How drops the spirit now?  
We hear the distant city's din,  
The crowd are near below;

The sun that once upon their paths  
Now glides their lonely graves,  
The zephyrs which once fanned their brows,  
The grass above them waves.

O! could we call the many back  
Who've gathered here in vain—  
Who've careless roved where we do now,  
Who'd never meet again!

How should our weary hearts be stirred  
To meet the earliest gaze,  
Of the lovely and the beautiful—  
The lights of other days.

## AVOID PROTRACTED TOIL.

The work of the day should be conducted in the best manner. Thorough, careful, intelligent work during seven or eight hours is much more profitable than ten hours of hurried work. In cities, merchants and business men seldom apply themselves more than six hours a day, and probably the greater part of the best work done in that city is performed in less than five hours each day. There is no reason why farmers who create the wealth of the world should labor more hours than they who manage this wealth. Formerly, constant toil was required to support a family, because all work was done at a disadvantage, tools of all kinds were poor, and labor saving machinery was unknown. More actual work was required in the last generation to make the clothing of a family than is now required to buy the clothing, and the food added, and every year the farmer has new advantages and powers in this direction. It is for this reason that the farmer should seek to enlarge his means for acquiring information, and of rising to new dignity. This he can only do by having more leisure, and by voiding protracted toil. There is no good reason now why he may not unite culture and elegance with rural pursuits.—*McClure.*

We have seen the above article copied into several papers in our state, but none seem to perceive or mark the great error as applied to the condition, custom, or habits of our California Merchants and business men or our agricultural people.

The merchants and business men of our state are hard workers, they give not five or six hours to business, but ten to twelve and even more, carrying their customers home as guests often, and doing business in the hours that should be given to rest and to social life, even our wealthy men, bankers and others, labor, play, write and do business almost up to the time to go to their coach.

Our farmers and their families have but little rest, up at the break of day; eat by candle light, and in a hurry too, say 15 minutes, when 30 to 40 minutes should be taken, and off to work, a brief time for noon, then work again as long as they can see; and after supper the cattle and horses to feed, and perhaps go to the cellar or shed as the father said to his boy "go to play," and that play was, to "chop wood," and thus our farmers stretch out the work to 16 hours, while his wife and daughters if he is so lucky as to have them, wash dishes and scrub the same number of hours, and their work is never done.

Such is American life and labor, we know it is not so in England, and *McClure* never knew of the "Golden State," nor of our hours of toil; and if his spirit could come and see our farmers, he would realize that they need to acquire knowledge by reading, and if they could read more, they would soon learn those truths which would show them how to accomplish double what they do now and with half the physical labor they now give.—Ed. F.

## OAT MEAL FOR CHILDREN.

We see by an article in the *La France Medicale* that M. Dujardin has been experimenting with oat meal as a food for young children. He made use of a jelly prepared by soaking a tablespoonful of the meal in a glass of water for twelve hours, then straining through a sieve and boiling till the whole assumes the consistency of jelly, and adding sugar or salt to taste. According to analysis, 100 grammes of the meal contains 8.7 grammes of water, 7.6 of fatty matters, 62.5 of starch of nitrogenous matters, 1.5 of mineral substances, and 7.6 of cellulose, dextrine, and loss. Its nutritive value, therefore, as food for children, in regard to nitrogenous or plastic elements, and such as are respiratory, is analogous to that of human milk or cow's milk. Besides these, it contains more iron than do most of the articles of food. For newly-born infants were fed with the preparation just described, and in every case with satisfactory results. In addition to its qualities as food, it acts efficiently against colic and diarrhea. It enters into the composition of the syrup of Lother, which is said to be much used in Germany. M. Gillette, surgeon of the hospital of Melun, has also given oat meal combined with cow's milk to six children, and finds it to be a valuable food in cases where the natural supply of milk is deficient.—*N. Y. Times.*

## DOMESTIC ROPIES.

GREEN PEA SOUP.—Take two quarts of green peas, one small onion, and a sprig of parsley cut fine; add two quarts of hot water, and boil slowly for half an hour, then add a pint of small new potatoes which have been peeled and laid in cold water an hour; put in a tablespoonful of sugar and a little salt, boil till the potatoes are done, now add a teaspoonful of cream or a pint of milk, boil a minute or two, and serve with small slices of toasted bread or gems cut in halves.

SWEET POTATO BREAD.—Boil, and then mash with three good-sized sweet potatoes with a pint of cream or new milk; mix with as much flour as will make a dough as for bread, adding a teaspoonful of good sponge or yeast. Knead well, and set to rise. Always wrap your blanket close around the bowl, and place where the wind or cold air does not come, if you wish a quick rising. As soon as the dough begins to crack open mould into small rolls and put close together in the baking-pan. When sufficiently light bake in a moderate oven half an hour.

## EMPEROR EUGENIE'S LAOES.

The millionaire dry goods merchant, A. T. Stewart, visited the New York custom house recently to view and informally appraise the wonderful fashions of the Empress Eugenie, recently seized by the authorities in that city. There were three white shawls, three sets of collars and cuffs and one blue and colored embroidered shawl, pieces of lace, a banker's brief, two collars, and various other pieces of the most exquisite workmanship. Mr. Stewart said he had never in all his life seen such superb specimens of lace working.

—*Pittsburg.*

## THE ORY OF THE INNOCENTS.

Morning and evening in the still watches of the night, a child's voice floats through the grated windows of an asylum; it haunts all the sweet Spring days, wailing—oh so mournfully—"Mother, mother, oh, I want my mother!" To our inquiry, Where child is that? the answer was, "The lad has six; he is about thirteen; his mother placed him here at the time of her second marriage." Day and night, through weeks and months, the small, wasted hands are reaching through the bars. Pleading, tearful eyes eagerly scan every face—poor, hungry soul searching for mother! Disappointed hope, falling tears—and the griefed, mournful weeping that can only come from a broken heart—follows, ending in perfect exhaustion or spasms.

Who is the mother? who was his father? what were the circumstances of his conception, generation, and birth? are questions not answered. The women with whom we talked were shocked by the questions. "What have we to do with that?—God afflicts." Stop, madam, I beg you. Do not add blasphemy to your sins of ignorance. God does not maliciously afflict. This is not God's work. God's law, written upon human hearts, understood and heeded, causes adult people to desire, children; and desiring to be participators, through obedience to divinely established law, in this most important work committed to human beings, love and tenderness are born with the new life. Children thus born are not deformed, or crazy, or idiotic, but full of joyous, bounding life. They partake of the good qualities of both parents, in body, brain, and spirit.

As a people we must learn this lesson. You, ladies, may as well learn it here in the presence of this fearful testimony against a thoughtless parentage and an undesired maternity. People who accept children gladly, lovingly, are blessed, not cursed. This well formed child, evincing so much hunger for maternal love, is not idiotic. We believe this boy was hated by his mother and father from the moment they were conscious of his existence; hence, the affectional nature of the little waif has been starved. So far as any evidence of malformation is concerned, this might, in a measure, have been supplied by its parents. These little starvelings thrive only when caressed, petted, loved. Pitying, tender,

## FATHER-AND-MOTHER LOVE,

from infancy to maturity, is the only compensation that can be given. Have you not seen men and women who, under caresses, love, appreciation—overcome difficulties? Without it, or deprived of this divine food, they were spiritless, diffident, worthless, incapable of exhibiting power in any direction, either mental, moral, or physical. They were all born under a cloud of dislike, if not of positive hatred. Thousands of this class of children die in infancy. This little waif had greater tenacity of life. It is born of long-lived, selfish parents. However black the doom may have been in other departments of thought, this hungering for human mother-love should be supplied, not by strangers (they have not the power to give it), but by those who gave it life.

"How do you know it was not loved by the mother?"

Across the street you will find a mother, placid, even lovable. She has a son twenty-eight years of age, who has not been out of her sight a week at a time in his whole life. In size, a man; in brain, an infant of eleven months. Other children come to her, and have grown to be men and women. Prosperity and adversity have both been here. She has not forgotten her unfortunate babe. No crowing, year-old baby evinces more joy of its mother's presence than this man-child. To our inquiry, if it were not a great trial, the quick reply was, "It was no fault of the child. He was well formed and bright. He is yet a babe! I owe all the care. He is unhappy in my absence." That mother is not sacrificed because she is cheerful.

## PARENTAL INSTINCT.

Is one of the strongest in nature. Birds and beasts possess it in large degree, and protect their young with their own lives. They shelter and feed until maturity fits them for home-bullfight and parental duties. When deep, abiding love is in the heart, the human mother will be equally true to this principle. This case of your neighbor is clearly one of arrested development of brain, the result of an accident, but it did not kill mother-love or interrupt its daily expression.

In this pitiful case, by very careless medical treatment, or by gluttony, inherited or acquired, as a habit, the nervous forces presiding over the digestive processes were partially paralyzed. Thinking parents, truth-seeking physicians would very early in its life have carefully adjusted food in quality and quantity to its impaired vital powers. On the one hand, for lack of skill or interest in the case, this was not done. On the other, not loving the child, there was no incentive to thought or study. It is evident that they did not learn how to economize the expenditure of nervous strength; hence the sad condition to-day of its young life. Besides the remote causes, there may have been today, and yesterday, for years, some great shock, as grief or fear of punishment. A fall, a blow immediately after a moderate meal might, by arresting the digestive processes, result in spasms. All these possibilities should have been guarded against by parental love in and under a sunshiny sheltering, loving home. Never grating windows nor imprisonment for these little ones. Freedom of grassy door yards and bright bird flowers; warmth of sunshine; quiet and peace to soothe the sensitive, excitable brain. Sweet sounds of bird notes and pleasant voices to harmonize the restless spirit. This discordant jargon of crazy people excites and intensifies all the disorders in the nature of healthy children; much more fatal must be upon those who are unbalanced. Early sleep and perfect quiet must be ensured to win the possibility of

growth healthwise. These conditions cannot be had in the wards of an insane asylum; hence the disturbed rest, and light sleep, and strong, out-reaching cry of the poor boy after "mother, oh my mother," that brings tears to all eyes and this weary homesickness to all hearts—

By Mrs. O. F. Young, M. D.,  
From The Science of Health.

## EARTHQUAKES, NATURE'S IMPLEMENTS.

[However sad and calamitous these convulsions of Nature are, they are most undoubtedly the implements she uses to accomplish great ends which short-sighted mortals cannot comprehend, we give an article from the Santa Barbara Republican of June 4th which indicates that these convulsions have materially changed the water courses below the surface of the earth in that vicinity—and also cases in point may it not be that by noting such events we shall obtain knowledge of Nature's Laws, which operate for our good, even by Earthquake.—Ed. F.]

## The Republican says:

Many people are opposed to earthquakes, and we include ourselves among the number, but in this, as in everything else, we find some one to differ with us. This gentleman is J. P. Walker, who has a ranch near Rincon. Before our earthquake he had a wheat field which, up to that time, had never had flowing water or spring of any kind; all the water it received came from the rains. After the earthquake, Walker was both surprised and pleased to find a large spring flowing a good volume of soft water in this field where water had never existed before, and being on high ground, he thinks of conveying it in pipes to his residence. Colonel Hollister told us of a similar occurrence on a ranch belonging to him, several years ago, where a volume of water was spouted to a height of nearly forty feet for several days after the earthquake, and there has been a flowing stream there ever since.

We never know a great character until something congenial to it has grown up within ourselves. True religion is a life unfolded within, not something forced on us from abroad.

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## Miscellany.

## CARBLESSNESS IN CONVERSATION.

In the colloquies of every-day life we are much too careless in the use of language. The phraseology of politeness is particularly faulty. A very common series of errors may be instanced thus: It is raining, and a lady and gentleman pass out of a house in company, the latter having an umbrella under his arm.

"Dear me!" says the lady, on noticing the wet street, "won't you be kind enough to hold the umbrella?"

"Certainly," says the gentleman. Now, if "won't" means anything at all, it means will not; and, therefore, according to a fair interpretation, the gentleman tells the lady that certainly he will not be kind enough to hold her umbrella!

But no. Even while he speaks, he opens that useful article, and holds it gracefully over his companion.

"Thank you," says she, earnestly. "Not at all," replies he, still more earnestly. And so they go. Has not the fellow fairly complimented the lady?

Yet there is no appreciation of discourtesy evident in the manner of the lady. On the contrary, she appears to regard her escort's response as eminently kind and polite.

Well-educated people are constantly telling others that they are mistaken, when they mean that they are in error, not that some one has misunderstood or misapprehended their meaning. Surely, when I say to a friend, "You are mistaken," I really mean that I have observed a wrong impression of a statement or act of his, not that he has mistaken a statement or act of mine. And so of many other phrases common in our social life.

## KEEP YOUR PROMISE.

A boy borrowed a tool from a carpenter, promising to return it at night. At five o'clock he was sent away on an errand, and did not return until late. Before he went, he was told that his brother should see the article returned.

After he had come home and gone to bed, he awoke, and found that the tool had not been sent to its owner. He was much distressed to think his promise had not been kept, but was persuaded to go to sleep, and rise early and carry it home the next morning.

By daylight he was up, and nowhere was the tool to be found. After a long and fruitless search, he set off for his neighbor's in great distress, to acknowledge his fault. But how great was his surprise to find the tool on his neighbor's doorstep! And then it appeared from the print of his little bare feet in the mud, that the lad had got up in his sleep and carried the tool home, and gone to bed again, without knowing it.

Of course a boy who was prompt in his sleep was prompt when awake. He lived respected, had the confidence of his neighbors, and was placed in many offices of trust and profit.

If all the grown folk felt as this boy did, there would be a good many tracks of bare feet found some of these bright mornings; and what piles of tools and books would be found lying at their owners' doors!—From *Phrenological Journal*.

## HOW TRAIN BOYS GET RICH.

The train boys think they haven't much of an opportunity in this world, and other people think they are a nuisance. One of them tells the New Orleans *Picayune* one way in which they impose upon their employers: "You see," he says, "each boy is furnished with so much fruit, so many books and papers, and he is either obliged to show them up at the end of the route or else turn over the money for which they must have been sold. The only way it can be done is this: We will a book to a passenger for a dollar and a half. He reads it and then we give him a new book worth fifty cents for the one he has read. He is generally willing to make the exchange, and reads the new one. This, when read, he is ready to swap for a ten-cent paper, which he leaves in the car when he gets out. This paper we pick up and put back in our pile, having all our books and papers and \$1.50. This is about the only show we have; without it we could not make a decent living."

## OLD EGGS TO HATCH.

Under the ruins of the old castle of King David the Abbe Denis found a hen's nest full of eggs. They had been there 1,200 years, hidden from the light and the air and the changes of temperature, and the hen herself had perhaps barely escaped when the falling walls sealed her eggs hermetically for future times. Abbe Denis put three eggs under a hen, and they were hatched.

This is true indeed remarkable, and experiments should be made by poultrymen to see how long they can keep eggs hermetically sealed and still retain life.

Small Boy.—A clergyman was endeavoring to distract one of his Sunday-school scholars, a play-boy, on the nature of a miracle. "Now my boy," said he, "suppose you should see the sun rising in the middle of the night, what should you call that?" "The moon, please, sir," "No," said the clergyman, "suppose you knew it was not the moon, but the sun, and that you saw it actually rise in the middle of the night, what should you think?" "Please, sir, I should think it was time to get up!"

Good Humor.—Good humor is the clear blue sky of the soul, on which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the sun of genius encounter no vapors in its passage. It is the most exquisite beauty of a fine face, a rosy-cheeked grace in a homely one. It is like green in a landscape, harmonizing in every color, molting the light, coloring the hues of the dark; or like a lute in a full concert of instruments—a sound, not lost or drowned by the ear, yet filling up the breaks in accord with its deep melody.

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## SADDLERY

WARE.

Have on hand the best and best Assortment of

HARNESS WHIPS,

SADDLES LEATHER,

COLLARS, BLANKETS,

SAUDLE TREES, ROBES,

LASHES, ETC.,

ever offered on the Pacific Coast. We particularly call the attention of the country trade to our extensive assortment of Harness adapted for Farming and Teaming use, and also to the Collars of our own manufacture, which we guarantee Superior to any other Collars manufactured.

We are prepared to supply the trade, with any goods in our line at the very lowest prices for Cash or approved credit.

Traders will always receive careful attention.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

39-17

## POSTERS

CARDS

CIRCULARS.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

PROMPT.

CHEAP.

and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE.

No. 517 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

Proprietors.

2-1

## \$10 Saved by Investing \$4!

PALMER'S

Combination Attachment

FOR

ALL SEWING MACHINES!

RECEIVED THE

Grand Prize Medal.

At the American Institute Fair, New York, 1873

New Jersey State Fair, 1873.

Western New York Fair, 1873.

THE PALMER

Sews and Seam without Basting

THE PALMER

preparator and yoke a double or single fold on the edge of

band, and places a fold on any seam without Basting

THE PALMER

forms the width most durable and smoothly into seams to all male tails.

THE PALMER

binds with braid and with cut binding, and binds scallops or

pleats, on all the machines, better than any other binder

THE PALMER

does plain gathering.

THE PALMER

places a cord with of different colors into any seam and at the

same time gathering and sewing on desired.

THE PALMER

preparator and applique a French Hem with great celerity and

success.

THE PALMER

makes the celebrated and Fashionable Milliners and Dress

Makers' Folds in one color, and also in two colors.

Price for the whole, full Instructions included \$4.00!

THE PALMER MANUFACTURING CO.,

817 Broadway, cor 12th St., NEW YORK.

AGENTS WANTED!

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

N. B. Samples sent at FARMER OFFICE.

40-18

## Dime Savings Bank,

46 MONTGOMERY STREET.

REPORT FOR MARCH, 1874.—NUMBER OF

Depositors from July, 1873, to February 28th, 1874, is

March, 1874. Total in also months, 847.

Cash surplus, 30 per cent, over all liabilities.

Deposits in gold, silver or currency, from One Dime to

\$10,000, payable on demand (without notice) drawables per

cent in even. Terms deposits, 12 per cent.

No entry fee or charge for bank book.

W. J. THOMPSON, President.

J. CROCKEN, Secretary.

40-22

## FARMERS' ACCOUNTS.

We have often urged our Farmers to keep full Records of all their farming operations—keep them in full detail in every department of their labor. The number of acres of their farm, when, and how cultivated, the crops put in, their Stock, of all grades, the cost of all purchases, the sales of Stock, produce of all kinds, Laborers' accounts, Family and Farm expenses in all detail, the weather accounts with every detail, so as to know what is profitable and what is not. Such a Record would be of great value to every Farmer.

A new Book for such a Record can be seen at Farmer Office, which we shall be glad to explain and recommend to all—handsomely got up and finely bound. Price, \$2.50, worth ten times the cost.

40-22

40-22

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40-22













## Agriculture.

## DAILY WORK.

In the name of God adorning,  
Bow thy seed at morning light;  
Cheerily the furrows turning,  
Labor on with all thy might.  
Look not to the far-off future,  
Do the work which comes to thee  
Now thou must before thee reap;  
Rest at last in labor's prize.  
Standing still is dangerous ever,  
Till is meant for Christians now;  
Let these be, when evening cometh,  
Honest sweat upon thy brow;  
And the master shall come smiling,  
At the setting of the sun,  
Saying as he pays thy wage,  
"Good and faithful one, well done!"

## AN HUNDRED YEARS TO COME.

We all within our graves shall sleep  
A hundred years to come;  
No living soul for us will weep  
A hundred years to come,  
But other men our land will till,  
And other men our streets will fill,  
And other birds will sing us gay,  
And bright the sun shall rise to-day,  
A hundred years to come.

## JERSEY CATTLE.

## FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF RACES OF CATTLE.

Prize Essay—By Geo. E. Worring, Jr., Secretary of  
American Jersey Cattle Club.

[Continued From Last Week.]

## THE QUESTION OF COLOR.

We have already seen what are the circumstances and conditions under which the Jersey cow has been brought to her present state of excellence in her native home. An influence has been exerted by the character of the recent foreign demand which has great effect upon the course pursued by breeders in Jersey, and consequently, upon the character of the animals they breed. In 1872 there were no less than 1,896 breeding animals exported from the island; in 1871 the number was somewhat larger. Indeed the sale of stock to supply the foreign demand is a very large item of the farmer's income, and naturally anything that is especially required by the market must be supplied by the producer.

By some process that is difficult to understand, there has grown up, especially in England, a demand for animals of uniform color—i.e., free from any white markings; high prices have been obtained in the English market for "solid" colors, black swiches, and black tongues, rather than large udders, full milk-veins, and the fine, delicate organizations that indicate large and rich milking. At the time of the formation of the American society this same fancy was beginning to take root among the breeders here; but it is believed that wiser counsels are prevailing, and that the selections of animals is now being based on more useful characteristics. The injurious effect of catering to this taste has become so apparent in Jersey that the Agricultural Society there is combating it as actively as possible, by leaving it to be a suicidal practice which, if persisted in, can only end in the destruction of the qualities which have given the race its chief value.

Two or three years ago, it was almost impossible to find in the whole island a young bull which had not the fashionable solid color and black points. The writer, being shown a magnificent cow with liberal patches of white upon her, and almost staggering under the weight of a large and handsome udder, asked to see her calf. He was told that it was a bull, and that as it had some white marks, and was therefore unsuited for the English demand, it had been killed. The owner of this cow afterward showed, with evident pride, a light-gray bull-calf with a black switch, for which he expected to obtain a "long" price, but whose dam was a very inferior milker and the least promising as a dairy-cow of the whole herd.

It is by no means asserted that the so-called "fashionable" color is in any way incompatible with the best dairy quality; and it is urged very strongly that it will never do in breeding cattle for a given purpose to take as a standard any point that is not indicative of excellence for that purpose. Such a point, in breeding dairy-cattle, is certainly not the color of the hair and switch, and any considerable knowledge of Jersey cattle must convince the most enthusiastic Black-Point man that if the selection is to be confined to animals having his favorite markings, there must be excluded a very large proportion of the finest dairy animals of the breed. Formerly a breeder showed with pride the rich yellow skin underlying the white hair upon his favorite cow, and it seems a pity that this valuable indication of high-colored butter should be lost. The question of beauty is a question of taste, and questions of taste are not to be discussed; but those of us who are not few who still think that a herd of Jersey cattle is more attractive and is better constituted to make a fine show in a pasture for being variously colored and variously accented with white. The argument here presented is, however, based not at all upon the question of taste, but entirely upon the more practical one of the amount of butter to be yielded by the cow. It is firmly believed that the road to the greatest possible excellence in this respect lies through a selection which shall have its range over the whole breed, and shall not be con-

finued to such specimens as are of a particular coloring.

In the essay published in the first volume of the Club's "Register" it is stated that in the island *Hard Book* there were entries of 124 bulls and 484 cows; 41 of the bulls and 108 of the cows being "highly commended." Of these 147 animals, only 24 are said to have black swiches, and only one to have a black tongue; only 45 are of solid color, or nearly so. These indications, as well as the other markings, such as white swiches or white patches, are not considered as points of excellence, but obviously only as distinguished marks.

Even at that time no especial importance was attached in Jersey to the question of color, which is, without doubt, a dealer's question. It is no slight matter to teach a novice what constitutes a good cow, nor, after he is taught, is it always easy to supply his requirements. It is easy to tell him (as he has been told) that solid color is the "correct thing"; that a black switch has an elegant look; and that a bull with a black tongue is more likely to perpetuate the leading merits of his race than is one with a white one; and having adopted this as his standard, he becomes capital game for the dealer, for the market at St. Heliers furnishes a good supply of semi-worthless animals having the desired color, and purchasable at very low prices—not, let me again insist, that all or a very large proportion of the solid-colored animals are worthless brutes; but if a Jersey farmer happens to have one of these which is worthless, he knows that he will find a ready demand for it at the Saturday market in St. Heliers.

A farmer in Jersey being asked his opinion on this subject, said, "My experience is that the light-colored cows are apt to be the best, and I always keep two with plenty of white about them for the dairy, and two without any white to sell calves from."

This question of color has been much harped upon during the past three or four years, and its extended treatment here has been at the risk of tiring the reader; but it seems a question of such vital importance, and, unless rightly decided, to forebode such disaster to our future breeding, that its consideration could not properly be avoided.

Another matter of no little importance in connection with the influence of the foreign demand on the breeding in the island of Jersey is that of form, and here the American market has practically no influence; the great sale is to England, with all its virtues and all its charms, has the great defect of seeing merit too often in mere size. The great, hulking, Short-horned steer, fattened to a disgusting degree of grossness, in England's *beau ideal* of the bovine race, and the Short-horn standard is that which seems to fill the eye of the whole agricultural community. The almost universal criticism of the Jersey has been that they were lean, scrawny, and misshapen; and what are called the successful breeders—i.e., those whose Jerseys carry off the decorations—endeavor to catch the eye of the judges by moulding their cattle as nearly as possible to the Short-horn shape. Judging from the descriptions given of the prize-takers during the past few years, they must have been more like miniature Short-horns than anything we know as better yielding Jerseys.

In the *Country Gentleman* of February 12, 1874, there is a communication from O. L. Saerpiess, detailing his observations in England in the summer of 1873. From this I make the following extracts.

"The ambition among exhibitors in England is to secure an animal of solid dark color, one that will lead out stylish; the mirror is overlooked, and the qualities of the milk not regarded; but the animal must have no white, any of which color being on a bull-calf consigns him the butcher." "Among all the stock of Jersey bulls in England, I did not find one with any mirror whatever, and this because that feature is not required by the judges at the shows." An exception is made of the herd of Mr. MacDonald, at Liphook; "it contained 69 milking cows—34 in one field and 35 in another—all Jerseys, and some of them very choice." They appear to have been selected for yield, and are not solid color with black points.

"Besides the fact that the Jersey bulls in England are solid dark color and deficient in mirror, they are all beefy, and though they lead out well at a show and get prizes, their daughters will count but little at the stall. The same applies to many of the cows, and there seems to be an instinctive yearning after the Short-horn type. Those in this country that have the same craving can be suited with the Swiss cows, and especially with a herd of thirty or forty near the top of the Bigli mountains. These are handsome, large animals, stout and solid colors, mouse colors, duns, drabs, all with black points, and with the exact features of the Jerseys—a white fillet encircling the nose."

"Besides those above enumerated, the Fowlers, of Watford and Little Bushy, have constantly on hand a lot fresh from the island, and there are scattering smaller herds; but the conclusion I came to was that, with the exception of a few choice cows in MacDonald's herd, the stock of America would not be improved by importation from England."

If anything seems certain, it is that a cow which has a tendency to lay up fat in the carcass cannot have an equal tendency to secrete fat in the udder. The only reason which can justify us in breeding Jersey cattle with care is that we believe it to be for our advantage to perpetuate and to improve upon the special characteristics for which Jerseys are noted. These are emphatically not the beef-making tendency, but the disposition to produce a good flow of highly-colored rich milk for the practical work of our dairies and for the supply of tables; and (subordinate to this, but also important) the peculiar delicacy, beauty, and docility

of the breed. If we seek these qualities, and seek to secure their improvement, we are working in the right direction and with the right material. If, on the other hand, solid colors and black swiches and well rounded, beefy forms are our aim, we had better avoid the Jerseys altogether, and apply our efforts to the beautiful cattle of Switzerland and Northern Italy.

If we undertake to produce a race of solid-colored and black-pointed animals which shall also be enormous butter-yielders, we set ourselves a task of the most difficult character; if we aspire also to combine with these characteristics the rounded form of the beef-making animal, the difficulty rises to an impossibility, for the best milking quality is entirely incompatible with the disposition to make beef.

We cannot, perhaps, do much to check the tendency developed among breeders in England, but by adhering to the more prudent course in our importations, we may, perhaps, do much to counteract the harmful influence exerted on the island supply by the English demands.

## THE QUESTION OF SIZE.

Concerning the question of color enough has already been said; but opinions very very much on the question of size, too much prominence being often given to the supposed advantage of mere largeness—an advantage which becomes real when we are breeding for the butcher, but which may well be questioned in considering dairy results only. This subject is thus treated in the essay printed with the first volume of the Club's "Register."

"The question of size is doubtless of great importance, but there is no positive knowledge to guide our decision concerning it; at least, I am aware of no experiments that do more than to indicate which is the wisest course to pursue. So far as uncertain indications are to be relied on at all, they seem to point to medium size as the most desirable. Further experiments as to the advantage or disadvantage of large size are needed. Certain arguments in favor of the smaller size are worthy of consideration. In the case of pure breeding, where calves have a high value, more calves will be produced with the consumption of a given amount of food in the case of small cows than of large ones; that is, a larger number of cows can be kept. In a large herd of small animals it is easier to keep up, through the year, a uniform supply of milk and its products, than where there are fewer animals of a larger size consuming the same amount of food. One great source of the demand for Jersey cattle is the necessity for a few quarts of milk regularly supplied for family use. A large Ayrshire or Dutch cow, giving four thousand quarts of milk during the year, will produce an oversupply during one season and go entirely dry at another. She will consume as much food as would support two little Jerseys giving each two thousand quarts of milk, one coming in in the spring and one in the autumn. In perhaps a majority of instances accommodation can be furnished for only one cow and food for only a small one. For such cases the smaller Jerseys are especially adapted, such as will give ten quarts of milk at their peak, and not fall below three quarts within six weeks of the next calving; the cream increasing in proportion, and becoming richer as the quantity of milk decreases, thus maintaining a satisfactory quantity for at least ten months of the year, and yielding enough for necessary use during the eleventh."

Dr. Voelcker, in his essay on milk, says: "As a general rule, small races, or small individuals of the larger races, give the richest milk from the same kind of food. Whether it is more profitable to keep small or large sized breeds is another question, of which we shall presently speak. Where good quality is the main object, *Alfenezys*, perhaps, will give most satisfaction, for they give a richer cream than any other breed in common use in this country. The small Kerry and the miniature Bretons also produce extremely rich milk; but, of course, in much less quantity than the larger breeds."

(To be Continued.)

## DEATH TO WEEVIL IN GRAIN.

We published some time since a remedy for the Weevil, as received from European Authority; but until lately we had no positive proof of its efficacy or certainty.

We have recently made full tests by practical use, and found it beyond all question to be, *GRANULATED DRYER*; TEN WEEVIL in all cases, not one poor little thing left alive after a few hours; the effect is searching and effectual. A single night will clean a warehouse or store, if the building is tight, so as to retain the ethereal power of the liquid as it evaporates.

We made six experiments where the Weevil was very abundant, and in one night the death of the army was certain, not a solitary Weevil left.

We set out such a remedy beyond all price, as it will save HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS to our farmers every year, besides, it will save a large amount of seeds of all kinds from loss among our Seedsmen.

We have the Liquid Preparation on Sale at our Office, and can guarantee its certainty, and can show proof of its value as "Death to the Weevil." The remedy is used by dipping a piece of cloth in the liquid, and placing it on the Seed or Grain.—Price, One Dollar a half-pint bottle at Farmers Office.

WOOD BURNER THAN IRON.—The American Chemist says that a Western farmer discovered many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground. Time and weather he says, seem to have no effect on it. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents a piece. This is the recipe: Take boiled linseed oil and stir into it pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and he adds, there is not a man who will live to see it rot.

THE FARMER who is too poor to take a paper devoted to his interests, will always be poor, in pure and management.



## THE GILMORE ANGORA GOAT

## BREEDING ASSOCIATION

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed for the purpose of enlarging and more successfully developing this valuable class of Stock—by importing the Stock of the PUREST and BEST Animals to be found, and Breeding from Pure Bloods and High Grades. Thus largely increasing these Animals on this Coast.

This Association have purchased the Extensive Ranges, and the superior Flocks of Pure Blooded Goats from the Hon. N. GILMORE, of El Dorado, El Dorado Co., and they are now prepared to fill all orders for the ANGORA GOAT, in quantities to suit purchasers. The Animals will be forwarded by Rail or Steamer, as the purchaser shall direct.

This Association will also purchase, or receive on consignment the fleece of the Angora Goat, (Mohair) and make advances when desired. This Mohair will be sorted and sent to manufacturers abroad, or sold here as may be desired.

All Mohair designed to be sent to this Association should be marked: (G. B. A.) and sent to Mr. Brock, Sacramento, or THOMAS BAILEY & CO., San Francisco, where it will be graded and managed for the best interest of the producer.

For any and all information address the undersigned.

N. GILMORE, Superintendent,  
GOAT BREEDING ASSOCIATION,  
El Dorado, El Dorado County,



1850. PIONEER 1875.

## Agricultural Warehouse

AND HARDWARE STORE.

## L. M. CUTTING &amp; CO.,

ARE NOW SELLING

California Single Gear Headers, with the Patent Adjustable Reel and High Wheels with Patent Adjustable Spokes "A Perfect Machine," the Best Header we ever saw or used; say the Farmers.

Walter A. Woods' Genuine Mowers, Reapers and Combined Machines.

Atlas Mower, with double motion.

Headley's Steam Engines

Russell's Improved Threshers, with the

Landenburg End Stroke.

WAGONS OF STANDARD MAKE.

Horse Rakes, Haying Tools, and a General Assortment of Hardware, Oil, etc.

Extras—A large assortment for Headers, Mowers, etc.

It will be the aim of the undersigned to give satisfaction to all purchasers, and to guarantee all they sell.

Orders receive careful attention, and forwarded at lowest rates.

L. M. CUTTING & CO., Stockton, Cal.

## Important Short Horn Sales

IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

B. F. VANAMETER, Winchester, Ky., will sell his entire herd of 40 head Rose of Sharon, and Red Roses, July 21, 1875.

Kinnaird & Cunningham, Chilesburg, Ky., 75 head, descended of Imp. Duchess of Wilkes, Imp. Prince of the West, Louisa, Minnie, Rose of Sharon, Kentucky, etc.; July 23d.

Heady & Lowry, Pine Grove, Ky., 87 head Louisa, Louisa Duchess, Marquis, Paris, Rose of Sharon, Gem, etc.; July 23d.

James & Burgess, Lexington, Ky., Rose of Sharon, Carolina, Ruby, Adeline, Young Mary, Moss Rose, etc.; July 27th.

Offutt, Malt & Offutt, Paris, Ky., 50 head Princess, Miss Wiley, Goodness, Grace, Rose Duchess, etc.; July 28th.

James Shaddub, Newbern, Ky., White Rose, Amelie, Louisa, Arabella, Fanny, Josephine, Moss Rose, etc.; July 29th.

There are many Farms in the above counties, some splendid specimens of the best type, and it behooves the Short-horn world to crowd around the sale rings.

Catalogues furnished on application.

\$10 to \$500. Invested in Wall to furnish a 72 page book explaining everything, and copy of the Wall Street Journal.

Sent Free. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bank and Broker, 78 Broadway, New York.



O. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, JUNE 6th, 1875.

And until further notice.

TRAINS AND BOATS WILL LEAVE

SAN FRANCISCO:

7:00 A. M., Sundays excepted, Valjejo Steamer, (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Valjejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connections at Napa with Stages for Sonoma. Arrive 9 30 A. M.

8:00 A. M., (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O. Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connections at Reno with Trains arriving at San Jose 12 35 P. M. Arrive 5 35 P. M.

8:00 A. M., Sundays only, Valjejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Valjejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento, and at Napa with Stages for Sonoma. Arrive 9 35 P. M.

12:00 M., Sundays excepted, Blockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Valjejo, Sonoma and Landings on the San Joaquin River. Arrive 11 30 P. M.

3:00 P. M., Daily, San Jose Passenger Train, via Oakland, stopping at all Way Stations. Arrive 9 35 A. M.

4:00 P. M., (Daily) Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only, connecting at Colusa with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Hanford, Colusa and Los Angeles. Also at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose 6 35 P. M. Arrive 12 40 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Sundays excepted, Valjejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Valjejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento. Arrive 11 10 A. M.

4:00 P. M., (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Sonoma and Landings on the Sacramento River. Taking the Overland Train from Sonoma to connect with Train leaving Sacramento 4 30 A. M., daily. Arrive at 8 00 P. M.

## OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FREE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND:

"Daily"—7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, and 11:00 A. M.; 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, and 12:00 P. M.

"Sundays only"—10:00 and 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 and 1:00 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA:

"Daily"—7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, and 12:00 P. M.

"Sundays only"—11:00 A. M., and 1:00 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO FERNSIDE:

"Daily, except Sundays"—7:00, 9:00 and 10:00 A. M.; 5:00 and 10:30 P. M.

"Daily"—7:30, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:00, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:00, 8:10 and 9:20 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—6:30, 11:00 A. M., and 11:45 P. M.

"Sundays only"—10:30, 11:20 A. M., and 12:30 P. M.

FROM BROOKLYN TO SAN FRANCISCO:

"Daily"—6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 and 10:40 A. M.; 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40 and 10:10 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5:30 and 6:10.

"Sundays only"—11:40 A. M., and 1:25 P. M.

FROM ALAMEDA TO SAN FRANCISCO:

"Daily"—7:00, 8:00 and 9:00 A. M.; 3:00, 3:55, 5:00, 6:00 and 7:00 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5:10, 5:55, 11:30 A. M., and 1:00 P. M.

"Sundays only"—10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 and 1:00 P. M.

FROM FERNSIDE TO SAN FRANCISCO:

"Daily, except Sundays"—6:55, 8:00 and 11:05 A. M.; 3:55 and 6:55 P. M.

FROM OAKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO:

"Daily"—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, and 12:30 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5:00 A. M., and 1:30 P. M.

"Sundays only"—4:00 and 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, and 1:35 P. M.

T. H. GOODMAN,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

## Southern Pacific Railroad.

NORTH DIVISION

## Summer Arrangement.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, JUNE 6th, 1875.

Passenger Trains Northward will leave San Francisco from Passenger Depot on TOWNSEND ST., BETW THIRD AND FOURTH STS.

AS FOLLOWS:

7:00 P. M. Daily for Bernal, San Miguel, Colma, Bernal and San Bruno.

8:30 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, H. Miller, Tres Pinos, Fresno, Salinas, and Way Station, making Stage connections at San Mateo for Half Moon Bay and Pescadero; at Redwood for Woodside, Ben Loma, and Pescadero; at Santa Clara for Los Gatos, Lexington, and Santa Clara Springs; at Gilroy for Gilroy Hot Springs, Los Gatos, and Fresno; at San Jose for San Jose and Half Moon Bay; at Fresno for Watsonville, Seguel, and Santa Clara; at Salinas for Paso Robles Hot Springs, San Luis Obispo, Guadalupe, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles. At Salinas connects with the N. & S. P. R. R. for Monterey.

11:55 A. M. Daily for Bernal, San Miguel, Colma, Bernal, San Bruno, Milbrae, Oak Grove and San Mateo.

3:20 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos and Way Station.

4:40 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Station.

6:10 P. M. Daily for Bernal, San Miguel, Colma, Bernal, San Bruno, Milbrae, Oak Grove and San Mateo.

On Sundays an Extra Train will leave for San Jose and Way Station at 9:30 A. M. Returning will leave San Jose at 5:35 P. M.

NORTHWARD

Trains leave for San Francisco as follows: From San Mateo at 5:35 A. M.; Gilroy, 6:10 A. M.; San Jose, 6:30 A. M.; Fresno, 9:35 A. M.; Salinas, 10:55 A. M.; San Mateo, 1:00 P. M.; San Jose, 6:35 P. M.; Sundays only.

J. L. WILLOUTT, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

(NORTH DIVISION.)

## ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS TO

Bernal, San Miguel, Colma, Bernal, San Bruno, Milbrae and San Mateo.

FREQUENT TRIPS.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF FARE.

Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad are now running daily between SAN FRANCISCO and above named points as follows:

LEAVE

San Francisco..... 7 00 8 30 11 35 4 4 1 10 1 20

Townsend Depot..... 7 00 8 30 11 35 4 4 1 10 1 20







## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1875.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND  
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

200 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grapes, Fruits, Minerals, Insects, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

## FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, are TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half the first rate. This is believed to be the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

## SAMPLE COPIES.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand it is sent in them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

## Editor's Chair.

**HOME.**—We offer several Gems in our Poets Column, which are worthy notice—also, Homes of some distinguished persons, real pictures, worthy to copy, these are what Homes should be.

The Strangers Visiting Roll No. 1, we republish by request, as we are glad to know many of our Lady readers and their friends from abroad want these items.

**HONORARY.**—We continue the Valuable Essay of Prof. Baron Von Mueller of Melbourne on the Tea Plant on page 171.

**AGRICULTURE.**—The Valuable History of the Jersey Cattle we continue on page 170, this is the best history ever given of the Jersey in this country—in our next we shall give as an illustration a Group of Jerseys, a beautiful picture of some of the finest animals known.

**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.**—Read John Quincy Adams' mind, as pictured on Page 175, a valuable historical sketch.

We have our European Letter, just twenty days from Paris, with very interesting matter which we shall give in our next.

We have received Valuable Publications from the "Educational Bureau" at Washington for which we return thanks.

We return acknowledgments to the "Agricultural Department" at Washington for and valuable documents relative to the crops.

We are under many obligations to the "Bureau of Statistics," and the "Signal Office Department" for valuable documents of which we shall avail ourselves at early day.

**IOWA AG. REPORT.**—We are indebted to the courtesy of John B. Shaffer, Esq., Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, for the handsomely bound volume of the Societies' Reports from 1874. This volume contains very interesting Reports, and addresses, several of which we had wished for publication.

## COLORED FRUIT PLATES

We have just received from D. M. Dawey, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., a collection of Colored Plates of Fruits of various kinds; we must say they are the most perfect and handsomely colored Engravings of Fruits we have ever seen.

We learn from Mr. Dwyer's Catalogue which embrace all known fruits that he can furnish them at very reasonable rates, especially when taken in quantities. Samples can be seen at our office, where all information can be had relative to them.

## CONVENTION OF THE PRESS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

We are indebted to the Secretary of the State Press Association for a handsomely bound copy of the "Proceedings of the Convention held at Charleston, South Carolina, May 8, to form a State Press Association."

Twenty-five journals were there represented and all the important questions relative to the interests of the Press were discussed fully. The Convention elected their President and Board of Managers, and after all business was done they accepted an invitation from Messrs. Bland, Dawson & Co. to a Pleasure Trip up the Ashley River on the steamer Republic, which is reported as a very happy event. We read the report with much pleasure, it was very pleasing.

The rules of old friendship are a more melancholy spectacle to me than those of deserted places. They exhibit the heart that was once lighted up with joy all damp and deserted, and haunted by those birds of ill-omen that only nest in ruins.—Campbell.

## THE HARVEST SEASON.—RESULTS.

Our grain growers are now jubilant. We hear on complaining, but contrarywise, rejoicing. Grain is up up up! Our growers and all will get "big prices" if we did not get "big crops," and so for once our farmers are smiling and happy.

But we hope our grain growers will remember our injunctions recently. Take the tide on its flood, and not wait for the tide to turn, for such waiting will bring many, but rain regrets. We are always desirous our grain growers themselves may reap the benefit of true and legitimate rise in prices; that is lawful; but we regret to have them led away by rumors and talk, and lose the golden chances that come to all.

The general prospect of the Harvest Season now is one of unparalleled success, for whatever may have been the falling off in the quantity per acre to our Grain Growers, will be more than made up by a rise in price if they wisely avail themselves of the opportunity and sell their grain at the right time.

The Orchardists who in Spring time feared losses by frosts, now find even more than a general average of fruits, with few exceptions, and the fruit larger and better by reason of a good thing out given by "Jack Frost." We hope the lesson thus learned may be beneficial, and that hereafter our orchardists may do their own thinking out.

The crop of Peaches is less than formerly, but as the frost dropped a large portion the balance of the fruit is better, and all that is grown sell quickly and at good prices. All other fruits, especially small fruits have been plenty and excellent, sold freely and at fair rates, no surplus stock now laid.

The Vineyards of California never looked so well or gave so fine a promise. The yield will be enormous, and 1875 will show a harvest and Specimens of Grapes never before shown. The Wine of 1875 will, by reason of the care that will be given it, and the experience gained, will be the most superior yet offered in our market, and although the Wine Market is at present dull and heavy, with the new crop all will be bright and sparkling.

The Wool Clip of this year has been one of the best we have had of both in yield and quality, and the total for its general superior quality. Those who feel an interest in this great staple should visit the Wool Exchange of Wm. E. Grisar & Co., near the railroad depot, Townsend street. There they can see one of the cornerstones of our State.

The prospect for our Hop Growers is most excellent. The June rains was a boon for them. The yield this year will be large and extra.

The Honey Crop now claims special attention, assuming as it does to count by the "millions of pounds" the present year from our famed Apries, besides we have mountains and river of Honey flowing as in the Scripture, a land flowing with honey. (See account from down South).

The New Orchards of Semi-tropical fruits, are so rapidly increasing, and growing so luxuriant, that beyond all question in less than five years we shall be large exporters of Oranges, Lemons, Limes, etc. To these we will add all kinds of Nuts, as our Almonds, English Walnuts, and Pecans are the very best offered in any markets of the United States.

The rapid extension of our vineyards and the better care of the vine in its culture, and the better judgment in regard to the varieties for wines of rare quality, of raisins, and of well kept grapes, superior to any imported from abroad.

With such a splendid prospect before us as a State, ought we not then to be careful how we use our Executive Rights, and as Men, as Patriots and as CHRISTIANS cast our vote only for men who are qualified as the IMMORTAL FUTURE demands. Is Le HONESTE is le CAPABLE!

## EXPRESS TRAIN TO SAN JOSE.

Some weeks since when in San Jose, there was an earnest talk of the wants of the citizens for an Express Train from San Francisco to that City, whereby a trip could be made in about an hour, the people of San Jose felt how important it was to them in a business point of view to have such a facility whereby merchants and others could go and come with dispatch to their business, and with such shortening of time from four and a half hours to go and come, to two or even three hours. It would induce more settlers to that region, and thus tend to build up that whole region of rich counties, and make it a place of residence for business men of San Francisco as well as others.

A movement was made to inform the Managers of the wants of the Citizens, and they found Prof. Stanford and the Board of Managers ready to meet the wants of the Citizens, as they will always be in every case, when it is in their power to do so.

We learn that an Express train will be inaugurated this month, and will make the trip in one hour and a half, and probably less, for the Managers of this Company on all their routes mean to keep pace with any country.

We venture to say that trains will be run to San Jose and back, within one year in two hours.

## THE GRAPE PICKER.

We call the special attention of our Grape Growers to the Grape Picker, advertised by Messrs. Linforth, Kellogg & Co., in our columns. This invention is a capital one where the fruit is beyond convenient reach, and when fruit is choicer, by this Picker the fruit is not touched by the hand.

For all large choice Table Grapes, this Picker is particularly valuable, as the grapes can be gathered without touching the bunches; and thus choice Table Grapes, large bunches, can be gathered with the bloom of the grape still on the berries, one of the highest marks of its beauty.

Samples of the Picker can be seen at our office, and we can send them by express on receipt of price.

## CULTIVATION OF THE TEA PLANT.

In the year of 1854 this journal urged attention to the subject of our peculiar climate as appropriate to the culture of the Tea plant. For some four or five years we had noticed the peculiar dry, gravelly and porous soils of some of our mountains, just as they had been described to us by Robert Fortune, Esq., whom we had the pleasure to meet at his residence in London, in January, 1867, just after his return from China and Japan, whither he had been on a voyage of discovery on behalf of the London and British Agricultural Societies for a goodly period, and where he had gathered a fund of valuable information, and bringing back also, a large collection of rare and valuable seeds and plants. It was our pleasure also, while at tea at his residence to learn from him the superior way to draw tea at the table, and we tasted the beverage as so drawn, and have always practiced his plan since. This plan we have given in our journal several times, and know it is practiced by many persons with great satisfaction. In 1853 we prophesied the opening of Japan, and this journal prophesied the opening of the ports of Japan to the commerce of the United States. And in 1864 also prophesied that California would be the first to improve it. This was before Commodore Porter had thought of his grand enter into that land, and in 1863 we prophesied our belief that tea, rice, sugar and cotton would become staple products of California, and we believe so still. All these facts are recorded in our Journal Vol. 1, No. 1, January, 1854.

It was for this reason that we now publish the very able and valuable essay of Prof. Mueller, and call special attention to those material points in the cultivation of the tea plant—the red soil, the drought to which it is exposed, the value of the dew so common to our climate, the peculiar places where it can be grown, etc.

This excellent essay should be read entire and carefully by all who are interested in the upbuilding of our State; for there is as much value in the Tea Trade as there is all the iron mines of the West, that count in millions, and as proof of this we can see clearly that a new steam line has been established to China and Japan almost for the express purpose of conveying the cargoes of tea to this city, and thence on the line of railroads to the East and thence to Europe, and we are now living in a land where the climate and soil are all propitious to the cultivation of the very tea which loads our steamers and cars, yet a product which in the next twenty or thirty years will be grown in this State to the value of millions of dollars annually.

## THE AUSTRALIAN GUM TREE.

The Australian Gum Tree is destined to become a tree of world wide popularity and cultivation. Long years ago, we received the seeds of many species of the Eucalyptus from our friend Baron Von Mueller, and we believe the very first seeds introduced into our State, and for all the years since have urged its growth.

There are a large number of varieties of the Eucalyptus, but the Blue Gum, (Globulus) is the variety understood, although there are many kinds, much more beautiful in form and foliage.

The Fall Mail Gazette reports its extensive growth in Europe and all the Eastern World, on account of its hygienic qualities, a late issue says:

"In 1860, the Eucalyptus was first introduced into Spain on account of its hygienic virtues, and there were soon discovered by the poor people of Valencia that they used to steal the leaves for the purpose of making desiccated. The Cape of Good Hope, Corsica, Sicily, California and Cuba have also their plantations. The Eucalyptus, in fact, is making the tour of the world. Already efforts are being made to introduce the tree into Ceylon as an antidote to jungle fever. Unfortunately, it is too delicate to stand English Springs."

Garibaldi is occupied, among other schemes, in cultivating the famous "Eucalyptus globulus" (Australian Gum Tree) around Rome, with a view to prevent malaria. Travelers in the South of Europe have now an opportunity of admiring noble specimens of this tree in the promenade and public gardens of Nice, Cannes, Hyeres, and Algiers; while in Spain its health giving properties are well known and appreciated.

The Eucalyptus will undoubtedly be planted very largely every year in California and all over this Coast, grown for Timber and as an Ornamental tree, and for Medical purposes and general health.

## COTTON GROWING IN CALIFORNIA.

We regret to know that the cultivation of Cotton will be quite small this year, although Cotton can be grown with very great success in our State, and produce per acre as much as any State in the Union, and more than the average of the Cotton growing States.

In a pleasant interview we had the present week with one of the Buckley Bros., well known as the successful growers of Cotton at Hopeton, on the Merced River, Mr. Buckley informed us that in his opinion "Cotton Growing would not pay here until we have Cotton Mills of our own to consume the product."

Mr. Buckley said unless our money men will wake up to this true and vital interest of the State, Cotton growing will not pay. Although, says Mr. Buckley, "we have the best Cotton growing regions in the world, and that in the counties of Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, Cotton can easily be raised, yielding 450 pounds of ginned Cotton per acre."

Messrs. Buckley Bros. have done much to establish Cotton Culture. They shipped the first Cotton that was ever exported from the State. They sent a large crop to Liverpool, and it was pronounced Superior Cotton, but this Pioneer Experiment "did not pay," which is generally the fate of all new enterprises.

Messrs. Buckley informed us they had now been growing the LALFA, and with great success, and as large sheep raisers they know it to be superior feed for sheep—Alfalfa yielding very large crops. They say they have already cut two crops, and are ready for a third crop. These cuttings already equal to five or six tons per acre, while it is easy to estimate the yield of seven or eight tons per acre in a season in Merced County.

The facts we have given we esteem of great value relative to these two productions, and coming from such a reliable source, may be depended on as established facts and results.

## EASTERN EDITORIAL PARTY.

Our friends from the Eastern States have been enjoying themselves every moment of their time during their stay here; all the most interesting points worthy of note they have visited; they are now the greater part or them in the Yosemite Valley, there enjoying scenes which we know they will fully appreciate, and although they have all heard and read of this GREAT VALLEY OF SMART, yet they will realize fully that the half was not told them. We shall watch with much interest for their "Notes of Travel," when they return home, and have time to meditate and reflect upon what they have enjoyed, and expect from the many voiced pens they wield with so much skill and power many new "Pen Pictures" of the Great Yosemite.

The Editorial Party we know enjoy there their visit, and although they have moved along very quietly, we shall find they have not traveled over our State without having made some "Foot Prints" that we shall recognize when they are "Far Away."

There was a most interesting and a happy surprise party that took place at the parlors of the Grand Hotel on Monday evening last—the evening before they started for the Yosemite. They had been called together ostensibly to consult about their trip on the coming morning, and a happier party, or a more congenial company of sixty ladies and gentlemen never met. We felt a great pleasure to be there to witness so happy an occasion. After all the preliminaries of their great trip was settled, one of the gentlemen, O. L. Flint, Esq., said he had a few resolutions he desired to offer, and presented the following:

WHEREAS, Mr. Henry T. Williams, the General Manager of the N. Y. & Eastern Editorial Excursion Party has initiated and carefully managed to and through California, in which we have had the pleasure to participate, and has incurred great labor and personal responsibility on our behalf, therefore

Resolved, That we tender to Mr. Williams our most sincere thanks for the thoughtful care and labor he has bestowed, and the kind attention he has given to our personal comfort and pleasure.

Resolved, That we request Mr. Williams to accept a volume of "Views of Yosemite Valley" as a present in the name and on behalf of the N. Y. & Eastern Editorial Excursion Party, as a testimonial of our appreciation of his services and as a memorial of the "Trip to California."

After the reading of these resolutions many of the gentlemen of the party spoke of them and their appropriateness, and expressed with warm and generous words their grateful appreciation of what Mr. Williams, their leader had done for them and their comfort. One speaker noted the remarkable fact that in a company of seventy persons, and traveling nearly 4,000 miles, so wise and skillful had the management of Mr. Williams been that not a solitary trunk, valise or small parcel had been lost. We have never before heard a more genial expression of true feeling than we heard that evening. It was not from one but from all, it was not made up speeches; it was the genuine of warm hearts; it came from the right spot. After the various expressions were given to the resolutions and their well earned need, the rich volume which lay upon the table was uncovered and presented to Mr. Williams with appropriate words by X. A. Willard, Esq.

The volume was the large Royal Octavo Size of the Views of the Yosemite Valley, in very rich binding, and rich and beautiful in every way. Mr. Williams accepted the Gift which came to him as a sudden surprise, so designed by the party and attempted to give utterance to his full heart, but he said that "From the full heart the mouth speaketh;" but in this case it was not so, for Mr. Williams' heart was too full to speak freely and without emotion, but after the gush of his feelings subsided, in a few brief, modest words he acknowledged the value of the Token of Friendship, and then the interchange of the true friendly grasp showed how pleasant it was to be surrounded by those whose friendship and esteem make life desirable.

## "The joys of friendship.

The trust, security and mutual tenderness.  
The double joy when both are glad for both;  
Our only wealth, our last retreat and strength,  
Secure against all failure and the world."

The Editorial Party will return from the Valley about the middle of next week, and will then visit San Jose, Santa Clara, and other prominent places as may be arranged after their return.

One thing of which we are very sure—this Band of Tourists are enjoying themselves to the fullest extent, and are improving their time and opportunity to the very utmost, and we are confident that they will make a true and faithful report of our State, its Climate, Resources and all its features.

## TANNING ANGORA GOAT SKINS.

One of our City dailies says, A company has been formed in San Jose for the purpose of tanning the skin of the Angora Goat, the tannery to be located in the vicinity of the Woolen Mills. Now we think that journal, as it claims to have an Agricultural Editor might just as well state who tanned these skins, and thus let the public know where they could be found.

We stated some weeks ago that the Manure factory was located "In the vicinity of the Woolen Mills," but as a matter of justice, wishing to give credit where credit was due, we stated that Messrs. McCracken & Welsh were the proprietors of the manufactory, and thus we desired to help them and the public too.

## GOOD TIMES COMING

The steady decline in the price of Gold, now 112½ is one of the sure signs of the "good times coming," and we hope there will be no check to the earnest will of the people that shall hinder a rapid return to former Prosperity. Restore our Currency back to a solid specie basis all over our country and the times will be so good, we shall think *The Millennium has come.*

## A VERY HAPPY COINCIDENCE.

A very pleasant and happy event occurred in the FARMER office recently—one so peculiarly singular that we should like a solution of it by those who talk so much about Spiritualism, etc. The event was as follows: We were looking over our cases of illustrative cuts in search of a particular one for that issue, June 24th. Not finding the one sought for after a long search we concluded to turn the case upside down, hoping to find it, when a large cut fell over and at our feet, when, hoping it might be the one looked for, we took off the paper covering when lo! the "Lawton Blackberry" greeted us, an illustration we had not seen for years, but one we published sixteen years ago at the time we first introduced the Lawton Blackberry into California. The singularity of the falling of this peculiar cut induced us to republish it with a sketch of the blackberry as grown in California, which sketch we gave in our No. 18 of June 24th. Only a few days after we had published this blackberry, as we were at our editorial table on duty we were called on by a Venerable, Noble looking Gentleman who inquired for the Editor by name, saying he desired to see the editor as an old correspondent, and as we presented our humble self as the Editor in our working dress, we were indeed surprised as well as delighted to hear this friend announce himself as the Originator of the famed Lawton Blackberry that has been so widely known all over our country.

Now the most singular portion of this event, Mr. Lawton said that he had wished to procure FARMER that week, and when he took it home and opened it he was much surprised to be greeted by a handsome picture of his own fruit, and he had come to see us and ascertain if we had placed the fruit there on account of his coming to California, and when we told him of the peculiar way we found the cut again, and why we published it, without any knowledge of his approach, he said, the event was singular, and we really seek a solution of the event, as we ask why we were led to publish it just at that moment when the originator of that fruit was nearing us? Or, why did we publish it at all.

Mr. Lawton, as he enrolled his name on our Register, made at our request the following entry:

"I left my home on the 1st of April for the purpose of spending my eightieth birthday with my children and grandchildren, residents of this city. I am so much pleased with CLIMATE, the place and the people that I have been induced to prolong my visit for months which was only designed for weeks. Have enjoyed uninterrupted health, and have great pleasure in writing the memoranda, at the request of my friend and correspondent Col. Warren, now present."

WM. LAWTON, New Rochelle, N. Y.

So pleasant and remarkable an occurrence we felt worthy of special note in our journal, and record also, with unalloyed pleasure that we rejoiced to meet our noble friend thus in perfect health and in the perfect enjoyment of all his faculties, erect and firm in his stature and walk as a young man, and jovial and happy at the age of four score years—a perfect verification of Berkeley which declares of the good times to the "Promised Land"—that means California—when it says of "old men":

"They shall renew their youth, they shall mount up as eagles' wings, they shall run and not be weary, walk and not faint."

And in our venerable and honored friend whom we were glad to welcome, we seen a perfect verification of the prophecy.

## STRANGERS VISITING ROLL

No. 2.

We gave last week (No. 20) a sketch of a few places that Strangers coming to our City should be sure to visit as worthy of note, there are many others, yet those were very important.

We now call attention to some of the new places that can be easily reached, that would be of much interest to those who desire to know all they can of our State and of its wonderful progress.

The first place after those we named in No. 1 will be a trip to OAKLAND, there visit the many handsome Gardens, there are several Manufactories of note worthy attention, but fell not to visit Berkeley and the UNIVERSITY, go through the College grounds and the Buildings and see what has been done for the AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA that has cost our State about One Million of Dollars.

There are the Buildings of the Rail Road Co. that are worth seeing, and much more at Oakland as it contains many very beautiful Mansions and its Streets are in the very best order.

Next, a visit to Alameda, a drive through the growing place will be pleasantly spent. There are many places along the line of Rail Road South from our City, that are full of delightful Views and rich rural Pictures.

We call special attention to "Menlo Park," "San Mateo," "Fair Oaks," thence to Santa Clara where days could be passed pleasantly, the "Santa Clara College" should be visited; it is one of the largest and most Prosperous Institutions of Education in our State and under the Presidency of the Rev. Father A. Varal, it has been most eminently successful and prosperous, the Spacious Grounds, Splendid and very capacious Buildings, these all give rare means for College education for boys and young men. The "Library," "Cabinet of Minerals," Museum of Science, Philosophical Apparatus, and other means, make this College worthy a special visit from all who are interested in Education.

From Santa Clara a trip to San Jose and then another "Garden Spot," make a Home at the "Australis House" one of the best Hotels on the coast and from thence visit all the many beautiful spots, the Almaden Mines, the Gardens and Nurseries, Genl. Naglee Park and Vernalis, the Avenue of Eucalyptus trees, 60 to 70 feet high, then a drive to Alamogordo, and other places so quickly learned about from the able and courteous Proprietor of the Australis House, where these places are seen and enjoyed there are many other beautiful places to see, of these, we will speak again.

We have re-published by special request, "Visitors Roll," Number One, in our Home Column.



## THE FAIRS OF 1875.

## State Fairs.

CALIFORNIA STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SACRAMENTO,  
Commencing September 15, continues 10 days.

OREGON STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SALEM,  
Commencing October 11, continues 6 days.

COLORADO,  
FAIR AT DENVER,  
Commencing September 21, continues 4 days.

NEW YORK STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT ROCHESTER,  
Commencing September 27, continues 5 days.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,  
CITY OF NEW YORK,  
Commencing September continues to Nov.

MAINE SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT PORTLAND,  
Commencing September 21, continues 4 days.

ST. LOUIS FAIR,  
Commencing October 4, continues 5 days.

IOWA STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT KEOKUK,  
Commencing September 27, continues 5 days.

ILLINOIS STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT OTTAWA,  
Commencing September 13, continues 5 days.

OHIO STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT COLUMBUS,  
Commencing September 6 continues 4 days.

INDIANA STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT INDIANAPOLIS,  
Commencing September 27, continues 5 days.

WISCONSIN STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT MILWAUKEE,  
Commencing September 6, continues 5 days.

MINNESOTA STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT ST. PAUL,  
Commencing September 14, continues 3 days.

NEBRASKA,  
FAIR AT OMAHA,  
Commencing September 21, continues 5 days.

MICHIGAN STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT EAST LANSING,  
Commencing September 13, continues 4 days.

## County Fairs.

MECHANIC INSTITUTE FAIR,  
AT THE NEW PAVILION, THIS CITY.  
Commencing August 17, continues one month.

BAY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SOCIETIES' NEW GROUNDS, AGRICULTURAL PARK, SAN FRANCISCO.  
Commencing

SANTA CLARA VALLEY AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SAN JOSE,  
Commencing

SAN JOAQUIN AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT STOCKTON,  
Commencing

NAPA AND SOLANO AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT VALLEJO.  
Commencing

SONOMA AND MARIN AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT PETALUMA,  
Commencing

SOUTHERN AG. DISTRICT,  
FAIR AT LOS ANGELES,  
Commencing October 4, continues 6 days.

If the Secretary of the County Societies would send us PROGRAMMES we shall insert notices of the same.

## COMING AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The Season of Agricultural Fairs is near at hand, and all persons should be making ready for the season.

We now give in this number a list of the Fairs in our State, and also, other States. We shall feel obliged if Officers, of all our County Fairs, will forward to us their List of Premiums, Time of Fairs, etc., etc.

SACRAMENTO AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—We are now receiving the Premium Lists and Announcements of the coming Agricultural Fairs to be held in the Western States, which will be found in the Fair Column of our paper regularly after this number, to which we refer.

We shall be very thankful for Lists of Fairs from every State, and also from all the Officers of our several "County Fairs," so that we may duly honor their time and labor for the coming Fairs at early date.

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We have for the Year 1875,  
**CHICAGO PITTS IMPROVED  
THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.**

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Which is always the Cheapest!

—o— We offer to any Party wanting an —o—

**Original Pitts Improved Separator,**

One of the STRONGEST and BEST BUILT Machines ever imported on this Coast,  
On Extra Heavy Wagon Trucks.

We guarantee them to do the very best of work, having all the late improvements, and ask of Purchasers an examination before buying.

We invite Special Attention to the

**MANSFIELD  
PORTABLE ENGINE,**

This we claim to be the best PORTABLE ENGINE now in use, having Cylinder Steam Valve a Jackson Governor and the latest and best improvements, with Cross Heads and Guides, similar to first-class Locomotive Engines. We warrant them in every particular as **EQUAL** to the **VERY BEST**.

WE HAVE ALSO:

**Wm. Anson Wood's, Clipper, and Peerless  
MOWERS and REAPERS.**

**HAINES GENUINE HEADER,**  
WITH A FULL

Assortment of Agricultural Tools.

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## Home Miscellany.

## OWNERSHIP.

[The following Gem is from the United Poetess Mrs. M. Coleman, we copy from the last *Overland Monthly*, the poetry of this talented lady differs from all other writers. Brilliant thoughts grouped in brief stanzas, make a style peculiarly her own, but always beautiful.—Ed. F.]

In a garden that I know,  
Only palest blossoms bloom.  
There the lily purest one,  
Hides her white face from the sun,  
And the maiden rose-bud stirs  
In a garment fair as hers.  
One shy bird, with folded wings,  
Sits within the leaves and sings,  
Sits and sings the daylight long,  
Just a patient plaintive song.  
Other gardens greet the spring  
With a blaze of blossoming,  
Other song-birds, piping clear,  
Chorus from the branches near—  
But my blossoms palest bloom,  
Bloom for me and me alone;  
And my birdling sad and lonely,  
Sings for me and me only.

## SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

'Tis not to fall or to abide,  
If wise, we will prove;  
The spirit caught up in the work  
Finds "failure" or "success."  
If we succeed—the not success,  
In that we reach our goal;  
The way by which we reach it  
Makes the success of soul!

All victories we cannot meet  
By number of the slain—  
The noblest victories of the world  
Have left no mark nor stain.

We do succeed in all that builds  
Our souls to higher heights;  
Success is failure oft, and failure oft  
Success—but out of sight.

F. R. M.

## ON THE RIVER OF TIME.

[The following lines by S. P. G., in the *Pennsylvania Signal*, we are confident will take a high rank in the order of merit, there is the genuine ring of the poet, and a grace in the style that wins by the truthfulness of the picture.—Ed. F.]

I am floating on the river of time,  
Voyaging along I naively glide,  
Drifting along to that beautiful time  
Eye hath not seen on the other side.  
Yesterday saw me step down from the shore  
Into my bark at the dawn of day—  
Others to-morrow will follow me o'er,  
For none the glad light of the morning will stay.

I am mid way out on the river of time,  
And drift with the tide I cannot resist;  
It is sweeping me on to an ultimate time,  
That is hid from my vision in far-future mist—  
Misthood has wrapped its stern seal on my brow,  
Like a veil a swift panorama moves by,  
Sunshine and shadow are over me now—  
Is it life or pale death, in that waters shy!

I have almost crossed the river of time,  
The wind and the billows have left me a wreck.  
What steals from you mist, like some angel wrought chime?  
May I still look with courage and hope from the deck?  
Aye and silent and grey I have grown,  
Buttered my bark, my sail set to the river,  
Yet I know I am coming to those I have known  
When I entered the gateway of death and of heaven.

## FINISH THY WORK.

Finish thy work, the time is short;  
The sun is in the West;  
The night is coming down—  
Thy task is not yet done.

Yes, finish all thy work, then rest,  
Till then rest never;  
The rest prepared for thee by God  
Is rest forever.

Finish thy work, then wipe thy brow;  
Uglyd thee from thy toil;  
Take breath and from each weary limb  
Shake off the soil.

Finish thy work then sit thee down  
On some celestial hill;  
And all the strength-reviving air  
Take from thy hill.

Finish thy work, then go to peace;  
Life's battle fought and won,  
Hear from the throne the Master's voice:  
Well done! well done!

Finish thy work, then take thy harp,  
Give praise to God above;  
Sing a new song of mighty joy  
And endless love.

Give thanks to him who led thee on  
To all thy paths below,  
Who made thee feel his hand on death,  
And crown thee now!

The ruins of old friendship are a more melancholy spectacle to me than those of deserted palaces. They exhibit the heart that was once lighted up with joy all damp and desecrated, and haunted by those birds of ill-omen that only nest in ruins.—Campbell.

Don't rely upon friends. Don't rely upon the name of your ancestors. Thousands have spent the prime of life in the hope of help from those who have started because they had a rich father. Rely upon the good name which is made by your exertions, and know that better than the best friend you can have is unique, honorable determination, suited with decision of character.

## SOME HOMES OF DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE.

There are some homes of distinguished people which are not open to the world, though they are fit models for homes to all who do not know how to make them, and which are interesting to those who have not access to them, not so much on account of splendor, as on account of the taste and comfort and on account of the interest attaching to the owners. There is the home, for instance of James T. Fields, the Boston publisher, a tall and neat and narrow city house, not differing externally from its neighbors except in a little carved wood or bronze about the door, but inside as unique as any work of art. In this house the very aristocracy of literature and art are wont to be guests, there Hawthorne and Dickens have spent their nights and days, there Nilsson and Kellogg, have sung, there, Homes and Lowell and Longfellow are the familiars. The hall is lined with such pictures as are not to be purchased by any virtuoso, an original portrait of Wordsworth, for example, and countless others as interesting. In a reception room near the entrance, whose walls are filled with priceless water colors by foreign artists, a sea-coal fire is always burning in the winter and a dish of flowers is always blooming; in the dining room behind it an immense Venetian window is covered with the interlaced stems of an ivy from Gadesbiri. But the charm of the house is the library on stairs. It is a very long and lofty apartment, and you enter it under curtains of green silk damask to find yourself in a place full of rich green gloom, all of one end being in soft shadow, while in the other a flood of light pours through windows that command a view of unrivaled beauty. There is a green velvet carpet on the floor in mossy shades and forms. Along one side of the room stand the vast book cases with bas-reliefs and busts. There are tall, antique chairs, with broken carvings black with age, lounges with luxurious cushions, and tables loaded with the best and latest of literature; there are pictures standing on the floor, there are receptacles whence multitudes of treasures are drawn for your delectation; there is a life-size portrait, in oils, of Dickens in his youth, a rare specimen of beauty, and one of Alexander Pope, and one of Miss Mitford; there is Miss Stebbins' beautiful marble of the Lotus Eater, there is a painting by Zamacole, whose Spanish color lights up the region round it like a flame, there is a crayon portrait of the lovely young hostess, there are photographs with autograph letters beneath them, of Mrs. Browning, Rachel Tennyson, and almost every one of interest; and then there are the great windows under whose heavy curtains you look out over the shining waters of a broad blue bay to whose margin the garden of the house extends, and beyond whose distance purple banner-wrapped hills are lying under an immense sky. In the charmed quiet of this place you would never dream that you were in the heart of a large city, babbling over with strife and commotion, for it is the lurking place of cloistered peace itself.

The home of the poet, Whittier, is an entirely different one, for it is in a simple wooden dwelling house in a small country town remote from much noise or bustle, yet it is just as characteristic in its way. The rooms in the house are not large, but they open into one another after a quaint fashion that makes a complete suite of them. One of them is the poet's special study-room. A bright Brussels carpet covers the floor, and there are pleasant chairs and lounges for friends, there are windows where the sun lies, one overlooking meadows full of rich and deep tints of ripening or ripened grass, another looking up the steep slope of Powder Hill from whose summit all that surrounding country is to be seen—the Merrimack, the beaches, breakers, farms and towns—in describing which he has so won the heart of the people of the region that they are ready to do his bidding as if he were a prophet among them. In this charming study there is an open fire in the cool weather, whose logs lie on the polished brass andirons; there is a tall antique desk, book-shelves built in the wall, and there are several fine paintings, a water-color representing a strip of blue sea as glimpsed between two great rocks of the Isle of Skye, one representing a queer quiet lane in Marblehead, one of a golden robin in an apple bough, an oil painting of his own birth-place, a wall-basket whose face bears a bunch of ferns yellowing in the autumn frost and with the pale sun light on them. The house itself is a simple building with oil and plank, about it there are pretty vines, a large vase loaded with flowers stands on the greensward, and some great trees wave overhead. There is something of the quaker about the simplicity of the place; yet one could hardly wish for a more pleasant spot in which to weave one's rhymes into imperishable cloth of gold.

## A BEAUTIFUL NEW SONG.

A Gem in Song has just been sent forth from the Musical Press of M. Gray, 105 Kearney Street which merits a special favor from loving hearts: It is "Footsteps on the Stair."

I have very many treasures,  
That my heart has hid away;  
There's a little heart that's brighter,  
Than the sunb of the day  
And a little heart that's faded,  
Is among my treasures there;  
And I listen when I see it,  
For the footstep on the stair.

Thus this beautiful song will awaken tender memories, even though they be sad ones. Yet it is a precious song still, we commend it to all loving hearts.

A Good life lasts but a few days, but a good name endures forever. Have regard to thy name.

True religion is a life unfolded within, not something forced on us from abroad.

We never know a great character until something congenial to it has grown up within ourselves.

## STRANGERS VISITING ROLL.

(HUMANITARIAN.)

The many strangers who are now in our city, and who are daily coming to our "Sunny Land," may not be as conversant with our city and its immediate environs as all Old Californians, and as we are very desirous they should enjoy as much as is possible while they do stay, we will point out to them some of the many places that are truly and specially note worthy.

First of all, an early morning walk through our Market, the spacious Centre Market, California Market, thence to Washington Market, and down to the Commission Stores on Washington and Davis streets, and at our Steamer Landings near by. In this trip of one hour and a half they will see how rich our State is in her Fruit and Vegetable productions, and also our Markets for Meats, Poultry and Dairy products. These are some of the foundation stones of our State.

Next—our splendid New Hotel—our New Marine Hotel—the Banks [inside] where the Gold and Silver Bars of millions in value are piled up like a wood pile—and the splendid Mansions in our city of our Public Men—those of Gov. Stanford, Stanford, Latham, Kellogg, and many others. Of course our "New Palace Hotel," the Safe Deposit Building, Flood & O'Brien's Splendid Bank Building, and other new structures must all be seen.

Next—The Depot and the Freight Warehouse on Townsend street, thence to the Railroad Offices themselves, and there the men that move the machinery that moves our State onwards to the great future near by—cross the bridge, to the Iron Foundry and Rops Works, and from thence to the Oriental and Pacific Steamer Wharves and see our Magnificent Steamers, the fleet that ever floats on the sea.

But we must not forget to say, Any and Literature has a claim upon all who visit our city, and—  
Art Galleries. First, The "Art Gallery" on Pine street should receive a visit. Here will be found much to enjoy. Next to this, the Public and Private Art Galleries. "Snow & May's," "Wm. Shew's" and "Winters"—all splendid. "Nabl," "Bradly & Ralston's," and many others of note on Montgomery street.

Now Our Summers—"Woodward's Gardens," "Old House" and "Seal Rock," where the "Sea Lions" sportive play; our "Central Park," "Lone Mountain," [where all most rest at last], "Fort Point," the "Military Barracks," and the "Dry Dock." These will suffice to show our city is something worth seeing—and in this brief sketch we may have omitted much that should be seen. Visit Obinadom and their "Joan Ten-pence," and their markets on Jackson street.

Next—Outside our city to the beautiful places, and they are countless in number. Go see them all.

## "A STREAM OF HONEY."

"A Land Flowing with Milk and Honey."

Scripture.

We find the following remarkable statement in the *Argus*, of San Bernardino of the 20th, which will probably pass for a California Story, yet the *Argus* could prove it if true by testimony to satisfy the incredulous, yet it is but half true, it is but the verification of Scripture.—Ed. F.]

"A few days since, as the workmen on the tunnel at Cajon pass were hauling over some rocks, they came across a deposit of honey, and taking a pole and running it into the mountain, were surprised to find no bottom. They got a longer pole some twenty feet in length, and were unable to touch bottom with that. Upon withdrawing the pole the honey began to run out, and soon tubs, buckets and two barrels were filled, and still it flowed. Some parties came in town and loaded up with barrels, and propose to make a business of it. They put in a charge of powder and blew off a portion of the rock, which disclosed tons upon tons of honey. Our informant states that after exploring from below to where the bees were found to enter, it was found to be about one-fourth of a mile, and it is his opinion that the whole cavity is filled with honey. He estimates over 100 tons in sight, and believes that 1,000 tons would not be an unfair estimate. This immense deposit cannot be equalled by any ever found. According to the above estimate, it would take every barrel and hoghead in San Bernardino to hold it. [Honey ought to be cheap, but our market is not affected.—Ed. F.]

## THOU SHALT DO NO MURDER.

To read the records of our Police Courts and note the style of speaking of the *Unfortunate Drunkard*—the unhappy family troubles—and next the various crimes—a careful reader must suppose these reports revolved in crime and thought no wrong of any such violations, yet these (some pictures are not only a disgrace to any Journal, but tend to the increase of the very evils of which they speak.

The various crimes heralded daily by such Journals are fast preparing a way by which all Criminals can escape, by causing the public mind to become familiar with crime, and thus as it is seen, the great majority of big criminals escape. There is but one way by which crime can be stayed, make the Penalty fearful and certain, and crime will soon cease, for:

It is not the terror of the law, that dissuades men from crime, so much, as the certainty that the penalty must be paid.

An Exchange thus speaks:

"THE EPIDEMIC OF CRIME.—Tragedies seem to be now the order of the day, and as the law seems to be unusually lenient with the offenders, there is little hope at present of a cessation in crime. Murder is served up in the daily papers to a variety of form akin to romance or dime novel. The latest instance is that of a father taking an errand daughter out on the river for a row and convincing her of the error of her ways by three shots from a revolver. As a logical sequence the paternal adviser killed himself."

## THE BOSTON MEDICAL JOURNAL.

The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Established in 1828 is now in its 92d volume, and ranks as the best Journal in the United States, and stands high in Europe, quoted as it is by the leading Medical Journals of the Old World.

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The last number, July, contains the following announcement of forthcoming series of important Lectures.—

An interesting letter by Dr. Brown Sequard on some new views concerning the localization of the functions of the brain, will appear in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. Other important articles are announced, including one on the treatment of typhoid fever by cold water, by Prof. R. T. Eder, and one on the new restraint method adopted for the treatment of the insane at Dr. Fraser's Asylum in England. Prof. Henry J. Bigelow will shortly publish an interesting paper on exstrophy of the bladder; and Prof. R. H. Pitt will contribute some original investigations on the pathology of nymphaeomys.

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## Miscellany.

## JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' MIND.

In the Memoirs of this great man published by his distinguished son, there occur many passages which possess much interest to the student of character. One memorandum which bears the date of Christmas, gives us a glimpse of his own estimate of himself, and how he regarded his children's aptitudes for knowledge. We quote: "No attendance at the office. I gave the day to relaxation upon the taste of the younger part of our present family, after breakfast I shall read aloud Pope's Messiah, a poem suited to the day, and of which my own admiration was great at an earlier age than that of my son Charles, the youngest person now in my family. Not one of them, excepting George, appeared to take the slightest interest in it; nor is there one of them who has any talent for literature. Charles has a readiness for books and a meditative mind, but neither disposition nor aptitude for public speaking or correct reading. Charles must teach him all that he learns. He will learn nothing from others. Literature has been the charm of my life, and could I have carved out my own profession, to literature would my whole life have been devoted. I have been a lawyer for bread, and a statesman at the call of my country. In the practice of the law, I never should have attained the highest eminence for the want of natural and spontaneous eloquence. The operations of my mind are slow, my imagination sluggish, and my powers of extemporaneous speaking very inefficient. But I have much capacity for and love of labor, habits, on the whole, of industry and temperance, and a strong and almost insatiable passion for literary pursuits. The business, and sometimes the dissipation of my life, have in a great measure withdrawn me from it. The summit of my ambition would have been attained by some great work of literature, to have done honor to my age and country, and to have lived in the gratitude of future ages. This consummation of happiness has been denied to me. The portion of life allotted to me is that of my mortal existence; but even in this failure of my highest objects, literature has been to me a source of continual enjoyment, and a powerful preservative from vice. It would have been a great comfort to me if all or either of my children inherited this propensity. George is not entirely without it. The others have it not, and I have found every effort to stimulate them to it, hitherto fruitless. Pope says, 'The education forms the common mind,' and so it is; but the common mind will be always growing in common objects. Then common mind must reform itself."—*Phrenological Journal*.

## BEECHER AND POLITICS.

How fortunate it is for those Sensational Journals that only live while they can deal in something sensational, no matter how offensive or vulgar, how fortunate we say, it is that now the "Beecher Case" is disposed of, that Politics has come to their relief—this will give them matter to write on, for they would starve if they could not have excitement of some kind to report; that is their daily bread. Now we are having a flood of billingsgate from the Political "Melodrom." Who among our citizens engaged in business, ever before saw or heard so many hard things said of our Public men, men, too, who have done good to the State, in their various positions. Now, also, who were they not in the "Political Arena," no one would dare to reproach them. Alas! how hard it is to please all parties.

## REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

The following we clip from the Chicago Times, of recent date; this is an evidence that there is an overruling Providence that shapes the destiny of mortals here below.

At a prayer meeting an old man got up and prayed for his son now in a felon's cell for the crime of murder. Another old man tremblingly joined his prayers, adding that he, too, had a son, who had been murdered. Their names were made known, and the fathers of Edward S. Stokes and James Fisk, Jr., stood for the first time face to face.

**THE SAD WAVE.**—A young lady was yesterday standing on the wharf at the foot of D street, gazing her handkerchief at a schooner lying in the stream.

"Know anybody aboard?" queried her companion.

"No, I don't, but they are waving their hands, handkerchiefs at me."

"Handkerchiefs!" he exclaimed, dropping his hat, and leaning up against a wood-pile; "why, that's the men's shirts hang up to dry."

She waived into a warehouse.—*Deloit Free Press*.

## 415 MILES OF PENCILS.

The Dixon Crucible Company, of Jersey City, received or during the first week of this month for 33,000 gross, or 1,320,000, of Dixon's American Graphite Pencils. It is hardly possible that so great a number of pencils was ever before ordered from any single manufacturer in the world in any one week.

Each pencil is seven inches in length, making 9,332,000 feet or 174 miles, of pencils placed end to end!

To make these will require 81,000 feet of cedar lumber—an immense cargo from Tampa Bay, Florida, where a saw mill is run by the company to saw cedar boards for the Dixon pencils. They are packed in cases containing 50 gross each for shipment, requiring 540 cases, and six freight cars to start these pencils on their way to the Dixon Company.

The N. Y. Herald asks: "Is there too much 'Don't know.' But there is altogether too much 'I don't know.'"

Let's marry that girl," said a desolate young man; she whistles, and I'll never do with the affections of a girl that whistles."

Let's chip in and raise an hundred dollars for the Boston physician who says that it is unhealthy to sit before the sun has dispelled the morning fog."—*Deloit Free Press*.

## AITHEN &amp; LUCE.



## THE PIONEER MARBLE WORKS.

THE FIRST PREMIUM ALWAYS.  
MONUMENTS, TOMB AND GRAVE STONES,  
PARLOR MANTLES, TABLE TOPS,  
WASH STANDS, &c.

We own our California Marble Quarries and Import our Vermont and Italian Marbles, and we can therefore manufacture our work on the most reasonable and satisfactory terms. All Sculptured and Ornamental work done in the most Superior Style, and all our own work guaranteed to please our patrons.

A. AITKEN, ISRAEL LUCE,  
177 E Street, between Sixth and Seventh Street,  
SACRAMENTO.

## Empire Parlor Matches.

B. BENDEL & CO.

Proprietors of the Empire Match Factory,

Reg to inform the Trade and the commercial public, that at considerable expense they have imported the requisite Machinery and Chemicals to add to their previous assortment of Matches the celebrated Parlor Match, deservedly popular among families and smokers, on account of brilliant burning qualities, and absence of smell or odor—and are now prepared to deliver them in quantities, and of unsurpassed excellence.

These Matches are as perfect as any that are or can be made—are manufactured from the best seasoned and kiln dried sugar pine (a wood superior for the purpose to any other, and only found upon the Pacific Coast), and only the best and purest chemicals are used—they are full coated, fully stamped, and without objection of any kind, and are packed in boxes and packages of the same style and quantity as the Swift's and Country Parlor Match.

They will be introduced to consumers through the medium of the Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers of San Francisco, and for that purpose their orders will be personally solicited by the well known commercial broker, Mr. B. B. GORE, of No. 318 Front Street,

who will also make special rates to buyers for Japan, China, Australia, Sandwich Islands, and Southern Pacific Ports, which markets they will be prepared to supply both with the "Parlor," and English Style Safety Matches.

Their Brimstone and Safety Matches, of usual superior quality, equal to any manufactured, they are also offering in the same manner to the Trade at as low rates as any of the local manufacturers, and are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

They appeal with full confidence to the public, to "encourage Home Industry," particularly when they get superior goods, and at less cost than they have been paying for the imported article.

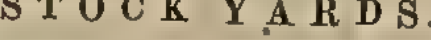
Ask your Grocer for the "EMPIRE PARLOR MATCHES," and be sure to get no others.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS,

B. BENDEL & CO.,

31 Front Street.

FACTORY—Corner of Eleventh and Harrison Streets,  
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## THE GRANGER'S STOCK YARDS.

Junction of Hayes and Market Streets

SAN FRANCISCO.

LLOYD & ROGERS - - AUCTIONEERS.

HORSES, Cattle, Sheep, Wagons, etc., sold on Commission.

Draughting Yards for Unbroken Stock.

Farmers and Stock Raisers will find it to their interests to communicate with us, as we can send buyers to them.

CASH Advanced on Stock sent to us for Sale. Ranches for Sale.

16-15 LLOYD & ROGERS.

## GO VISIT O'DONNELL'S

Zoological Park and Gardens

AT SAN JOSE.

CORNER OF NINTH AND WILLIAM STS.

THESE VERY INTERESTING AND BEAUTIFUL Gardens recently opened to the Public, are now one of the most attractive spots at San Jose. A very desirable place for Families, where they can pass a few hours with great pleasure and interest.

There are Conservatories of PLANTS and FLOWERS—Great numbers of ANIMALS of all kinds. RARE BIRDS, the SEAT in the Pond—the Circular Sail Boat, Walks, Arbors, Fountains, etc. Everything to ensure a very agreeable visit.

Price of Admission only Twenty-Five Cents.

42-16

## SAMPLES OF GRAIN.

We are desirous of obtaining Samples of every variety of CEREALS, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, also Flax, Hemp, these in Sheaves, not too large. Samples also of various kinds of Corn, for these we shall be willing to pay their value either by a return of valuable New Seeds; Tea, Coffee, Rice or Tree Seeds as may be prepared, or in any way the parties shall direct.

Parcels sent by Wells, Fargo & Co., directed to CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, 320 Clay St., San Francisco.

WHERE WAS THE ADVERTISEMENT?

Purchasers who read the Advertisements in our Columns, and make their purchases thereby, will do us a kindness by stating to those of whom they purchase, where they obtained the information of their wants?

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## WALTER BROWN'S, SON'S.

## WOOL

## Commission Merchants,

26 and 28 Park Place.

21 and 23 Barclay Street,

NEW YORK

WALTER BROWN, HENRY T. BROWN.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.

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## MAIN &amp; WINCHESTER

## SADDLERY

## WARE,

Have on hand the finest and best Assortment of

HARNESS WHIPS,

SADDLES LEATHER,

COLLARS, BLANKETS,

SADDLE TREES, ROBES,

LASHES, ETC.,

ever offered on the Pacific Coast. We particularly call the attention of the country trade to our extensive assortment of Harness adapted for Farming and Teaming use, and also to the Collars of our own manufacture, which we guarantee Superior to any other Collars manufactured.

We are prepared to supply the trade, with any goods in our line at the very lowest prices for Cash or approved credit.

Traders will always receive careful attention.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street.

SAN FRANCISCO,

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## THE CALIFORNIA

## FARMER.

THE TWENTY SECOND YEAR of the FARMER commences with this issue and we invite our friends to send us their names and Four Dollars and we will send them the FARMER with a Complimentary Package of Seeds for one year. This is the Best and Cheapest Journal on the Coast. We trust we shall have a liberal addition to our Subscription List, for our New Volumes as a cheering stimulus in our long continued labors for Agriculture, now the Twenty Second Year.

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# THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XLIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1875.

NUMBER 28.

### The California Farmer.

#### Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.  
BY WARREN & CO.  
OFFICE—No. 320 Clay St. (up stairs) below Battery  
SAN FRANCISCO.

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vance.

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Register at the Postoffice, and the money will come di-  
rect and sure.  
WALLA, PABLO & Co., at all their Offices in this State.  
Postmasters in all places are requested to act for us.  
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W. H. Loomis,  
WATTS, BURNELL & Co., Stationers, High Holborn, London.  
WATTS, BURNELL & Co., Stationers, Paris.  
Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid  
in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.  
All letters on business connected with the office should  
be addressed to WARREN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

#### EUROPEAN.

from our Special Correspondent.

Paris, July 10th, 1875.

#### FATTENING STOCK

Professor Sisson of the Agricultural College of  
Brigance, is the well known advocate of the theory  
of fattening stock, to produce the greatest quan-  
tity of meat possible, by methodical feeding, in the  
shortest time. His writing tends to show, that  
there is a stage in the fattening of animals, when  
the prolongation of the process of fattening  
comes to be remunerative, despite the animal's  
wasting for food. The latest experiment M. Sisson  
records, was that conducted on a Dorset  
sheep, tied up the 24th Dec. last, in ordinary shed  
with cows. The animal was not cut, weighed  
150 lb., and valued at fr. 358. The food con-  
sisted of hay, dried vetches, wheat chaff and  
bran. The same ration of the three first sub-  
stances was continued throughout the sixty-four  
days the fattening was pursued, but after twenty-  
one days, the original feed of bran, 14 lbs. was  
increased by one half, and doubled during the  
last three weeks. After the second stage of fat-  
tening, the animal increased in weight at the rate of  
4 1/2 lbs. daily; during the last stage, and with an  
increase of farinaceous diet, the flesh put up,  
dilly was about 4 1/2 lbs., gradually diminishing to  
3 lbs. It was at this point the animal was sold  
to the butcher, producing 51 per cent. of meat as  
compared with its live weight, realizing fr. 561,  
being fr. 223 difference as compared with its val-  
ue when put up. The food is valued at fr. 140,  
so that the net benefit was fr. 63, in addition to  
the manure.

#### AGRICULTURAL METHODS

One of the most interesting agricultural regions  
in France, is that of which Amiens is the centre,  
because it not only exhibits great variety of soil,  
but also methods of cultivation. Yet in the time  
of Arthur Young, that traveler could find no agri-  
cultural merit in the district. As Picardy was  
the seat of so many wars, its backwardness is  
thus easily explained. At present, it is a thriving  
seat of agricultural and manufacturing industry.  
To the native methods of cultivation, are joined  
those of Flanders and England; a large sea, or  
artificial board, an excellent canal and river ac-  
commodation, contribute much to the prosperity of  
the rural population; sixty per cent. of the land  
is devoted to the growth of wheat and industrial  
plants. Much bog land is tilled, according to a  
system of root-crops and kitchen garden; hav-  
ing diked and leveled the soil, it is divided into  
parallel strips 10 or 12 feet wide, each sepa-  
rated by a ditch or canal six feet in width, and  
connecting with the river. This canal serves to  
water the beds, and to receive all vegetable mat-  
ter, for the latter is never directly buried in the  
soil, being as just stated allowed to rot to form  
liquid manure, a three course rotation is pursued,  
where radishes, carrots, onions and leeks,  
are alternated with potatoes, peas, cabbages and  
herbs; some cabbages weigh from 30 to 60 lbs.,  
potatoes from 20 to 30; turnips 12 to 18, and the  
Trompeter radish, from 12 to 24 lbs. A visit to  
the market will confirm these weights.

#### DAILY WORK

The breeds of cattle are naturally adapted to this  
almost tropical production of green cropping, and  
where deep culture and high manuring, go hand  
in hand. The Flemish breed of cattle is in  
great favor, although the Dutch commence to be  
more in favor. Professor Sisson asserts these  
two to be one and the same race, and where co-

lor seems to play an exaggerated part. The  
Dutch cow is an immense feeder, but then she  
can give as much as 40 quarts of milk a day, and  
from 20 to 30 is quite the ordinary yield. The  
Flemish cow has a greater disposition to fatten  
than the Dutch. The Durham breed is however,  
preferred for fattening; when three years old,  
such an animal will be as ripe for the butcher,  
and twice fatter, than a Flemish or aged five  
years. To ensure this quality of precocity, cross-  
ings are in favor, and are found to distribute bet-  
ter that fat between the muscles, which in the  
Durham too often forms only a layer between the  
flesh and the hide. Sheep are not much reared  
in Picardy, but when so, the Southdown is pre-  
ferred for its meat.

#### SHEEP SHEARING—NEW PRODUCTS, CHEESE, ETC.

At the Amiens Agricultural Show, sheep shear-  
ing contest, with the exhibited shears take place;  
forty minutes is the average time for clipping an  
animal; prizes are also awarded for wool exhib-  
ited in the show; others also are entered for com-  
petition; by the intermittent drainage of marsh  
lands, the green oler can realize fr. 500 per acre.  
Pears and Apple pulp, or p  te, is a new agricul-  
tural product; it is highly prized, and if stored in  
a dry place will conserve the flavor of the green  
fruit for years. Five parts of water added to two  
of the paste, and boiled for thirty minutes, forms  
an excellent, healthy, and cheap preserve.

M. Paynel of Cass, is one of the principal man-  
ufacturers of the famous Camembert cheese, of  
which he sends 100,000 every year to Paris, where  
they are sold for fr. 8 the dozen, or 13 sous  
apiece; now, it takes two quarts of the best milk  
to make a Camembert, which represents over six  
sous the quart for the milk. M. Maucelli, the di-  
rector of the cheese station, or experimental farm,  
at Lodi, in Lombardy, holds, that the preparation  
of good cheese depends more on the farmer than  
the dairy maid; it is by attending well to the  
meadows, the forage in a word, that the excel-  
lence of cheese is determined. He shows that in  
case of two fields, side by side, of the same geo-  
graphical character, the soil of one was porous and  
friable, and produced excellent herbage, the other  
was undrained and stiff, and the forage indiffer-  
ent; where the animals were led on the latter, the  
cheese was deficient and the milk turned rapidly;  
in the former, the contrary effects were produced.  
On analysis, the bad fodder was found to be de-  
ficient in mineral matters, alkaline phosphates  
above all. M. Maucelli concludes, that to obtain  
good milk for cheese-making, every effort should  
be made to produce a forage rich in quality rather  
than in quantity.

(To be Continued.)

#### Home Correspondence.

For the California Farmer.

#### THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE OF AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Editor:

I see by some of your contemporaries,  
where they mention that an association  
is being or is formed for the purpose of buying  
Horses in England and Kentucky for breeding  
purposes. I also have read with pleasure in  
your valuable paper your sensible remarks com-  
menting upon the horses sent from Sydney by the  
"Macgregor" last month.

Now, touching the first, with your kind per-  
mission, I will make a few remarks, feeling that  
it may be a benefit to those interested in the  
breeding of thoroughbred stock. The first ob-  
ject of all successful breeders is purity of blood  
and symmetry of form, soundness, cheapness and  
a safe transition to our shores. In buying in En-  
land the fountain of all the improved fashion-  
able stock of our time, the prices of good breed  
mares are high; the risk of crossing the stormy  
Atlantic very arduous and expensive; while im-  
porting from Kentucky and the Eastern States,  
where the breed may be good and pure, yet lack  
the smack of fashion from want of yearly infusion  
from the Old country; also objection to a new  
association on account of their high prices. Now  
I wish to draw the attention of those interested  
where their wants can be supplied at more rea-  
sonable prices with little or no risk, and where  
the breed of thoroughbred horses are equally  
good as those of England, if not superior; caused  
by climatic influences which, like California is  
preeminently adapted for the growth of stock of  
every description, viz. Australia. The searcher of  
the pedigreed thoroughbred horse may there find  
all his most ardent imagination can desire, and  
at reasonable prices. Mares of beautiful sym-  
metry, of a long line of descent, from the time of  
"Flying Childers," the "Godolphin Arab," the  
founders of the English race horse, to the present  
descendants, of "Flying Dutchman," "Orator,"  
"Gladstone" and "Blair Athol," the highest  
priced horses of England, and the most successful  
of sires. Then again we have imported into the  
Colonies, horses who have made their mark in  
England, such as "Fisher," "Kingston,"  
"West Australia," "The Murgui" and "The Whip-



MONARCH.

Celebrated in the History of the Turf.

fter," the champion whip winner of Great Britain  
and a host of others which I cannot at this mo-  
ment recall. When I say that there have been  
more than one Derby winner imported to these  
Colonies, several "Lodger" winners, and that  
equally valuable mares are imported yearly, some  
of them Oaks' winners. Such an interest is taken  
by stud owners in the breed, that vast sums  
are expended yearly in importing from the Mother  
country. The Agricultural Fairs held through-  
out the country show that the Colonial breed of  
late years repeatedly take the first prize over the  
imported. This will point out where the enter-  
prising breeder of this fine State may turn with  
success and profit for those fine qualities required  
in this country, by the infusion of the best blood  
to keep up the prestige of the American trotting  
horse. Tale, Mr. Editor, you may think some-  
what egotistical on my part, but if you could  
procure a copy of the Australia Rough, you would  
find that as to pedigree and blood, Australia  
stands second if not equal to England or its  
thoroughbred horse. Since the establishment of  
steam communication between this country and  
Sydney, the facilities of transportation are not  
more risky than from the Eastern States, with  
but a very little additional cost. Mares could be  
purchased from the breeding stations of Messrs  
Lee, Cox and Baldwin, and number of other gen-  
tlemen of New South Wales, also Messrs. Pettit,  
the Fishers, Dr. Smith, Young and others of Mel-  
bourne and Victoria, ranging in price from \$150  
to \$600. Mares standing from fifteen and a half  
to sixteen and a half hands high, unsurpassed in  
form, breeding and speed, the proud descendants  
of their forefathers, "Sclipsie."

Yours truly, H. O. R.

Jun. Hayes and Market St.

#### THE HIMALAYAN BLACKBERRY.

In the Geelong Botanic Gardens a plant known by  
this name has been growing for some time without at-  
tracting as much notice as it seems to deserve. The  
coroner has sent us branches loaded with fruit, and we  
must acknowledge that it is superior both in size and  
flavor to that of any other blackberry we have seen,  
not excepting the Lawton. In size it equals a large  
mulberry, and its flavor is wholly devoid of that mar-  
kings which characterizes English blackberries; it  
is brisk and at the same time rich, the fruit would, in-  
deed, be likely to make a nice preserve, only that it is  
to be had fresh from the tree all the year round. As  
a covering for arbors or unsightly fences the plant has  
special merit owing to its foliage. We think it will  
become very popular both for its useful and ornamen-  
tal qualities.—Australia.

#### SILVER MEDALS FOR PREMIUMS.

We have always been an advocate for Medals  
and Silver Ware, Books, Newspapers, etc., as  
Premiums for Fairs, in preference to mere Money  
Premiums. The former Prizes when won by true  
merit, can always be preserved as "Heir looms"  
in a family, and are always of great value, while  
the strife for mere money, engenders selfishness,  
and a love for the "root of all evil," and when  
won, it soon disappears, and memory of the event is  
lost with the occasion of its reception and its  
spending.

#### OUR ILLUSTRATION.

We place on our Front Page above, the Cele-  
brated Horse, Monarch, one noted in the History  
of the Turf, and known to all Horsemen.

We design giving some of the most noted  
Horses on record, and shall hereafter give a com-  
pact the Pedigree of such animals as are illustrated.  
In our next we have some important Horse in-  
formation by which we hope to awaken a better  
and more profitable interest than mere "Horse  
Racing."

#### DO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES MAKE FARMERS?

It has often been asserted by those who are  
opposed to Agricultural Colleges, and especially  
by those who object to having any state money  
expended in this direction, that the Colleges do  
not turn out farmers, that a college course tends  
rather to turn the graduate from, than towards  
the farm, when his studies are finished.

In his address before the Legislature, President  
Abbott, of the Michigan Agricultural College, al-  
luding to this oft repeated assertion, makes the  
following statement regarding the policy pursued  
at that institution, and the results attained thus  
far:—

It has been the design, says the President, of  
those who manage the Agricultural College, to  
create a new type of farmer, and not away from the  
farm; to make the whole atmosphere of the place  
one of respect for all kinds of work, and a feeling  
of fellowship with farmers. To this end, manual  
labor is insisted on from all, if we can speak of in-  
sisting on what students offer in excess of their re-  
quirements. To this end there is no furnishing of  
easier or more tasteful work to the seniors than  
is given to other students; the habit of work and  
taste for it is kept up to the end. To this same  
end the labor system and the instruction are  
planned to mesh each other, to illustrate each  
other, so that to the labor is given some of the  
dignity of scientific work, and to the scientific in-  
struction labor service as a kind of laboratory  
practice for instruction.

The results of these efforts to create a truly agri-  
cultural school, appears in the fact that in place  
of 1 1/2 per cent. of graduates going to farming, as  
from other colleges, 38 per cent. or, not counting  
those not living and those who are still students,  
42 per cent. have gone to farming, fruit raising,  
and two nursery business as their chief or only  
business. In this respect the college is doing  
what has never been done before,—leading men  
with good education in fair proportion back to  
work farms.

#### SAMUEL McCULLOUGH, ESQ.

This Gentleman, the able U. S. Superintendant  
of "Uncle Sam's" Custom House and other build-  
ings now in a course of finishing up has done  
another good deed. He has wended his ways—  
I. e. Uncle Sam's ways, by new plank the pas-  
sage near the "Post Office" at the end of the new  
Custom House—now a good smooth walk, and no  
Damages. Thanks! Thanks!! Mr. McCullough.  
We nominate you for OUR NEW MAYOR.

#### WALTER BROWN'S SON'S MONTHLY WOOL CIRCULAR.

The month of July opened with a fair demand  
for Wool, both Foreign and California. Arrivals  
of the new clip at that time were small, and com-  
ing on a market bare of this description, were  
promptly taken by manufacturers for immediate  
consumption. The desire on the part of holders  
of California Wool to meet the views of buyers  
also led to many large transactions in this class of  
the staple.

Throughout the month, however, the arrivals  
of the domestic clip have been large, and there  
has been an accumulation of stock, much exceed-  
ing the sales. The general feeling is opposed to  
the high price theory, and whenever any profit,  
however small, is obtainable, holders are anxious  
to avail themselves of the opportunity. A natu-  
ral consequence is the softening in values which  
has taken place, and the present quotations show  
a decline of five to ten per cent. throughout the  
entire list.

To the natural disposition of Wool dealers to  
turn their stock promptly, may be added the en-  
tire stoppage of a large portion of the woolen ma-  
chinery, which, until the present time, has been  
in constant operation for many years, and the  
mills which have suspended operations, being in  
many cases those who are known to be among  
the most wealthy concern, is a fact in itself full of  
significance. This last feature alone should be  
enough to satisfy the most sanguine Wool operator  
that his hope of a higher range of prices dur-  
ing the next few months, are without any sound  
foundation; in fact it is almost needless to say  
that until there is a split demand developed in  
the woolen goods market, with a prospect of  
such activity being well sustained, we cannot  
look for any decided improvement in the raw  
material.

Common Wools have met with an exception-  
ally good demand during the past few weeks, and  
have been selected from the new clip received, at  
well sustained prices. The production of this  
grade has for many years been much below the  
requirements of the machinery throughout the  
country, and although the yield has increased  
during the last few seasons, it is still necessary  
for one delicate mill to search foreign markets to  
obtain a large portion of their necessary stock.

Texas Wools.—The arrivals of both Eastern  
and Western clips have been quite liberal. The  
former met with a moderate enquiry at the re-  
duced prices, while the latter are almost en-  
tirely neglected.

Polish Wools have sold with a moderate de-  
mand during the month. Extra as scarce and  
command full rates. Choice lots of Super Lamb's  
more quick freely, while average and inferior lots  
are of slower sale, at irregular prices.

Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month  
were: 9,340 bales and bags. Coastwise: Texas,  
about 1,200 bales; New Orleans, 635 bales; Bra-  
zavannah, 604 bales; Southern, 169 bales; Braz-  
zavannah, 521 bales.

The Imports, as reported are: Liverpool,  
187 bales; London, 970 bales; Rio Grande, 168  
bales; Caracas, 33 bales; Leguayra, 10 bales;  
Cape Town 542 bales.

#### TUB-WASHED WOOL.

Choice..... 53 @ 55  
Fair..... 48 @ 52  
Inferior and Burry..... 46 @ 48

#### PULLED WOOL.

New York City extra Pulled..... 44 @ 47  
New York City super Pulled..... 43 @ 47  
New York City Lamb Pulled..... 40 @ 44  
Western super and extra..... 38 @ 43  
Country extra Pulled..... 46 @ 50  
Country super Pulled..... 40 @ 50  
Country Lamb Pulled..... 43 @ 48

#### CALIFORNIA.

Spring Clip, fine..... 20 @ 32  
Spring Clip, medium..... 28 @ 32  
Spring Clip, low grades and burry..... 20 @ 22  
Fall Clip, A. 1..... 17 @ 20  
Fall Clip low grades and burry..... 14 @ 17

#### TEXAS.

Fine Eastern..... 23 @ 33  
Medium Eastern..... 30 @ 34  
Fine Western..... 22 @ 25  
Medium Western..... 20 @ 23  
Inferior..... 16 @ 20

#### FOREIGN WOOLS.

Cape of Good Hope..... 32 @ 35  
Buenos Ayres Merino and Mules, 27 @ 30  
Montevideo Merino and Mules..... 30 @ 34  
Australian Clothing..... 45 @ 48  
Australian Combings..... 48 @ 52

N. B.—Particular attention given to consigna-  
ments. Information by letter will at any time be  
cheerfully given to all who may desire it, and any  
Wools consigned will receive prompt attention.

#### KNOWLEDGE OF YOSEMITE.

All Strangers now in our City who wish reliable  
information about YOSEMITE, should call at 131  
Montgomery street and see "BUTCHER," the Me-  
morial Hotel Keeper of the Valley. He will give  
reliable information.





## Agriculture.

## THE MONEYLESS MAN.

[We most earnestly commend the following truly Beautiful Poem, which was composed long years ago, by Henry Stanton, of Ky. A Bird yet not heralded, save by the striking, truthful picture so faithfully drawn here, we found this Gem in the Real Estate Record of Utah, and gladly give it in our columns, for we know it will be read and appreciated by those who study human character. —Ed. F.]

Is there no place on the face of the earth  
Where charity dwelleth, where virtue has birth?  
Where bottoms in mercy and kindness will bow,  
And the poor and wretched shall sit and receive?  
Is there no place on earth where a knock from the poor  
Will bring a kind word to open the door?  
Ah! search the wide world over wherever you can,  
There is no open door for the moneyless man.

Go look in the hall where the chandeliers light  
Drive off with the splendor of the darkness of night;  
Where the rich hang velvet in shadowy fold,  
Sweep gracefully down, with trimmings of gold,  
And mirrors of silver take up and renew  
In long lighted vista the wondrous view;  
On the sin your patches, and find if you can,  
A welcoming smile for the moneyless man.

Go look in your church of the cloud-reaching spire,  
Which gives back to the sun his same look of fire,  
Where the arches and columns are gorgeous within,  
And the walls seem as pure as a snow-white skin;  
Go down the long aisle—see the rich and the great,  
In the pomp and the pride of their worldly estate.  
Walk down in your patches, and find if you can,  
Who opens a door for the moneyless man.

Go look to your judges, in dark flowing gown,  
With the scales wherein law weighs both good and bad;  
Where he sits on the weak and on the strong,  
And passes right while he justifies wrong;  
Where jurors their lips on the Bible have laid,  
To render a verdict they've already made.  
Go there in the court room and find if you can,  
Any law for the case of a moneyless man.

Go look in the banks, where mammon has laid  
His hundreds and thousands of silver and gold,  
Where, safe from the hands of the starving and poor,  
Lie up upon piles of the glittering ore;  
Walk up to the counter—ah, there you may stay,  
Till your limbs have grown old and your hair turns gray.  
And you'll find at the bank not one of the clan  
With money to lend to the moneyless man.

Then go to your hotel—no tavern has it  
The wife who is a sufferer long for her bread,  
Kneel down by her pallet and kiss the dear foot  
From the life of the angel your poverty took.  
Then turn in your agony upward to God,  
And bless while it smites you, the chastening rod,  
And you'll find at the end of your life's little span,  
There's a welcome above for the moneyless man.

## JERSEY CATTLE.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF BREED OF CATTLE.

Prize Essay—By Geo. E. Waring, Jr., Secretary of American Jersey Cattle Club.

[Continued From Last Week.]

## THE INTRODUCTION OF JERSEY INTO AMERICA.

In 1817 Mr. Richard Morris, of Philadelphia, describes a "cow of the Alderney breed" imported a short time previously by Mr. Wurtz. He speaks of her being fed in the usual way on potatoes, and yielding eight pounds of butter per week; also as being small and as being supported with less food than ordinary stock. This cow subsequently came in the possession of Mr. Eschscholtz. In 1818, being then four years old, she gave an average of fourteen quarts of milk per day, yielding per week ten quarts of cream and over eight pounds of butter of a rich and highly colored quality. It is not known from which of the islands this animal came.

In 1840 an importation was made by Nicholas Biddle from the Island of Guernsey. These were fine animals, and their descendants still owned by Mr. Biddle's family, are highly prized.

The importations made about the year 1850 by Mr. Motley, for himself and others, and Messrs. Taylor, Norton, and Deek, near Hartford, may be considered the foundation stock out of which the present race of Jerseys in America has grown. Numerous importations have been made since: constantly since then, but nearly all pedigrees of ten years' standing trace back to the animals imported by Motley and Taylor, and their associates—a circumstance which is, on the whole, fortuitous; for the average quality of animals brought into the country since 1850 has certainly not been higher than the average of these earlier importations.

## THE JERSEY AS A DAIRY COW.

The primary object in breeding the Jersey cow is, as in the case of all other dairy races, to secure a good cow—that is, a good milk giver and the first point to be regarded is to see that those characteristics which in all cows indicate large milk giving capacities are permanently preserved, and those which denote a tendency to the production of fat in the carcass and the production of beef—that is, the "grazing quality"—be avoided.

It may be taken as an axiom applicable to all cows, especially during the first three or four years of their lives, that a tendency to become fat is objectionable where the highest yield of dairy products is desired. In all works on cattle we find general directions for the selection of milking cows, which do not vary materially, and the leading principles of which should always be borne in mind. The description is given in "Fifty Years of Cows and Dairy Farming" in the main applicable to Jerseys as to any other race, and the reader is referred to this well-known work.

We may well criticize the description there given, however, in some of its points, not only in considering the Jersey cow, but equally in examining other breeds. Small, short horns are prettier than long horns; but in every race many of the best dairy animals have horns which, while not coarse, and while of excellent color, are long and rather wild growing. Among Jerseys, especially, many of the best animals have borne nearly black, and the quality of glazing is generally the result of accidental or intentional friction. That the neck should be thick as it approaches the shoulder is a statement that should be taken with some conditions. All necks do so thicken, and probably the less prominent

this characteristic the better the animal; it is too often the beginning of beefiness. Precisely what is meant by well formed across the hips and in the rump should be explained. As a matter of symmetry, a straight rump and evenly made hips are very desirable; but some good rumped cows, with very ragged hips, are most excellent milkers. The promises given by Mr. Flint in the value of the parietum accords with the practice in Jersey, where a great point is made of the size and knotted character of these vessels, when developed by exercising their circulation by pressure.

There are some minor points of an empirical character which may or may not be of value, but which some practical dairymen rarely disregard. One of these is that the parietum or field of skin below the flank should extend well down over the udder, and that the recess between it and the udder should be deep, thick, and hairy; also very soft and flexible. Another is that the skin on the belly immediately in front of the udder should be loose, soft and easily drawn into deep folds. These are after all only indications of that general looseness of the hide which seems to belong to the more productive milkers of all breeds.

It would be out of place in an essay so limited as this to enter into a detailed discussion as to the value of the ewecheek, or milk mirror, or to give directions for applying the system in practice. It is enough to say, generally, that whatever the shape the ewecheek should be large. In some cases it reaches quite up to and beyond the vulva, without much width below, and in others without rising scarcely at all above the udder, it spreads out widely like an apron, over the thighs. Probably in some cases in which its development as viewed from the rear, may seem somewhat restricted, it has a sufficient extent on the belly in front of the udder to compensate for this defect. The ideal ewecheek toward which we should all breed should be neither too high nor too low, and reach in a broad band quite to the setting on the tail, its outline being uniform and well defined. Whatever may be the reader's opinion as to the value of the ewecheek, rarely no one would pretend that such an ewecheek as this could be in any way detrimental, nor has the writer ever seen such an one on a cow which did not perform well at the pail. There is here justification for what has been written on the subject, though it is quite likely to be true, to prove that the quilt separating the hair of the fore part of the bag from that of the belly should be as far forward as possible.

It is impossible to give in writing such a description of a perfect Jersey cow as will enable an inexperienced person to select with judgment. The knowledge required comes only with experience, and experience produces its best result only in the case of one who has a natural aptitude for observing the characteristics of animals, but there is an air of kindness, docility, generous feeding and generous milking in the best Jersey cows which when once recognized, can never be overlooked or mistaken, and which the skillful breeder will soon fix in his mind as the type towards which his efforts should be aimed, and the point from which these have proceeded—his attempt at improvement should take its departure.

## THE MILK OF THE JERSEY.

It is very well understood by those who have given attention to this race of cattle, that while the milk is somewhat less copious than that of other races it is much richer in cream than any other with which we are familiar, that the cream has a higher color, and that its butter has the advantage of coming more quickly and of being more easily worked, and of being extremely firm and waxlike in its texture. In appearance it is everything that can be desired, and it is as amenable as any other to the influence of delicate flavors in the food—it is in fact the "no plus ultra" of buttermilk.

Scientifically there is not very much known concerning it. So far as the writer is aware, this interesting field is thus far mainly unexplored.

## DR. STURTEVANT'S EXPERIMENTS.

In the report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture for 1873 there is published a paper, prepared by Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, of Farmington, Mass., entitled "Milk. Some Considerations Concerning its Morphology." From this paper I make the following quotations, taking only such as refer especially to the milk of the Jersey cows, but omitting nothing which materially modifies the conclusions one would draw from the whole. This quotation does less than justice to Dr. Sturtevant—who is an advocate of the Ayrshires, but it is believed that he had been willing only for the purposes of this essay, he would have included nothing that is here omitted:

"These features of animal form that are readily recognizable are usually more changed by the breeder's art than other features which are not so readily noted. Consequently the grazing breeds have been brought to a greater uniformity and perfection than have the dairy breeds, as the changes to be desired have been more clearly indicated in the beginning and recognized in the achievement. Changes in the dairy breeds are to be understood brought about by breeders and farmers who have a practical belief in the universality of law—that inheritance of form is not more important in modifying the shape of the body than it is in determining the products from the animal."

Whether a cow's milk is better fitted for the making of butter or cheese, or for any other purpose, is largely determined by inheritance, as is also the amount she will give, the manner in which she will give it, the economy with which she will produce it from her food, and the effect of the production upon the health of the animal.

"Milk is one of the products of the animal body which possesses a form. It is composed of myriads of minute globules of mixed fat, encased each in an enveloping substance, which not only preserves the form but protects the contents from the action of either. These globules float at will in a colorless fluid composed of sugar of milk, casein, etc., in solution. These globules by their structure, give to the combined fluid a physical quality as distinct from chemical quality."

"As the shapes of animals have been modified to suit human needs or fancy, through the taking advantage of those laws controlling form, we should likewise expect that these globules, either knowingly or unwittingly would participate in changes, and would bear a relation to the wants and requirements of the breeder."

"The globules in milk are of varying sizes, some so small as to appear as granules under a magnifying power of 600 diameters; others very much larger. The small globules—for an increased power has invariably defined them as such—I shall for convenience term granules. As 1-27000 inch it, with my micrometer, a convenient division I shall speak of all globules less than this figure as granules, and all above as globules. Every sample of milk I have yet examined has shown these granules, yet in some milks much more abundant than in others. In the skim-milk the granules have always been readily found even when rare in the cream. These globules, being composed of various fats surrounded by a pellicle, are intimately mixed with the milk as it comes from the cow, but their position soon becomes changed as they come under the influence of gravity; they rise to the surface of the milk to form cream."

"Having established the fact that the size of the globules determines some of the reactions in the churn, we will consider the effect of churning milk containing globules of widely different sizes. Whenever such

trials have been made the results carefully noted, I have found that the larger globules become divided, the covering first, and oftentimes being overcharged, hinder the same process from going on with the facility for breaking the smaller globules. The overcharging of the butter destroys the grain, or the natural form in which the butter is contained in its investing coating and, releasing the oleins, furnishes to the fluid, in emulsion, this oil, which decreases the friction to which the globules are subjected in order to produce butter. The product is, therefore, theoretically retarded and diminished."

"The milk of the Jersey cow contains a larger globule than does the corresponding milks of the other breeds we are considering. The granules, if present are but few in number."

"The milk of the Ayrshire cow furnishes a globule intermediate in size between the Jersey and the Dutch. The prominent feature of this milk is the numerous granules."

"The Dutch milk showed a globule smaller than in the other breeds. The presence of granules is not a prominent feature, although there were more present than in the corresponding Jersey milk."

"The properties of the globules also show some breed variations. The envelope to the Jersey globule seems weaker than the corresponding envelope in other breeds, and more readily broken. This covering in the Jersey milk globule is also more readily acted upon by the chemical changes induced in the milk by time. When the old cream of these breeds is examined microscopically, it is found that the Jersey globule is more readily broken or distorted by pressure than others. Practically therefore, this milk should be skimmed at an earlier period of the souring change than should the other milks. I am certain from impressions gained from my own experiments that the Jersey milk should be skimmed certainly not later than when the milk commences to thicken or lobbet at the bottom of the pail, while the Ayrshire milk should pass considerably beyond this point, and develop somewhat more solidly before the cream is removed."

"It will be also found that the cream which rises from the milk of these three breeds will not mix again with the milk with the same facility."

"The milk of the three breeds was placed in a bottle and the cream allowed to rise the bottle being corked to prevent evaporation from the surface. By shaking the bottle it was found that the Dutch cream mixed again with the milk with the greatest facility, the Ayrshire cream less readily, and the Jersey cream with difficulty."

"It is thus seen that the form of milk which undoubtedly occurs through inheritance—for otherwise it would not be as constant for breeds—is important to the view to which it is implied, and that these considerations have a practical importance."

"The milk of the Jersey cow, from the greater size of the globule and the character of its covering, churns more quickly than does the Ayrshire or Dutch milks. The cream also rises more completely than does the Ayrshire cream, and leaves a bluer skim milk. The size of the globule affects favorably, apparently the grain of the butter, and we accordingly find a different texture in the butter, a difference dependent on breed; that is, inherited. This butter is usually, perhaps always, colored by an orange pigment which seems characteristic. Owing to this orange tinge of the fat, and the character of the substance investing the globule, the Jersey cream often appears yellow, especially after standing. This peculiarity of color to the cream is not confined to the Jersey breed, but seems to be most usually present or more prominent in this breed than in the others."

"When Jersey butter is shaken in boiling water, and the nitrogenous matter enclosed washed out and collected, it is found to be much larger in quantity than in Ayrshire butter, and of a somewhat more saccharine character."

"Two samples of milk were selected, which showed considerable variation in the size of the globule. Twenty solid ounces of the Jersey milk were divided into two parts, as well as twenty solid ounces of Ayrshire milk."

Average size of globules, Jersey milk. 1-5256 of an inch.

Average size of globules, Ayrshire milk. 1-7080 of an inch.

"These milks were then cooled to 60 deg and churned by shaking in a Florence flask."

Two ounces Jersey milk—Butter came in five minutes; churned eighteen minutes. Product 136 grains of butter.

Ten ounces Ayrshire milk—Butter came in twenty minutes; churned thirty minutes. Product 76 grains of butter.

The twenty ounces of milk churned separately produced 212 grains of butter, or a proportion of one pound of butter to 44.75 pounds of milk.

Ten ounces of Jersey milk plus ten ounces of Ayrshire milk, mixed and churned in the same manner—Butter came in thirteen minutes; churned twenty minutes. Product, 179 grains of butter, or a proportion of one pound of butter to 43.58 pounds of milk.

Difference in gain of churning each milk separately, 33 grains, or 4.13 pounds in the proportion.

"This is a result which might have been anticipated from the considerations which have been developed from our previous experiments; typed relations in milk have reference to a difference in size and structure, and equal forces acting on dissimilar materials could not be expected to produce uniformity in result."

"These experiments, it will be understood, are mostly comparative—that is, carried out under similar circumstances—and, however results may be modified by further study, as true as far as they go. It will be also borne in mind that in speaking of breeds reference is had to the type of each breed, and not to the exceptional cow, which may depart in one or more ways from the type of her nearest ancestry."

To be Continued

## HOT WATER FOR CABBAGE WORMS.

We tried last year a number of remedies for the cabbage worm an insect too well known to many persons as a voracious eater of the pulp of the leaf. The sprinkling of red pepper did well, but the best, simplest, cheapest and the most efficient was applying hot water. It may be wrongly applied, to the injury or destruction of the plant; and it may be properly applied, doing no injury, and killing the insects. A watering pot with boiling water, and sprinkle the infested leaves only for a second or two. It does its work very quickly on the worms but the leaves being thick are not heated or injured. The older the heads become the less the danger. The operator must practice and spill a few plants to save the rest. The water, by the time it reaches the plants will be several degrees below boiling; he must determine by trying, how long the hot water will do its work before becoming too cold. At the same time he must ascertain by experiment how long he can continue to apply the hot water before the leaves are injured by it. A very little time will determine these points.—Country Gentleman.

What is the difference between spermatozoa and a schoolboy's bowl? One is the wax produced by the whale, and the other is the wax produced by the whale.



## THE GILMORE ANGORA GOAT

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THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed for the purpose of enlarging and more successfully developing this valuable class of Stock—by importing the Stock of the PUREST and BEST Animals to be found, and Breeding from Pure Bloods and High Grades. Thus largely increasing these Animals on this Coast.

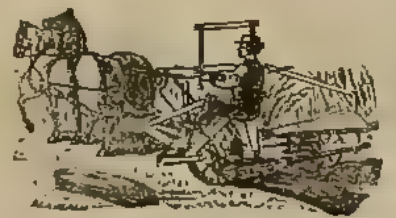
This Association have purchased the Extensive Ranges, and the superior Flocks of Pure Blooded Goats from the Hon. N. GILMORE, of El Dorado, El Dorado Co., and they are now prepared to fill all orders for the ANGORA GOAT, in quantities to suit purchasers. The Animals will be forwarded by Rail or Steamer, as the purchaser shall direct.

This Association will also purchase, or receive on consignment the fleece of the Angora Goat, (Mohair) and make advances when desired. This Mount will be sorted and sent to manufacturers abroad, or sold here as may be desired.

All Mohair designed to be sent to this Association should be marked: (G. B. A.) and sent to Max. Beck, Sacramento, or Thomas Bailey & Co., San Francisco, where it will be graded and managed for the best interest of the producer.

For say and all information address the undersigned.

N. GILMORE, Superintendent,  
Goat Breeding Association,  
El Dorado, El Dorado County.



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COMMENCING  
SUNDAY, JUNE 6th, 1875.  
And until further notice.  
TRAINS AND BOATS WILL LEAVE  
SAN FRANCISCO:

7:00 A. M. Sundays excepted. Valjeo Steamer, (from Broadway Wharf), Connecting at Valjeo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, making close connections at Napa with Stages for Sonoma. Arrive 8:55 p. m.

8:00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O. Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Napa with Trains arriving at San Jose 12:35 p. m. Arrive 5:35 p. m.

8:00 A. M. Sundays only. Valjeo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Valjeo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento, and at Napa with Stages for Sonoma. Arrive 8:55 p. m.

12:00 M. Sundays excepted. Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) leaving at Valjeo, Sonoma and Landings on the San Joaquin River. Arrive 1:00 p. m.

3:00 P. M. Daily. San Jose Passenger Train, via Oakland, stopping at all Way Stations. Arrive 9:35 a. m.

4:00 P. M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Hanford, Colton and Los Angeles. Also at Napa with Train arriving at San Jose 12:35 p. m. Arrive 12:40 p. m.

4:00 P. M. Sundays excepted. Valjeo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Valjeo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento. Arrive 11:10 a. m.

4:00 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Sonoma and Landings on the Sacramento River. Taking the Overland Third Class Passenger to connect with Trains leaving Sacramento at 9:00 a. m. daily. Arrive at 8:00 p. m.

## OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND:

"Daily"—7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, and 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, and 11:00 p. m.

"Daily, except Sundays"—6:00 a. m. and 11:45 p. m.

"Sundays only"—10:30 and 11:30 a. m.; 12:30 and 1:30 p. m.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.

"Daily"—7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 a. m.; 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 and 10:00 p. m.

"Sundays only"—11:00 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO FERNSEID.

"Daily, except Sundays"—7:00, 8:00 and 10:00 a. m.; 5:00 and 10:30 p. m.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BROOKLYN.

"Daily"—7:30, 8:30 and 9:30 a. m.; 1:00, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 and 9:30 p. m.

"Daily, except Sundays"—6:30 a. m. and 11:45 p. m.

"Sundays only"—10:30, 11:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.

## FROM BROOKLYN TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily"—6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 and 10:40 a. m.; 12:40, 2:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40 and 9:40 p. m.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5:30 and 6:10.

"Sundays only"—11:40 a. m. and 1:25 p. m.

## FROM ALAMEDA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily"—7:00, 8:00 and 9:00 a. m.; 3:00, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 and 7:00 p. m.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5:10, 5:35, 11:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

"Sundays only"—10:00, 11:00 a. m. and 1:00 p. m.

## FROM FERNSEID TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily, except Sundays"—6:35, 8:00 and 11:05 a. m.; 3:35, 6:05 p. m.

## FROM OAKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"Daily"—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 p. m.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

"Sundays only"—10:30 and 11:30 a. m.; 12:30 and 1:35 p. m.

T. H. GOODMAN.

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE,

General Superintendent.

## Southern Pacific Railroad.

NORTH DIVISION

## Summer Arrangement.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, JUNE 6th, 1875,

Passenger Trains Southward will leave San Francisco from Passenger Depot on

TOWNSEND ST., BETW THIRD AND FOURTH STS.

AS FOLLOWS:

7:00 P. M. Daily for Bernal, San Miguel, Colma, Baden and San Bruno.

8:30 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, B. Miller, Tres Pinos, Fajardo, Salinas, Stockton and Way Station, making close connections at San Mateo for Hill Moon Bay and Pescadero; at Redwood for Woodland, Bearfield, and Pescadero; at Santa Clara for Los Gatos





## Horticulture.

## INDUSTRIAL PLANTS OF AUSTRALIA.

A LYO TURE DELIVERED AT THE 15TH OF MAY, 1875,  
BEFORE THE BALLAST FARMERS' CLUB, BY BARON  
FRED. VON MULLER, O. M. S. AND F. D. S. R. S.—  
(Continued from Last Week.)

## TEA CULTURE.

"Irrigation with high culture," says Colonel Money, "will give a yield undreamt of." For this reason valley land is so much sought for tea-fields, but the latter must necessarily be above the reach of inundations and be free of stagnating water. We here can find numerous rises with deep vegetable mould and friable subsoil in our forests, at localities, where from rivulets above irrigation can be commanded, and where, moreover, the temperature does not sink so low as in the deepest gullies, to which the coldest night air always descends. Manuring doubles the yield of the plant, and improves the flavor and strength of the leaves. Probably nitrogenous manures are mainly wanted, as the leaves of the tea-plant contain but few or no mineral substances, such as the carbonates or phosphates of potash and lime, which are so generally required for cereals, root crops, and most other field plants. The climate after pruning is of course to be restored to the soil, unless the leaves should be kept as a good substitute for manure. Ordinary manures of not too heating a nature will promote the general growth of the shrub. Farm-yard manure, not too old, from well constructed pits, proved highly recommendable in India. Wood ashes, so easily obtainable in forest, are particularly valuable in clayey soil, and a dressing of such ashes has besides proved equally efficacious against any mildew-blight. I next proceed to detail the procedure, adopted in India, for the preparation of the mountain tea. Pans are no longer used in many of the plantations. The about twelve operations, formerly in vogue there, as well as in China, have become reduced to four or five. The fresh leaves are thinly spread out over light to the withering shades on bamboo trays, after some previous sunning, the object being to render the leaves fit for rolling without much breakage and without much loss of sap.

When the rolling, which should be light and be performed on light tables, has produced a soft mummy state of the leaves, they are squeezed into balls, each a little larger than can be grasped with both hands. Next comes the fermenting process, on which to a large extent the quality of the tea depends. The careful degrees of fermenting, which takes place in a comparatively very short time, is completed when the balls inside turn rusty red, if from moderately withered leaves; or dark greenish red, if from much withered leaves. The contents of the balls are then disentangled without any delay, to arrest further fermentation, which would impart a scorched taste and they are strained finely on mats for sunning, a process, however, of not absolute necessity and for which perhaps one hour suffices, should the sun be clear; in wet weather the tea, which then may not turn out quite so good, is dried off for a short while in the factory by mild artificial heat; or at once without summer or drying the final firing-process takes place, for which purpose the leaves are exposed to moderate charcoal heat on drawers with perforated wire bottoms, occasional turning being requisite, until they become dry and crisp. The manipulations here detailed give black tea. The test of good quality is to yield a well flavored infusion, clear and strong, of a reddish dark tint with no traces of black color on the remnant leaves, by which damage from burning operation is still further facilitated, at a great reduction of expense, in any larger factories by machine-rolling (Kimmond's rollers being used in Assam), but the final twist cannot readily be given except by manual rolling.

On some plantations a kind of mangle is in use, preparatory to hand-rolling, to which the leaves, placed in bags, are subjected. Green tea, according to Mr. Watson, is prepared in India by passing the leaves, without previous withering, under water for a few minutes. They are rolled then on the tables, are sunned until they become sticky, are heated then again in so-called rolling-pans on stoves with constant stirring, are placed with or without pressure for a night, and are then subjected to a final pan-firing process, which in an hour or more brings out the green color. The test for good green tea is a somewhat green-colored infusion of pure flavor, with the remnant leaves of a light green without dark spots. The youngest and therefore smallest leaves produce the most delicate-flavored tea; hence by a sifting process the various mercurial sorts can to some extent be separated. In black tea the first sifting gives pekoe, the leaves are then torn for the so-called pekoe, next to that for congo, the remnant being bones. In large factories sifting machines are used. Subsequently fermenting must yet be resorted to, and final drying before packing. Four pounds of fresh leaves yield one of tea. Having shown the facility with which tea-bushes are reared in adequate localities, and having likewise been particular to explain with what ease the commercial article can be prepared, I would suggest that efforts in our various forest ranges should without prejudice experiment locally, at least to a small extent, on the yield and value of the particular product obtainable at their respective places. For it would be unreasonable to suppose that such localities would yield an equally large return, or would produce even under uniform treatment, tea of precisely the same strength and flavor.

Tea like these can best be made by united efforts, though on distant spots, and such comparative tests may well be left to the intelligence of our widely scattered community; while in a scientific worker, after

"This Indian sifting method can, however, only give artificially distinct sorts, and this also only imperfectly, as coning to the greater or lesser delicacy of the younger or smaller and older or larger leaves; while the original Chinese tea, designated by distinct and famed names come from geographically limited districts, all peculiar in their climate and soil, hence rendering the sorts of their own, and these sorts to some degree are dependent also on a distinct mode of preparation. In a similar manner much of the sorting of green tea is effected by sifting, bygone, important, also, while the gunpowder tea originates under a special process of rolling. The yield of ready tea per acre seems to be approximately in the Northwest provinces of India, 240 lb in Assam, 220 lb in California, 300 lb. The cost of cultivating and manufacturing, if I have rightly understood the Indian calculations, may be set down at \$2 or \$2.10 with a yield valued at \$18 per acre, while the cost in Assam, with introduced Chinese labor, is about \$13 or \$14 with an approximate result valued at \$21. Good average tea, produced in this colony, should be worth 2s per lb, pekoe could realize 3s. One person can pick up to 30 lb of leaves or more.

having paved the way for the adoption of a new branch of husbandry like this, should not have taxed his time—perhaps somewhat more precious than that of many others in this field of culture—by being expected to undertake also the part of those who could give to such culture agricultural and commercial dimensions. He should rather be left to pursue new courses untroubled paths, with the object of initiating other industrial occupations perhaps equally auspicious. It has been demonstrated that black and green tea are all derived from the same species of bush; now, I should add that the Assam tea is only the original type of the plant. This Assam variety is endowed, when raised in its native hills, with a peculiar flavor, unlike that of any of the varieties grown in China; hence the Assam tea is preferred by some, or enters as an admixture into Chinese teas of feeble strength. Also this variety was largely raised and distributed in our colony some years ago from seeds, disinterestedly sent on my request by Mr. Bruce of Assam.

The Chinese variety found its way in masses to us through the generosity of Sir Hercules Robinson, who, when his Excellency was Governor of Hong Kong, transmitted on my solicitation a large consignment of the seeds, and through my first instrumentality by all the Queensland tea plantations arose also from this seed. The Assam variety has larger and more membranous leaves, gives more copious flushes, runs less into seed, is stronger in taste, but is far more susceptible to drought and frost than the Chinese variety. It delights in dense forest haunts, transferred from which to open regions in dry climates it gradually assumes the rigid growth and leathery foliage of the China plant; whereas this latter by a high state of culture again assimilates to the typical Assam form. On the mode of culture a few words may not be offered. It is of the simplest kind. The seeds, fresh collected or kept in sand or dry soil, are sown in nursery beds, or on the very spot intended for the plants. Seedlings are transplanted after a year or our lot, the operation being performed in moist weather and in the cool season, the distance recommended by Chinese growers being from 4 to 5 feet apart, thus many hundred plants would find space on an acre. The soil as hardly needs to be remarked, must be trenched. To facilitate the process of transplanting, Hoyer's horse-spade would prove a valuable implement.

For forming plantations the tea shrubs should be placed in geometric regularity, as is done with vines, hops, &c.; but Colonel Money advises that on slopes the lines should run diagonally, and the distance between the plants be less than on flat ground. Terracing of declivities is of advantage where the soil is of insufficient depth, and where borders are available for support. The pure Assam variety requires more space than the hybrid which arises from its cross with the plain Chinese plant, the latter being best placed at 4 feet by 3 feet, the hybrid at 5 by 4, and the Assam at 6 by 5 feet. Close planting diminishes the expense of weeding, and on slopes helps to retain the soil. The oftener the ground is turned by the spade or hoe, the oftener will the bushes push forth their young leaves. The pruning time is limited to two months, otherwise it would interfere with the flushes. The first—though than smaller—crop is obtained after three years, therefore as early as that of the vine, and much earlier than that of the olive. The bush in China is grown alike on plains and hills. In severe winter weather of Northern China, where this culture extends to the 35th or even 40th deg. N., though it advances there also to the warmer regions as far as 24 deg. N., the tea-bushes are protected by straw bands against frost, thus, also, their possible splitting by the weight of snow being obviated. In detailing the cultivation advances up to 7000 feet, but for a copious production of flushes the climate becomes too cold. Lowlands with any stagnant humidity are a fit for the tea bush until drained. The plants must be kept in vigorous growth by the suppression of weeds, periodical turning of the soil, judicious pruning, and adequate manuring; otherwise they will not sustain the drain made on their strength by the frequent removal of their young or tender leaves, which alone can be used for the manufacture of superior tea. My friend, Dr. George King, the able and learned director of the botanic garden of Calcutta, has offered some important remarks on the best process of pruning the tea-bush, in order to obtain returns more favorable than before from the plantations in the northwest provinces of India. His essay on this subject appeared in the third volume of the Journal of Agricultural Society of India, and I briefly allude here to my experience thus far.

(To be Continued.)

## GROWING GRAPES.

How many persons fail to have even a supply of grapes for their family, who have plenty of land to grow them on, from the supposition that they require expense, &c., to grow. Plant vines near your screens, barns, sheds and trees, and "let 'em run better-skoller," only occasionally fasten a cane here and there. If they grow too densely, cut out every alternate cane. You will be surprised at the amount of fruit you will get for the slight labor given. A neighbor has one vine that literally fills the top of an old, worthless, seedling apple tree, and that one vine supplies his family. Shame on you who have land, and no grapes. Let the new, tender kinds alone, and plant out a Concord or Hartford.—N. E. Farmer.

[The above words are a capital rebuke to gross negligence, yet while we would not approve carelessness culture, we know all our Native Grapes should be grown Naturally on Trees they will yield better crops than many of the European kinds that are grown here.—Ed. F.]

## CABBAGE INSECT.

The Cabbage insect has been a great pest of late years, and is now doing some serious mischief, we find a recommendation of a remedy by J. H. Springer—in the Carolina Farmer—that we would ask our Cabbage growers to try.—Mr. H. says:

Great complaint has been made by farmers and truck growers, about insects destroying cabbage and collards; my crop was half eaten up. I have made use of Kerosene oil by sprinkling it on the plant, and on the ground around the plants with entire success and seemingly it has promoted the growth of the same very much. One plot will do for about 300 plants—a common pepper box is very suitable for sprinkling the oil.—J. H. Springer in Carolina Farmer.

## Choice Eggs for Hatching.

Fresh Laid Eggs of all the very Best Breeds of Poultry of every class, can be supplied at the shortest notice, carefully packed to go to any distance, and Guaranteed True to the kind.

Send Orders to the

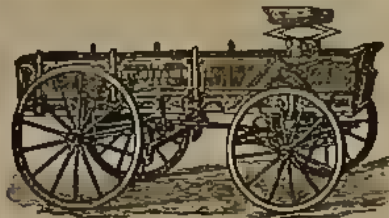
CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

## E. E. AMES,

GENERAL AGENT

FOR THE

## "STANDARD" Studebaker Wagons.



We offer these celebrated Wagons at greatly reduced prices.

We not only offer them at reduced prices, but have greatly improved them, in having been made more nearly to conform to our California styles, making them with higher wheels and wider tires—better braced and finished.

We keep a greater variety and more complete stock of Wagons than any other dealer on the Pacific Coast, consisting in style.

The attention of Dealers and the Trade is respectfully called to our Stock, Prices, etc.

All Wagon Warranted.

Your attention is particularly called to the Standard Patent Wagon, for which we are Manufacturer's Agent. They are by far the best, most durable and nearest wheel made.

E. E. AMES,  
Studebaker Wagon Agency,  
Office and Showroom, 49 and 51 J Street,  
Depot and Shop, 419 and 415 K Street,  
San Francisco, Cal.  
Send for Catalogue and Price List, 1875.



## Farms and Ranches, —AND— Land Estates for Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

Farms and Improved Homesteads, Lands, Ranches, &c.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectively than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER.

We are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, and ADVERTISEMENTS appearing in OUR JOURNAL will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well as the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries in the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our Columns.

One thing is certain—no respectable Advertisements can appear in our Journal.

WARREN & CO.,  
Farmer Office.

## 50,000 EUCALYPTUS TREES.

Eucalyptus Trees 8 to 10 feet high

Trees 6 to 8 feet high.

Medium Trees 4 to 5 feet high.

second size 2 to 3 feet high,

Third size 3 to 5 feet high,

The Mass size 1 to 2 feet high.

These Trees are of a good Healthy growth, and can be packed to go any distance safely and will be sold low in large lots.

Address, or call at the

40.12 FARMER OFFICE.

EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

We have received the Acorns of the Edible Evergreen Oak from Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner at Yeddo, for the Emperor of Japan.

This NEW OAK is thus described by the Commissioner "In his valuable letter on Quercus Cuspidata." "Thunberg." The Japanese name is Sji Noki, the Chinese name, Ka. It is an Evergreen, growing to the height of thirty and forty feet and has a deep glossy foliage, it forms a beautiful hedge, and its acorns are edible, being highly esteemed by the Japanese. Its wood is strong and durable.

A few of these Acorns can be had at the

FARMER OFFICE.

## Cranberry Roots.

A Lot of Fresh "Cranberry Roots" of the very Best Variety, received from the Breastedale (Mass.) Cranberry Meadows, and in very perfect order.

Just Received, and for Sale at

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THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.

A First-Class Agricultural Newspaper, published Weekly, in the interest of the Patronage of Husbandry, by S. B. PRATT.

Send to E. E. Ames, N. Y. State Grange,

Caribago, N. Y.

Terms—\$1 per year, "Special" rates to Co., Oranger and

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## OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of food so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it liberally, OIL MEAL is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1855, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of food produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 13 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 15 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 25 per cent. For illustration of feeding properties to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving, see our circular.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other food—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other food and no food known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES it is a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and smoothness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such the fattening or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price \$30 per ton, it is the cheapest food known. It is now selling in New York at \$42 per ton, gold, at \$50 per ton in England, where it has been used for long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of hay.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been liberally used, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired.

For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufacturing Plant, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

NEVILLE & CO.,  
Bag, Tent, and Hose Factory,

113 Clay & 114 Commercial Streets,  
San Francisco.

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

Bags, Burlaps, Duck,

Canvas and Cottons.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

J. M. NEVILLE. 30 20 G. H. BRANT.

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Farmer Office.

50,000 EUCALYPTUS TREES.

Eucalyptus Trees 8 to 10 feet high

Trees 6 to 8 feet high.

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Caribago, N. Y.

Terms—\$1 per year, "Special" rates to Co., Oranger and

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—AND—

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Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience to purchase such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. for the great mass of purchasers. We would therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles or merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgment we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include a satisfactory reference or the Cash; or bill could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

We particularly call attention to the following val. Implement.

THE POTATOE PLANTER, JEBB'S PATENT OURN, CHEESE OURD CUTTER, PATENT WEEDING HOR,

WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and the time of a visit to the city.

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OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS:

ALSO TOBACCO SEED, COTTON SEED, COFFEE SEED, TEA SEED,

WITH ALL RARE NEW SEEDS.

THE BEST KINDS OF FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

FLOWERING BULBS. RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Each and all in their Season.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

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GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

All Orders for such Plants filled with dispatch.

Any one desirous of having the Gardens look gay throughout the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best system of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for the same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are free to all for reference.

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CHOICE

EUCALYPTUS SEED.

We have received a small Invoice of Seed of the Rare Varieties of the Eucalyptus tree—a few ounces only of each will be offered for sale by us—designing to propagate these varieties as rare and highly valuable.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

TEA SEED--FRESH.

A VERY CHOICE LOT OF GENUINE TEA SEED JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER in Macdonald & Co's Line—Importers to Order.

This Seed will be put up in Packages at 50 cents each. Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to—and Seed sent Free of Postage. For Sale at

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FREE INFORMATION.

TO THE EMIGRANT,

The Reading Room, Library, and Museum of the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, 320 Clay Street, is open daily, and Free to All; New comers to our State are made welcome to it, here can be found Agricultural and Scientific Papers on File from every State in the Union, and many from abroad.

A Register is kept at this office where new comers may learn of their friends. Maps of lands for sale, can always be had free, and all information tendered cheerfully and without cost to the inquirer.

READING ROOM AND MUSEUM,

320 Clay Street, San Francisco.



## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1875.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND  
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

300 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

## FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the Farmer Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all subjects, and a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiousities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the California Farmer, payable in advance, are TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half the first rate. This is believed to be the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. Advertisers before the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

## SAMPLE COPIES.

Those who receive a number of the Farmer with his paragon marked, may understand it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

## Editor's Chair.

**HOME.**—We commend our Home Page (182) to our readers. We are sure to earnest intelligent minds our Poets column has selections that will well pay a careful reading "Outings"—"A Soft Answer"—"Care of the Sick" with other articles on same page will pay well a perusal.

**HORTICULTURE.**—The continued essay on the Tea Plant and its culture, contains very important information; items on same page should be noted.

**AGRICULTURE.**—We continue this week the very able, valuable and excellent history of the "Jersey Breed of Cattle." This able history of this class of milkers, should be studied by all who have dairies, especially those who have "Jersey Cattle."

**EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.**—We have in our Special Letter from Paris, especially important information upon European Agriculture, its systems, and its present condition, much can be learned from these Letters.

**COMPTROLLER'S REPORTS.**—We are indebted to Hon. James J. Green, the Comptroller of the State for his *Biennial Report*, made to the Governor, July 16th, 1875—this Report will soon be enlarged by full statistics showing all the varied interests of our State as counted in Dollars and Cents—we shall report all the good points—thanks for the courtesy.

**OREGON STATE AG. SOCIETY.**—We have received from the Secretary of the State Society, this Pamphlet with Rules, Regulations and Premiums for this coming Fair in October which can be found in our columns—and to which we call attention.

**CROWDED CITY.**—We have several articles to type that we are obliged to lay over, in order that we may continue the valuable *Essays on the Jersey Cattle* and the *Tea Plant*, as these are very important to our States best interests.

We have several letters received too late for this number.

## SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

This distinguished College now about a quarter of a Century old as a College, will open its new Term for the season next week, Aug. 12th—the number of students all told will be about 250 and no College on this coast presents better facilities for a complete Education than the Santa Clara College. The Eastern Editorial Party will visit this College this week and we are sure they will endorse every word we say. We shall report next week.

## CULTIVATION OF THE TEA PLANT.

Persons desirous of experimenting with the Tea Plant in California should read carefully the History of this plant that we are now publishing in the able essay of Prof. Von Mueller on page 179 of our Journal, it will be noticed that the present is only a part of the Essay—yet in this number will be found Very minute and reliable directions upon the soil, location, temperature, distance in planting, &c., all very valuable for this State.

It will be observed also how very similar our State is to that of the native habitat in the Tea district of China, we have all the needed facilities and if we fail to improve—we shall take the fate of the slothful who buried his talent.

A Neglected Cough Cold, or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "Brown's Great-Aunt Treacle." If allowed to progress may terminate seriously.

S. M. FETTERILL & Co., 10 State Street Boston 57 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring subscribers for THE CALIFORNIA FARMER in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising in our Journal.

## OUR FRUIT MARKET.

The condition of our Fruit Market shows the vast abundance of the fruit of 1875. Whatever may have been said of Drought, Frost and other drawbacks that have often appeared in the newspapers for the Spring months, this Journal has never doubted for a moment that we should have the usual abundance that can now be found in our markets, and along the leading places at the piers, as well as all through our city at the fruit stands.

At all our Fruit Selling places there can be seen ample evidence of the abundance we speak of, it is very true, that there have been growers of fruit who have had less crops this year than others, but upon a careful examination it will be found that the cause of this is either, a peculiar location and exposure to the frost that cut off the crop, or poor culture of the soil and bad pruning of the trees, which resulted in preventing a yield of fruit.

There is more loss of fruit, and more poor fruit grown by reason of neglect of means, want of knowledge, proper care and attention to the duties of a fruit culturist, than is ever lost by all the combinations of seasons or climate here, for we have all and everything that can be asked of nature to secure to us unlimited crops of the best and richest fruits any part of the World ever produced, and five years hence, when our Fruit Growers of the years past shall live to see the year 1880, and see displayed in our markets the immense quantities of Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Olives, Figs and Pomegranates, and also Bananas all grown in the open air, as San Francisco the world can show, they will wonder among themselves, Why they did not believe this before.

Then when we shall see the Trees of Almonds, English Walnuts, Chestnuts, Pecan Nuts, Filberts, then they may begin to see and regret too, their want of faith, in a climate and soil that God and Nature has designed shall become the "GARDEN OF THE WORLD."

## THE EASTERN EDITORIAL PARTY.

We have been looking for the return of the Eastern Editorial Excursion Party for several days, but it seems so great have been the attractions of the "Great Yosemite Valley" that it was hard for them to break away from those Scenes of Beauty, and thus they stay several days more than first anticipated, and have not yet returned. When they do so the "Santa Clara Valley" will be the next place of visitation.

We are very confident they will richly enjoy themselves in that visit and will be there received by genial minds and generous hearts, and feel that for a little time, while roaming among the Orchards, Vineyards and Gardens there, that they have indeed been in a Valley of Sweetness and that warm friends and pleasant greetings will be such that as they go away, they will feel they have been to a "Sweet Spot" to which they will often travel back in memory with pleasant recollections.

We can foresee all this, for we know the place, and the people of which we speak.

## OUR STATE FAIR.

Thus far but little is known over the State relative to the State Fair now near at hand, save by the few pamphlets sent out, and the advertisement of the "Speed Programme." The citizens over the State, not one in twenty could give a stranger any information of the where and how of the coming Fair, its Rules and Regulations, premiums, etc. This is all wrong. A full account of a STATE FAIR should be published in the best papers in every county in the State, and thus make a STATE FAIR known.

We hope to see our State Fair announced with all particulars in the County papers, and thus induce those papers to "Wake up the people" to the real interests of our STATE FAIR.

## OUR DISTRICT AND COUNTY FAIRS.

The time is now rapidly approaching when the work of preparation for our County Fairs will begin, and yet, as we look through our County Exchanges not a word is said about them, scarcely an announcement of the Time, no "Rules and Regulations," no "List of Premiums" no words from President or Manager, and even no casual mention by our county papers.

If the Managers of our County and District Fairs wish to make them successful they should have all their Plans, Premiums, Rules and Regulations, etc., published in the county papers, and induce their Own Journals to work for them and stimulate their own people to make such exhibitions of their products, manufactures and works of art, and of domestic work as should reflect credit upon their own county. It is to be lamented that our County Fairs are not what they could and should be, and it is because the people are not fully advised, that they are so deficient, and then at the last moment the Managers "fly round" and get their hands filled up with Dry Goods, fancy goods and wares, so that the halls are a mere Bazaar, a saleroom, an advertising mart, where placard of prices, etc., make up the show, instead of the real articles that should be there. Cannot these things be changed?

## OIL CAKE MEAL AS FEED

We have at various times spoken of the great value of Oil Cake Meal as feed for stock, and have the names of prominent Stock Raisers, Dairymen, Fat Cattle Raisers, and our Horse-Men, to show that it is one of the best articles that can be given to stock, when it is fed to them systematically, neither too much or too little.

Fine Horses at pasture, are greatly benefited by stated feeds of this valuable article, moderate rations once a day, the tendency is to give them a soft smooth hide and glossy hair—to Dairy Stock, a feed twice a day is very beneficial; it has increased the milk one-third and is vastly superior to Distillery Slops. Our Stockmen should study these things if they wish their Stock to do well.

## THE COMING CENTENNIAL.

This great event is rapidly approaching, and although it is next year—1876—yet it will come before the people are ready for it, with the wonder and vast interests connected therewith. Let the people of every State and city in our Union, and every principal town, and every live soul everywhere see what they can do to make the coming centennial a GRAND RECOIL in the history of our country.

It should be remembered that there will be an opportunity at the CENTENNIAL to exhibit LIVE STOCK of all kinds, FRUIT of all kinds, MANUFACTURES of all kinds, INVENTIONS, WORKS OF ART; in fact anything produced in our country, the object being to make such an exhibition as shall astonish all Europe. Then we can contrast the condition of the "American Colonies" in 1776, and the AMERICAN UNION of 1876, for such a grand cause, every American heart should labor in earnest.

## THE WON'T WORK MEN.

The Chicago Times has an article referring to a class of men who came to California with the immigration; looked around for a few days and returned home to abuse the country. The Times puts the case strongly, but, as relates to these fellows, none too severely. Those who needed work among the immigrants and sought it, generally found it. So far as we can learn, the country labor market is by no means over stocked, and parties are giving employment to Chinese because white laborers do not present themselves. This is what the Times says in relation to the growers:

Probably one-half of human beings have at bottom a motive whose end is success without labor. Thieves, confidence men, gamblers and scores of other similar classes have this end in view; and they in reality, labor twice as hard to live without work, as they would have to labor to secure the same results by downright exertion. A man will perform the most gigantic labor in crossing the continent to California, in order to live there, as he hopes, without what he calls work; and then will perform another most gigantic labor in recrossing the continent, to his Eastern home, where the prospect of having to work for a living is less severe than on the Pacific Slope. In this case the exertion he has made in twice crossing the continent, the sacrifice he has endured, if put in the direction of ditch digging, or applied as the tail of a plow, would have afforded him a very substantial addition to his income. He found plenty of work in California, but it was to escape, and not to secure work, that he underwent the labor of going to that State.—Sunday Welcome, Portland, O.

## SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

The great San Joaquin Valley that is noted the world over, and supposed to produce the most of the Wheat raised in California, is indeed a Great Valley, and very productive, raising millions of bushels of Wheat, but not the majority of our State crop, although a noble one, and even this year a much larger and better crop than is generally supposed.

Stockton and San Joaquin Valley may be said to be synonymous terms. What is said or done for Stockton means the Valley, as the city of Stockton is the heart of the Valley. In proof of this we can point to the Agricultural Warehouses, Flouring Mills, Implement Manufacturers, etc., of the City, and these are but the products of the Valley, running from and by the Arms and Legs up to the Throat, there to be quickened, vitalized and deposited in the Banks, where by the Paleontologists of Trade and Commerce all things are kept in motion.

When last at Stockton, we noted many evidences of the steady growth of the City of Stockton, but it should grow faster and will if her own capitalists will but take hold, build up a Voolen Mill of large extent, a Boot and Shoe Factory, and a few other needed great works, to give more life to the whole country.

How much the citizens of Stockton and all the business men are indebted to the progress Agriculture has made in that Great Valley. A little time ago we published a handsome illustration of the "Old Agricultural Corner" where the Plows and Harrows were first exhibited. It reads 1850-1875, i. e. it began in '50 and the cause has lived till '75, and the Plow is still there, and what is more, the friends of Agriculture—the Farmers of that Great Valley will find the Old Plow near L. M. Cutting, Esq., there too—at that veritable Corner—aye and ready, as he always has been to aid and promote every good word and work that shall tend to build up the "Great San Joaquin Valley," famous now the world over, as one of the "Graineries of the World."

The firm of L. M. Cutting & Co. are the ready promoters of all good enterprises, and their Warehouse shows all the best improved Implements of Industry. This tends greatly to promote a general prosperity. When all note a man like Mr. Cutting, who has stood at his Laboring Oar for Twenty-five years, we cannot find in any arithmetic we have examined, a page where the figures are large enough to figure up the good he has done by that life labor. We must patiently wait till the Great Arithmetic above is opened, where the bright figures that denote the good done on earth stand revealed in letters of living light.

## REMARKABLE CALAMITOUS STORMS.

The constant Reports of Calamitous Storms so constantly occurring in almost every State in the Union, and also in all parts of the world. Storms too of such an unusual character as to lead our scientific minds to serious inquiry as to their cause.

One thing that seems very certain to our own mind is, that the "Transit of Venus," with other great Planetary changes that have occurred and those that will occur the present year has undoubtedly had an influence to produce these calamities—and we shall have more of them.

The rains of old friendship are a more melancholy spectacle to me than those of desolated places. They exhibit the heart that was once lighted up with joy all damp and deserted, and haunted by those birds of ill-omen that only nest in ruins.—Campbell.

## THE WHEAT MARKET.

There is a strong nervous feeling about the Grain Market at this time. We believe the result will be, that, our markets will go up again as it is in a very feverish state at this very hour, and waiting eagerly for European news, and even then, there is an uneasy market and a disposition to rise.

We have more grain on hand in this State than is generally believed and good wheat too, and we are glad to note that ship owners and foreign purchasers are taking our grain—this is well, for should any change in values occur abroad and a loss result we would rather it would not fall on our own Farmers.

We do notice some movement among Grangers and Farmers to ship—better take the Money here and use it advantageously and let all risks fall on the Legitimate Merchant, for risks are not good for Farmers, and Losses take the Shingles off the Barn.

## CULTIVATE THE GOOSEBERRY.

It is rather strange that our current growers do not give some attention to growing English Gooseberries here; which can be grown to a very large size. We received some very large specimens, nearly as large as walnuts, from Mr. Hay, in the Washington Market. These were large and fair; they were the true "Hawthorn Lion" species, and delicious. The Gooseberries grown here are mostly the "Houghton's Seedling"—great bearers, and so far from tart, pies, sauces and preserves; but rarely brought to market in a ripe condition.

The varieties that could be grown successfully here, the larger kinds from England, in a good deep, and rich soil, grown in tree form, one would produce abundantly and pay well if brought to market in a ripe condition.

We presume the reason why they have not been grown generally arises from the simple fact of pure neglect. A little wrong advice also from those who know nothing about this kind of fruit.

## KIND TREATMENT PAYS.

The Hon. X. A. Willard, so widely known as a writer on Dairy matters, and author of several valuable Works on this great interest, has recently issued another work which does honor to his heart as well as to his head. We have made an extract which is evidence of this. Mr. Willard is one of the Eastern Editorial Party now in our State, and his noble feelings for "Kindness to Animals" is typified by his genial countenance and fine intellectual head, such as Phrenologists would say was all good bumps.

Mr. Willard in his new "Butter Book" speaks in the strongest terms in favor of kind treatment of cows kept on the dairy:

It is really astonishing, he says, what a large difference in the yield of milk it makes by attending properly to a number of small things in the management of stock—things which would seem to many quite too insignificant to be worth observing. The dairyman should have a genuine, hearty love for the animals under his control, attending to every detail for their comfort, providing wholesome, nutritious food pure water and pure air—everything of this kind in abundance—keeping the animals properly sheltered from storms; feeding always with great regularity; paying the most marked attention to the manner and time of milking, and with, preserving a uniformed kindness and gentleness of treatment throughout every operation, a gentleness extended even to the use of voice.

Generally speak up, that cow will do her best that is loved the best and petted the most by those who have her in charge. If you wish a cow to do her best you must cultivate her acquaintance intimately, and be unsparing in little acts of kindness. You may whip and torture a cow into submission, but she will strike the balance against you in the milk pail. One of the greatest faults among dairy farmers to-day is a lack of kindness and consideration to domestic animals. Cows should be petted daily, and be made to feel that man is a friend and protector. All pain, fright and unkindness checks the secretion of milk, and the man who is passionate and abusive to his herd never did and never can realize a full yield of milk from it. I think that any one who has the charge of animals should study their character and disposition. It is an interesting study, and under the law of kindness, you will not infrequently bring out wonderful traits and exhibitions of affection, which will show a forethought and design which may well be ranked with the higher intelligence of reasonable beings."

## THE SHEEP OF AUSTRALIA.

Our people in California have but little idea of the immense herds of Sheep that are cared for in Australia.

In our Exchanges which embrace all the leading papers of that Country, we realize the vast flocks of Oxen, Sheep and Horses that roam over their hills and mountains, they are indeed the "Cattle upon a thousand hills."

The most careful estimate yet made places the number of Sheep in round numbers at FIFTY-FIVE MILLIONS.

## AUSTRALIAN HORSE STOCK.

We invite the special attention of all interested in Horses to the valuable Letter of H. O. R. upon "Australian Horse Stock" in our columns this week.

This Letter presents some very valuable hints to Horsemen that will be of interest to them, we hope our Horse raisers will note the high character of the Stock in Australia.

## CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

We have received recently a large number of Eastern Catalogues of Seedmen, Nurserymen and Florists, we shall give due attention to them all.

Wise business men who have a desire to secure the Trade of California which will be very large in these several interests should advertise their business legitimately, and do it early, our season is 3 to 4 months earlier than at the East, and each business should be advertised now and for the next six months.

We give this opinion for their benefit more than our own.

## LABOR MOVEMENT QUESTION.

We give a portion—the main points—of the able Address of the Hon. Henry Wilson in May last on the Eight Hour System, at Charleston, Mass. The whole address was admirable.—Ho. F.]

"The labor movements of the past twenty years were not born of ignorance degradation and necessity. Skilled laborers and workers in mills and shops came to see that health and social enjoyment and moral and mutual improvement would come by the reduction of the hours of toil to ten hours, even if the rate of wages could not be maintained. Ten hours came and wages could not be maintained. The hours of labor had, since he came of age been reduced from two to three hours daily, and wages had been increased from three to fourfold. During the past ten years the applications of machinery to productive industries has wonderfully increased the productive forces of workmen. By the improved force and tools, the workmen in many industries could do as much work in one hour as he could formerly in ten hours. Increased forces; powers and enlarged experience had brought many workmen to the conclusion that eight hours should be established as a day's work. They realized that the ten hour movement, so generally acquiesced in, had been a marked success. They believed that eight hours would be more in accordance with the moral, mental, physical and social interests of workmen. The creation of warehouses, mills and shops in the cities tended to force the laboring population out of the cities, or into cellars or garrets. The reduction of the hours of labor would enable mechanics and workmen to go further from the centers of the cities, and they would thus secure healthier homes for their families. There seemed to him to be another reason for the reduction of hours of labor. The tendency was to send young men into clerkships or professions, or into anything rather than into trades. Even mechanics struggled to get their sons into other employments, as though they themselves were ashamed of their callings. These things had a most pernicious influence upon the country. Would not a reduction of the hours of labor tend to draw young men into the trades and to make trades more attractive?"

He had long thought that corporations, manufacturers and mechanical companies and firms should strive to induce workmen to take interest, however small, in the business in which they are engaged. So believing, he made an effort in the State Legislature more than twenty years ago, to have the stock of all manufacturing companies made into one hundred dollar shares, with a view to induce workmen to take an interest in the companies for which they worked. He believed that it would be better for capital and labor if workmen were induced to take an interest in the companies for which they toiled. It would dignify labor, and produce greater care, industry, thrift and temperance, and develop personal responsibility. Co-operative associations among workmen should be encouraged, though they often failed. Co-operative action in which are engaged men of capital and business relation and experience would, he thought, be far more successful and safer. A business firm of noble men had recently entered upon an experiment which he looked upon most hopefully. Having more than a hundred men in their employ, they voluntarily proposed last year to divide with them ten per cent of the profits of the year. The men thought little of it as they expected little from it. At the close of the year they called their men together and paid them the ten per cent of the profit, which made to each man one-half hour's pay each day. This was to the men a grateful surprise. They then told them that this year they would pay twelve and a half per cent of the profits, if any, and expressed the wish that, as they had an interest in the results, each one should be careful and see that nothing was wasted; and they hoped that all would strive to be temperate men, as drinking tended to impair their strength. In a few days 97 out of the 119 workmen voluntarily brought to the firm a pledge of total abstinence. So far that experiment had brought forth glorious fruits. Such action, inspired by such lofty purposes, by capitalists and business men, would doubtless render lasting benefits to the employes and to the employed, to capital and to labor. Massachusetts was emphatically a manufacturing, mechanical and workingman's State. It was the destiny of her people to toil—of large portions of them to labor for wages. Here capital and labor, the employer and the employed, the rich and the poor, should walk hand in hand, guided by the arms of justice and the spirit of the Divine Master. Then would capital perform its highest and truest duties—then would labor look up, in the words of Daniel Webster, on yonder heights "and be found in the midst of its toil."

## THE PINEAPPLE.

The history of the pineapple dates back for three or four centuries. Columbus found it growing on the Island of Guadalupe in 1492. The Japanese cultivated it as early as 1599, and it is supposed it was brought to Europe from Java. It appears that this fruit was transported from South America to Asia and Africa, for in 1592 it was carried to Bengal and China; from that country it passed to Brazil and, according to Humboldt grows wild in the forest of Orinoco. They spoil very easily and sometimes during the voyage become a whole cargo of a vessel is spoiled.

It is considered a good trip if three-fourths of a cargo is in good condition when the vessel arrives. This depends not only on the length of the voyage, but also upon the weather experienced, thunder showers being particularly destructive to them. It is estimated that four million two hundred thousand pineapples are brought into New York annually. The business of canning this fruit is becoming quite extensive and likewise profitable, and several firms are engaged in this preparation, and at least a million pineapples are put up in cans every year.

California may yet come in for a share of this trade, for we believe our hot Southern counties will yet produce this delicious fruit in quantities, if not our nearest Counties than Lower California and Mexico which will soon be added, will give us Pines.

## AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Editors from the Eastern, the Middle, or Southern States, as also Editors from abroad, who desire to see or refer to their own Journals, or any Agricultural or Horticultural Journals, will always find them on file at the Farmer's Reading Room, to which they are always bid welcome.

Our Bureau of the leading Journals and Magazines of this class, the best in the United States, are in this collection.

Full files of all Australian papers also, from the Islands and from Europe, giving to those in search of Agricultural knowledge the best resource on this Coast.

A Large Library also for General Reference.



## THE FAIRS OF 1875.

## State Fairs.

CALIFORNIA STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SACRAMENTO,  
Commencing September 16, continues 10 days.

OREGON STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SALEM,  
Commencing October 11, continues 6 days.

COLORADO,  
FAIR AT DENVER,  
Commencing September 21, continues 6 days.

NEW YORK STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT ROCHESTER,  
Commencing September 27, continues 5 days.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,  
CITY OF NEW YORK,  
Commencing September continues to Nov.

MAINE STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT PORTLAND,  
Commencing September 21, continues 4 days.

ST. LOUIS FAIR,  
Commencing October 4, continues 5 days.

IOWA STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT KEOKUK,  
Commencing September 27, continues 5 days.

ILLINOIS STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT OTTAWA,  
Commencing September 13, continues 5 days.

OHIO STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT COLUMBUS,  
Commencing September 6, continues 4 days.

INDIANA STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT INDIANAPOLIS,  
Commencing September 27, continues 5 days.

WISCONSIN STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT MILWAUKEE,  
Commencing September 6, continues 5 days.

MINNESOTA STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT ST. PAUL,  
Commencing September 14, continues 5 days.

NEBRASKA,  
FAIR AT OMAHA,  
Commencing September 21, continues 3 days.

MICHIGAN STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT EAST LANSING,  
Commencing September 13, continues 4 days.

## County Fairs.

MECHANIC INSTITUTE FAIR,  
AT THE NEW PAVILION, THIS CITY,  
Commencing August 17, continues one month.

BAY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SOCIETIES' NEW GROUNDS, AGRICULTURAL PARK, SAN FRANCISCO.  
Commencing

SANTA CLARA VALLEY AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SAN JOSE,  
Commencing

SAN JOAQUIN AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT STOCKTON,  
Commencing

NAPA AND SOLANO AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT VALLEJO,  
Commencing Sept. 28, continues 4 days.

SONOMA AND MARIEN AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT PETALUMA,  
Commencing

SOUTHERN AG. DISTRICT,  
FAIR AT LOS ANGELES,  
Commencing October 4, continues 5 days.

NEW ENGLAND AG. FAIR,  
FAIR AT MANCHESTER, N. H.  
Commences Sept. 7, continues 4 days.

If the Secretary of the County Societies would send us PROGRAMMES we shall insert notices of the same.

## COMING AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The Season of Agricultural Fairs is near at hand, and all persons should be making ready for the season.

We now give in this number a list of the Fairs in our State, and also, other States.

We shall feel obliged if Officers, of all our "County Fairs," will forward to us their List of Premiums, Time of Fairs, etc., etc.

EASTERN AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—We are now circulating the Premium Lists and Announcements of the coming Agricultural Fairs to be held in the Eastern States, which will be found in the Fair Column of our paper regularly after this number, to which we refer.

We shall be very thankful for Lists of Fairs from every State, and also from all the Officers of our several "County Fairs," so that we may duly report their time and place for the coming Fairs at early date.

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**CHICAGO PITTS IMPROVED  
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## Original Pitts Improved Separator,

One of the STRONGEST and BEST BUILT Machines ever Imported on this Coast,  
On Extra Heavy Wagon Trucks.

We guarantee them to do the very best of work, having all the late improvements, and ask of Purchasers an examination before buying.

We invite Special Attention to the

**MANSFIELD  
PORTABLE ENGINE,**

This we claim to be the best PORTABLE ENGINE now in use, having Cylinder Steam, Valves, a Jackson Governor and the latest and best improvements, with Cross Heads and Guides, similar to first-class Locomotive Engines. We warrant them in every particular as **EQUAL** to the **VERY BEST**.

WE HAVE ALSO:

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WHICH have been specially improved to meet all the wants of the FARMERS on the PACIFIC COAST. To all who intend to purchase THRESHERS, they should not fail to call and examine the IMPROVED SWEEPSTAKES.

We are also Agents for the Genuine

**CAHOON SEED SOWER,**

Both the HAND and the HORSE POWER SOWER, as Manufactured by J. H. GOODALL, Esq., of Andover, New Hampshire.

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PRICE

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GATHERERS GRAPES without dropping or bruising them, and greatly economizes time.

SEND FOR ONE!

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**Pure Italian Bees.**

Several Swarms of Pure Italian Bees, (very full hives) in the best order in Patent Hives, can be had with full directions for their management. Apply to EDITOR FARMER.

**Angora Goat Breeding Co.**

THE BUSINESS AND EXHIBITION ROOMS OF THE Angora Goat Breeding Company are located in Brinton's Building, Corner California and Montgomery Streets, Second Floor, Room No. 2.

These rooms are furnished with samples of the Flocks, and samples of the goods Manufactured from the Flocks, also a list of all kinds, as samples of what can be done with the skins of these Noble Animals.

Books are now open, and stock can be had in this Company, which is now under a most prosperous management.

N. GILMORE, General Manager.

**Yosemite and Big Trees.**

TO PERSONS ABOUT TO VISIT YOSEMITE VALLEY or Big Trees, reliable information will be cheerfully given, by applying personally or by letter to

**J. M. HUTCHINGS**

131 Montgomery Street, opposite Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

Complete outfit furnished to camping and hunting parties, including grand scenes of the High Sierras.

Mr. Hutchings has also published a neat little pamphlet, "The Yosemite Valley, Big Trees, etc., giving valuable information to Tourists. He tells—'What they are,' 'Where they are,' 'How to see them,' 'Things convenient to have,' 'Route to take,' 'Cost of Trip, etc.' Tourists should have this little book as a guide.

**\$5 to \$20** per Day at home. Terms free. Address: G. H. HUNTER, & Co., Portland, Maine 4111, 1130.

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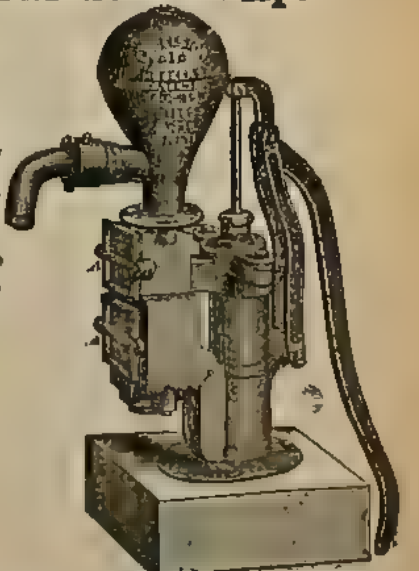
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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOL. XLIV.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1875.

NO. 1.

### The California Farmer.

—AND—

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

Published every Thursday Evening

BY WARREN & CO.

No. 320 Clay St., (up Stairs) Below Battery,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

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WARREN & CO., Publishers.

#### A BLADE OF GRASS.

Gather a blade of grass, says John Ruskin, and examine for a minute, quietly, its narrow sword-shaped strip of fluted green. Nothing, as it seems, there of notable goodness or beauty. A very little strength, and very little tallness, and a few delicate long lines meeting in point—not a perfect point either, but blunt and unfinished—by no means a creditable or apparently much cared-for example of Nature's workmanship; made as it seems, only to be trodden on to-day, and to-morrow to be cast in the oven; and a little pale hollow stalk, feeble and flaccid, leading down to the dull brown fibres of the roots. And yet, think of it well, and judge whether of all the gorgeous flowers that beam in summer air, and of all strong and goodly trees, pleasant to the eyes or good for food—stately palm and pine, strong ash and oak, scented citron, burdened vine—there be any by man so deeply loved, by God so highly graced, as that narrow point of feeble grass. And well does it fulfill its mission. Consider what we owe merely to the meadow grass, to the covering of the dark ground by that glorious enamel, by the companies of those soft and countless and peaceful spears. The fields! Follow but forth for a little time the thoughts of all that we ought to recognize in these words. All spring and summer is in them—the walks by the silent scented paths, the rests in noonday heat, the joy of herds and flocks, the power of all shepherd life and meditation, the sun-light upon the world falling in emerald streaks, and falling in soft blue shadows, where else it would have struck upon the dark mould or scorching dust; pastures beside pacing brooks—soft banks and knoll of lowly hills—thymy slopes of down overlooked by the blue line of lifted sea—crisp lawns all dim with early dew, or smooth in evening warmth of barred sunshine, dimmed by happy feet, and softening in their fall the sound of loving voices—all these are summed up in these simple words—the fields; and these are not all. We may not measure to the full depth of this heavenly gift in our own land; though still, as we think of it longer, the infinite of that meadow sweetness, Shakespeare's peculiar joy, would open on us more and more, yet we have it but in part. Go out in the spring time, among the meadows that slope from the shores of the Swiss lakes to the roots of the lower mountains. There, mingled with the gentians and the white narcissus, the grass grows deep and free; and as you follow the winding mountain paths, beneath arching boughs all veiled and dim with blossom—paths that forever droop and rise over the green banks and mounds sweeping down in scented undulation, steep to the blue water, studded here and there with new mown heaps, rising all the air with fainter sweetness—look up toward the higher hills, where the waves of over-lapping green roll silently in their long inlets among the shadows of the pines; and we may, perhaps, at last know the meaning of those quiet words of the one hundred and forty-seventh Psalm, "He maketh grass to grow upon the mountains."

#### OVER-STOCKING PASTURES.

Many dairymen habitually over-stock their pastures, thus not only doing great injury to the grasses, but the cows, from an insufficient quantity of food in a given space, are required to travel long distances in quest of food, and thus the yield of milk is diminished. By this practice the roots of the grasses and the whole plants are kept so small that their growth is feeble, and not one-half the feed is afforded that the land would produce if stocked properly and the grass allowed to get a good, thrifty start. But this is not the only disadvantage to the pasture from over-stocking. The feeble growth of the grasses allows other plants to creep in, and the ground soon becomes overrun with weeds, which, on account of their not being cropped by stock, grow in great luxuriance, maturing their seed and thus impoverishing the soil. The curse of American dairying to-day is weeds. When once they get full possession they become so formidable that the farmer is often disheartened and gives up their eradication. It is always advisable to pull up or exterminate bad weeds on their first appearance in pastures, and not allow them to spread. There are many weeds that cows will eat during a dearth of nutritious food, that give a taint to the milk, and thus are prejudicial to a fine quality of butter. When pastures are over-stocked, or when they are not yielding a sufficient supply of good, sweet, nutritious feed, corn fodder, cut grass, or some other forage plant. Some better dairymen are strong advocates of corn meal as a supplementary feed in summer. Corn meal being of a heating nature, we do not regard it as the best selection in hot weather, and if on account of its low price it is deemed advisable to use it at such times, it should be mingled with twice or thrice its bulk of bran. In this way the elements of milk are supplied in better proportion, while the animals will maintain better health. In cold weather corn meal can often be fed with advantage. In winter and spring rations are exceedingly valuable in keeping up a flow of milk and in maintaining the health of the animal, a point of very great importance, and which must not be overlooked by the practical dairyman who is seeking the best returns from his herd.

[The above most excellent and truly scientific counsel we take from that admirable little book recently issued by Hon. X. A. Willard, the *Practical Butter Book* a copy of which should be in every Dairy in our State.—Ed. F.]

#### CLOVER FOR HOGS.

On the 28th day of July, 1873, I purchased three Berkshire sow pigs, farrowed April 27th, being just three months old. I weighed them when I reached Vinton, July 30th, and they averaged eighty pounds. I turned them into a lot of about two acres, on which there was a fine growth of red clover, and fed them one pint each of soaked corn night and morning, which, with what water they wanted, was all they received in addition to the clover pasture. On the 9th of September, just forty days after, I weighed them, and their average was 125 pounds—showing a net gain of 45 pounds each—1½ pounds per day. I also received one boar pig on the 11th day of August, which I weighed the same day: weight, 80 pounds. On the same treatment given the others, he weighed on September 9th 125 pounds—gain in 29 days, 45 pounds, or within a fraction of 1½ pounds per day. Now you will observe that the aggregate gain of the three was 135 pounds; amount of corn fed 120 quarts, or 3½ bushels, or, as a result, 36 pounds of pork for one bushel of corn. The average on the boar pig would be a little better. Taking experiments reported in stock journals, which I believe are that twenty pounds is the highest average obtained from a bushel of corn, and allowing that the 2½ bushels of corn that I fed produced that average, or 75 pounds of pork, we still have an additional 60 pounds of gain as a result of the clover pasture; being a gain of just four-fifths as much on account of the clover as the corn produced. This, I insist, is a strong argument in favor of pasturing for hogs. This experience could not be counted upon in feeding a large number of hogs, but it serves to show what may be done under the best circumstances.—N. E. Dairymen.

#### The Country Must Help the City.

The present most imperative duty of all the Farmers and Business men in the Country who are indebted to the City, is to use their best efforts to pay up their indebtedness quickly, and to make extra exertions to do so. This is sending "Life Blood" to the heart to make the body strong, so that it can work and send new life out into the extremities again.

Every Country Farmer, and every Country Merchant that will make exertion to pay up their dues to the city now, during the crisis, will be doing themselves the best possible good they can, for every \$50 and \$100 will, by its quick circulation (now when so much means is locked up) pay ten times that amount of indebtedness, going as it will, from one to another; besides it will show their good will, interest, and sympathy with those to whom they are indebted, and from whom they may wish accommodation. Such promptness will do a world of good, now, that our City is under a cloud.

"He that by the Plow would thrive Himself, must either hold or drive."

### EXTRA EDITION FARMER.



MYERS' EXCELSIOR GANG PLOW.  
On Exhibition at the Mechanics Fair

And for Sale by "Linforth, Kellogg & Co." Owners of Patent Right.  
WAREHOUSE 305 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

#### OUR ILLUSTRATION.

We present above the splendid Illustration of the *New Plow* known as the MYERS EXCELSIOR GANG PLOW, the invention of Mr. Christian Myers, of Marysville, who, for several years has exhibited at our Fairs his admirable *Subsoil Plow*, for which he has always received the *Premiums* worthily.

The Plow now shown is claimed to be the best, and most complete Plow yet offered to the farmers of our State, and as there should be a large amount of early plowing done, this plow is offered in season to meet the wants of those who begin their work in time.

This Plow, as is seen in the Illustration, shows one great feature of its merits, the Dove-tail shares. These shares can be removed and replaced almost instantly, having neither screw or bolt.

The other grand points claimed for this new Plow, are, That it runs lighter; Turns the furrow better; Lifts easier out of the ground; and is less complicated, than any other plow yet brought before the public.

Although this Plow has only been just offered, some two or three weeks, orders for over One Hundred Plows have been received by Messrs. Linforth, Kellogg & Co., who have purchased the "Patent Right," and are now manufacturing them, and offer them for sale at their Agricultural Warehouse on Front Street.

#### SUMMER FALLOWING.

[THE CALIFORNIA FARMER was the first Journal on the Pacific Coast to advocate *Summer Fallowing* and this was long years ago, we knew that our farmers would adopt it finally as the great and good results now shown everywhere testify.]

From the *Willamette Farmer*, Oregon, we clip the following three articles to show the benefit of the *Summer Fallow* system. It is the only true way for success.—Ed. F.]

ED. FARMER.—I am farming on Salem Prairie, three miles east of Salem, and last summer I summer fallowed 35 acres of land, in two pieces 17½ acres each; one piece was meadow sod broken in March, the other piece was old land, plowed in the fall and then plowed in the spring, all harrowed, and cultivated twice before harvest, and plowed again after State Fair, and put in with the drill. The piece of old land when threshed averaged, by weight 46 bushels per acre; the meadow land averaged 36 bushels per acre; the variety was white winter wheat. As I am a new comer and a new beginner at wheat raising would like some suggestions on summer fallowing through your columns. Please insert this in your paper and oblige a subscriber.

J. P. LACEY.

GREAT YIELD.—We are informed that Mr. Asa B. Simmons, of Howell Prairie, raised on ninety-four acres of land, summer fallowed, over 4,000 bushels of wheat, and twenty acres of this land went fifty-nine and a half bushels to the acre by actual weight, which is the largest figure we have yet heard of. Wheat well put in has done well this year.

MORE WORN-OUT LAND.—Mr. John Martin farms on Salem Prairie, near town, on land he has cultivated almost continually for thirty years past. Last season he summer fallowed thirty acres of this land, and last week he harvested it realizing forty-one bushels to the acre. This is another evidence of the durability of our soil, for this land has never had one cent expended for fertilizers, and has not often been summer fallowed.

#### FOREIGN WHEAT MARKETS.

Wheat weaker. Corn slow. Cargoes off Coast—Wheat with increased arrivals, buyers held off. Corn dull; quotations nominal. Cargoes on Passage—Wheat neglected; no business doing. Corn quiet. Country Markets—French mostly shade cheaper. Arrivals off Coast—Wheat very large; corn small. Cargoes on Sale off Coast—Wheat between 55¢ and 60¢; corn less than 5¢. Weather in England favorable for harvest operations in every respect.—Mark Lane, Aug. 16.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the crops for the past week, says: The unsettled weather has been very unfavorable for harvest work, which is everywhere delayed, and the high temperature has put wheat in some danger of sprouting, while its condition must necessarily be unsatisfactory. The London markets, from constant arrivals of foreign grain, has not shown activity or a tendency upward. The Paris market has felt some reaction, and rates have given way 1s 6d per quarter. It now seems confirmed, there as well as here, that neither samples nor quantity will come up to last year's, while the condition is greatly jeopardized when gatherings are not complete. In Australia and Hungary the same sort of result is looked upon as certain, and Northern Europe has had much the same sort of weather, therefore samples must partially be affected. Russia reports a very unequal growth, being most affected by the very early drought, the damage from which subsequent rains could not repair. Belgium and Holland have been much interfered with in their harvests, and the spread of the potato disease is no longer doubtful.—London August 16.

#### Bountiful Crops and Specie Payments.

The grand Northwest is now gathering in the grandest crops that this garden of the West ever saw. North of a line drawn East and West through Chicago they are perfect; South of that line they are somewhat damaged by floods. Fortunately for America, the crops of Europe are just now very deficient, and the foreign demand for American grain will assure a good price. The grain farmers of the United States are in luck this year. What effect will this have upon the currency question which is now agitating the world? It looks probable that it may prove a solvent of all difficulties; that it may end the long struggle for the resumption of specie payment, or that specie payment may be resumed during the year of 1876; for in payment of the grain and cotton that will be sent abroad in such enormous quantities, Europe will have to send us her gold. This country is full of dry goods, and her iron, which used to keep the balance of trade against us, is not wanted now. We produce our own iron, and her great staples will be in small demand. The gold of Europe must flow into our country in unusual quantities. Indeed, this influx has already begun. This will help, more than any legislation, to make it practicable to resume specie payment at an early date. We hope that the practical effect of the approaching inflow of the precious metals will be ascertained before any enlargement of our paper currency shall be attempted.—From the *Sycamore Republican*.

THE CHINESE DANGER.—We have a mass of facts touching the increase of our Chinese population and the danger resulting therefrom. Of these we shall speak in Number two.

#### CALIFORNIA WINES.

(From the CALIFORNIA FARMER, Jan. 11, 1855.)

In the long years past, in the days of "Auld Lang Syne" in California, when but few had any faith in California as a producing country, we were full in the faith, and, as evidence we were right then, we republish what we then said and believed, to show how well that faith was grounded.

The following words are in Vol. 3, No. 2, of date January 11th, 1855, Twenty and a half years ago.

#### CALIFORNIA WINES.

"We desire to keep before our citizens the importance of this subject—this truth cannot be kept out of sight: 'That the Vine is dying out in the old Countries.' Every steamer brings us more and more confirmation of the statements we have made, California is destined to become a great vine-growing country—it may be the 'Vineyard of the World.' "We most earnestly invite attention to the facts that are constantly being developed touching this important matter. We desire to see the general prevalence of Temperance, Morality and prosperity, and we feel convinced that the extensive cultivation of the Grape and the manufacture of pure wine will be the cause of the abandonment of *drum drinking* and the closing up of those places that are now the haunts of vice, ruin and degradation. California possesses a soil and climate for the growth of the Grape equal to any country in the world—and we do not hesitate to say, that within ten years, cargoes of wine will be shipped from the port of San Francisco.

"Cultivators of California! Plant your Vineyards. Begin now. Look to the condition and prospects of Europe, and learn a lesson. Commence in season and you will be wise. Whatever you do, do well. No better investment can be made than To Plant a Vineyard."

We think with the above extract from our efforts in behalf of the vineyard interest at that early date, and for which interest we have ever been for the last Twenty-two years an earnest laborer, that we can justly claim to be a Pioneer in that work. We can here state that Wines were exported from this State as follows:

One of the first Wine Stores opened in our city, was that of Mr. Kohler, now Kohler & Frohling, so well known. That was in 1854. This house exported in samples, Wine to some extent, from '58 to '62, when they sent large quantities abroad from that time to this; now they are among the most extensive exporters of our State.

P. Saneval was an early Wine maker, and exported Wine from '62 to '68. B. D. Wilson exported from '63 to '67, and G. Grosinger, from '66; Landsberger & Co. exported their famed Champagnes from '68 forward. All these we have named have continued to export up to present date.

Thus we have proof that, as we said in 1855, Cargoes would be exported within *THE YEARS*, so the combined influence of these Pioneer Wine Merchants have accomplished this, and now, in *Twenty years* from our prophecy, the exports begin to count by *Many Cargoes* annually.

#### OUR EASTERN EDITORS HOME

We are in receipt of news of the arrival at home of several of those Editorial Brethren from the East who were recently in our State, and we have in our exchanges from the East "notes of their travels" to our State and through it, all tending to make our State better known abroad, and thus doing our State a very good service.

It will be recollected that one of our city dailies did a very mean thing, intending to cast a slight upon them the same as it did on the recent visit of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, but shafts from this source are harmless to those intended, and only recoil to wound the hand that hurled them.

These Editorial Visitors designed a double good for us, the spending money freely—then gathering such information possible of our State, and then discharging it freely abroad.

We never were more surprised than when we saw the utter disregard which our Editors paid to their Craft. We felt it a poor policy on their part, but one that will make them ashamed when they shall visit the "Centennial" next year, then our City press, and our Sacramento press, and all others will be received and welcomed there heartily—and thus they will feel their own littleness.

We give from a private letter just received a sample of what our high minded, liberal souled people think of the "Lost Opportunities" the Press of our City and State will have to atone for by and by in their want of courtesy to those who recently were in our State.

This Letter comes from a Lady who recognizes what is true courtesy, and when it should be rendered.

SACRAMENTO, AUG. 20th, 1875.

COL. WARREN:

Dear Sir:—Will you please send to my address a copy of the *FARMER* for August 15th. I wish to forward it to the Editor of our little "Down East" paper, the *Arrowroot Times*, published in Houlton, Maine.

I should like to have him see that at least one California Editor showed some courtesy to a Fraternity of which so large and distinguished a company have recently visited our State.

Presuming that other Editors in San Francisco and elsewhere were equally polite, I feel somewhat ashamed that our Capital City should have proved so neglectful; for I have failed to learn of the stay of the tourists among us, or of any special courtesy extended toward them by our Editors or other citizens.

Undoubtedly much reliable information regarding the resources of our "Wonderful Land" will be disseminated as the result of this Editorial Tour, and I would not have our beautiful Sacramento left in the shade.

Hoping that your New Volume about to begin may increase your subscription list ten fold, and wishing you every success, I remain very respectfully,

Your Friend,





## Agriculture.

Flow deep, while shepherds sleep,  
And you shall have oxen to sell and to keep.

### JERSEY CATTLE.

For the Improvement of Races of Cattle.

Price Essay—By George E. Waring, Jr., Secretary  
of American Jersey Cattle Club.

(Continued from No. 24)

#### THE ADAPTATION OF JERSEYS TO DAIRY FARMING.

The facts set forth above are sufficient to demonstrate the adaptation of the Jersey cow to the needs of the dairy farm. They have been equally successful in all sections of the country, and hold their own in Maine and California, in Wisconsin and Mississippi. With considerable facilities for knowing the estimation in which they are held in the different States, the writer would be at loss to say that they are more popular, among those who are acquainted with their merits, in one part of the country than in another.

Hitherto their use has been largely confined to those who have kept them only partly, if at all, for profit; but during the past few years they have been rapidly finding their way among ordinary butter making farmers.

The price at which pure bred animals have sold has prevented the formation of herds of thoroughbred cows to any great extent among farmers, but it is becoming so well understood that an infusion of Jersey blood greatly improves the butter producing quality of herds of native cows, that an active demand is arising for bulls, and in this manner herds of Jersey grades are being formed all over the land. Whatever may be the future demand for thoroughbred females, there can be no question that bulls from the better class of cows will soon be quite as sure of a ready sale, and it is unquestionable that the country is in this manner to receive a very important addition to its agricultural wealth.

#### THE ADAPTATION OF JERSEYS TO DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

All things considered, there is no cow equal to a good Jersey as a "family cow," especially for use on small homesteads. She is small, docile, easily handled; is hardy, hearty, and easily kept; the long habit of the race has made her more patient of confinement than our other breeds; and a short tether on a well grassed paddock is all that is required to maintain her in perfect health.

The quantity of milk yielded is, of course much less than that of cows whose milk is not so rich yet it is sufficient for the uses of an ordinary family, and its large quantity of rich and well flavored cream gives, at little cost, a highly prized luxury.

For use under these circumstances the small size of the cow is of decided advantage. If only one animal is kept, the economy of food when compared with that consumed by other breeds, is important; and owing to the persistence with which the production of milk is continued with an ordinary good Jersey cow, the family will rarely be more than from six weeks to two months without a sufficient supply of good milk.

If a larger quantity of milk is required, two little Jerseys, coming in, one in the fall, and the other in the spring, will keep up a constant supply of milk the whole year round, and will consume not materially more than would one hulking native, producing a usefully large quantity of this milk during one season, and going entirely dry for months at another.

#### THE ORNAMENTAL ONES OF THE JERSEY.

It would be ungracious not to regard what may be called the purely "fancy" use of this breed, since it is to this that we owe so large an influence in securing its early introduction; and however desirable the Jersey may become for the farm or for the household, she is not likely to lose her pre-eminence as a decoration for lawn pastures. Her deer-like beauty and aristocratic, thoroughbred air will ensure the continuance of her position as the lawn cow "par excellence."

We were at one time in danger of some disturbance of the even course of our judicious breeding for solid colored animals; but this is happily passing away, and it is fast becoming understood that the typical beauty of this race includes as a prominent feature its constant tendency to varying in marking. A herd of differently colored Jersey cows, of good breeding and in good condition may be thought to furnish the perfection of bovine beauty with which to set off the attractions of ornamental grounds; and indeed, the marvelous charm of the scenery of the Isle of Jersey, where the vegetation of every clime grows in luxuriance, and where the ivy clothes every neglected stump and stone and every mound of earth with its abundant foliage, is emphasized and greatly increased by the beauty and varied coloring of the animals tethered in every field and orchard.

(To be Continued.)

#### POSTPAID PAPERS.

All Copies of the FARMER sent from this Office are Post Paid by us, consequently all who receive our Paper are relieved from all Postage at the Office where they are received.

We give this Special Notice so that our Patrons, and all our Subscribers, and those who receive our Extras and Complimentary copies, may know they are Free from all Postage.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "croup" which would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Treacher" gives pure and almost immediate relief.

#### THE FUTURE FARMER.

Progress and improvement in every branch of husbandry, which are reliably recorded in the Agricultural Journals and reports of the respective periods, will give to the producer of the last quarter of the current century immense advantages over his predecessors.

Although there may have been men in the agricultural arena, of each successive epoch, of equal sagacity, judgment, skill and industry, to any who may be the leading spirits of the next centennial quarter, yet their aggregate achievements in the varied art will doubtless be obscurely eclipsed, and the world will behold it with admiration and astonishment.

But results so wonderful as to convulse the world with emotions of delight, and to build commemorative monuments, one after another, as time withdraws them from the vast stage on which they so nobly performed their part, that their praises, disseminated by the press, will echo from hill to hill, across plain and ocean, until antipodes shall join in tributes of praise—yet those results, seemingly and really so great and valuable, that they may suddenly make many rich and renowned, will all be based on the recorded, accumulated experience of the current and past periods, and could never have been reached but for it.

Perhaps, not least among these valuable experiences may be some acquired in 1875, and recorded in this journal. The comprehensive art of agriculture, so varied and complicated, is, from a great variety of causes, constantly and materially changing. Prominent among those causes, is the effect of improvements in internal transportation, greatly augmented by "railroad wars" through which products are carried a thousand miles for the actual cost of wagon transportation a distance of but twenty.

This puts the production of lands worth from five to twenty dollars per acre in market, in competition with that of the same kinds, grown on land which has cost from one hundred to three hundred dollars or more per acre. This disparity will force a radical change in production.

The acknowledged parent of invention—necessity, will multiply indefinitely, and a variety in production, and new modes of performing labor will be inaugurated, completely revolutionizing long practiced and established systems. This and similar influences will awaken and develop latent, dormant energies in producers, all tending to the great consummation that we have predicted for the progressive farmer of the future.

Reports come to us from all quarters, that production is unremunerative; that crops of all kinds have cost more than they bring. This is true alike with the grower of cotton—all the cereals—of that great staple of Maine, the potato—of wool, mutton and beef, and even the dairyman whom so many have envied are complaining. It is impossible to predict what great changes this condition of things will develop and eventuate in; but it is certain that there will be marked, and prominent among them will no doubt be seen now and cheaper modes of producing, harvesting and marketing.

These have all been greatly reduced during the past decade, but still greater reduction is to be the legitimate offspring of that prolific mother—necessity.

Exchangers of commodities too, of all kinds are all complaining that too much competition exists in every branch. This evil, however, if the Grangers carry out their avowed purpose, is to be removed, the exchanger is to be starved out. They say there are to be but two classes, manufacturer and producer. The question arises, and it is a serious one, and must be answered speedily, if the policy of the Grangers is carried out. There is only one field open to the host thus forced to seek, somewhere and somehow, a livelihood, which they must have, and that is in the field of agricultural production.

Those with small means, which embrace the mass under consideration, will each lease or purchase a small tract of land, and become a producer instead of a consumer, already claim to be too numerous. But this may be one of the ways in which cheaper and greater production is to be brought about.

Many of the class it is proposed to ostracize are models of industry, tact and shrewdness, and many of them, although inexperienced in production, will soon, quite probably, excel their experienced neighbors, of whom they will, as small farmers, have at least one advantage, i. e., they will know better how to market their products. We think that we can plainly see how the forcing of a large number of "middle" men into production will clearly demonstrate what it seems so almost impossible to make men, who have been reared as large land owners understand, i. e., that small farms well managed, are more profitable than large ones badly managed. An extensive exhibit of the small farm system, by which alone many European and Oriental countries are able to maintain such immense populations in proportion to the area, is yet to relieve the helpless owners of large plantations, which they are utterly unable to manage with profit. These large farms must be divided into small ones, or more capital, more industry, and more intelligence must take hold of them, and manage them uninvited.

Various influences now operating, and others prospective, will evolute, we believe, in the most marked transition ever witnessed in this country; and we believe the general result of the change will be for the general weal of incompetency, or a more censurable unfriendliness of our law framers, that is daily being exerted, that will materially check the dissemination of valuable intelligence in the country, and at a time when it was never more needed—we refer to that foolish enactment, the doubling the postage on papers and books, and inaugurating the "franking privilege."

If we would promote prosperity, we must promote general intelligence, and this cannot be done by establishing a rate of prepaid postage that diminishes the issue, circulation and dissemination of useful practical journals; which, under the old postal system, could scarcely be sustained, and under the oppressive new one, many have of necessity been discontinued.

It was utterly impracticable to increase the cost to the subscriber under the present financial pressure, hence, the only alternative was to cease to publish, thus withdrawing from the producing and laboring class, those cheap mediums of instruction, never more needed than they are to-day.—The *Maine Farmer*.

#### RACING vs. GAMBLING.

The Boat Race, the Horse Race, and the Human Race.

There are many good people who will not go to a horse race, because it is in their estimation vulgar and low, because bets are made on the speed of the horses, because liquor is consumed by the people who bet, and because the horses are strained and overtrained in order to make them accomplish the wonderful feats which are expected of them.

We have not much to say in favor of the horse race, even though the British Parliament take a holiday in order that its members may have an opportunity of joining in the general jam, and betting on their respective favorites; but we want to know exactly how much worse a horse race is than a boat race. There is much about boating that is delightful, healthful, and profitable. The idea in which collegiate boating originated was a grand one. Our young collegians had been denied proper exercise. They had slept in unventilated and gloomy dormitories, some of them hardly fit for lodging places for bats or owls. They had consumed midnight oil and eyestrain and brain in pouring over their studies. They were growing lank and sour and nervous and dyspeptic. They were cramming themselves with learning, and not keeping up enough physical force to hold the learning in. It was seen that a change was necessary. Wealthy men gave gymnasia to colleges, boys bought boats. Professors opened windows. Pure air and exercise were discovered to be compatible with knowledge. Muscles were strengthened. Stopping shoulders were made erect. Flabby nerves were toned up. Flat chests, whose lungs had never known healthy inspiration, were inflated. Spare arms became brawny. Vigor took the place of lassitude, and physical culture took position alongside of mental.

This was well. But we American boys cannot do a thing well without being so well pleased with it as to overdo it. The mischief of overdoing is what we have fallen into. There is as much betting and gambling on the strength of our collegiate boat races as there is at horse races. At horse races there is said to be cruelty to animals, in the urging of horses to run at a rate beyond their natural speed. We would like to hear the voice of the horse on this. We suspect that up to a certain reasonable point the horse enjoys running races. It is its natural habit. But in boat racing we have a palpable instance of cruelty to men, and some young men have been killed by it, while others have been wrecked physically for years or for life. We do not see that the Columbia College was a whit more of a college during the past year because its crew came out in last year's races a boat's length ahead of the crews of other colleges. Now would we now take our boys from any other college to send them to Cornell, because the splendid athletes of that institution, came off victorious in the race about which so much interest has just centered.

There are to-day hundreds of college youths who are not taking half the exercise they ought to. They are those who see no probable success in their attempts at boat rowing, and who, therefore, row no boats at all. It would be well if the exercise were averaged more evenly. The desire for healthy exercise is noble. Exercise itself is magnificent. But let us have something which will tend to the development of healthy constitutions, rather than that which will hurry our young men into their graves, and saturate our institutions of learning with the accursed spirit of gambling.—*Christian at Work*.

#### Late Summer Seeding of Grass.

Some of the best farmers in this country have followed the practice for some years, of turning over pieces of their mowing fields, that are somewhat run out, after having spread on a top-dressing of well-rotted manure, and the last of August or first of September—as the season may be—seeding heavily with grass seed. In all instances of this kind of which we have heard, heavy crops of hay have been harvested the following year, and the plan has uniformly met with success. If farmers desire to do so, and are willing to try the experiment, they may sow on some winter wheat with the grass seed, and see how it does. They may harvest a fair crop, but in some instances of which we have learned, the grass has overshadowed the wheat, which the latter had given but a light yield. But for the purpose of securing advantage of the main point—the renovation of our grass lands—the plan is worthy of more general practice.

[The above valuable suggestion we copy from the *Maine Farmer*, and fully agree with their plan. We think that if our farmers would plow up their harvested grain fields deeply at this present time, and in two or three weeks later plow the soil again deeply and harrow fine, then sow grain and grass seed thickly, they would not only catch the early rains, but catch a good early set—and with that, a good deep root hold, and thus a good crop of grain and a good crop of grass the coming summer.

This is the best plan for *Herb Grass* or for *Alfalfa*, for we are of opinion that we shall have rains in September, that will start and set grain and grass seed that is early planted.—Ed. F.]

#### SOUND TIMBER.

To test the soundness of a piece of timber, apply the ear to the middle of one of the ends, while another person strikes upon the opposite extremity. If the wood is sound and of good quality, the blow is very distinctly heard. If the wood is disintegrated by decay or otherwise, the sound will be for the most part destroyed.



#### THE GILMORE ANGORA GOAT

#### BREEDING ASSOCIATION

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed for the purpose of enlarging and more successfully developing this valuable class of Stock—by importing the Stock of the PUREST and BEST animals to be found, and breeding from Pure Blooded and High Grades. Thus largely increasing these Animals on this Coast.

This Association have purchased the Excessive Ranges, and the superior Flocks of Pure Blooded Goats from the Hon. N. GILMORE, of El Dorado, El Dorado Co., and they are now prepared to fill all orders for the ANGORA GOAT, in quantities to suit purchasers. The Animals will be forwarded by Rail or Steamer, as the purchaser shall direct.

This Association will also purchase, or receive on consignment the fleece of the Angora Goat, (Mohair) and make advances when desired. This Mohair will be sorted and sent to manufacturers abroad, or sold here as may be desired.

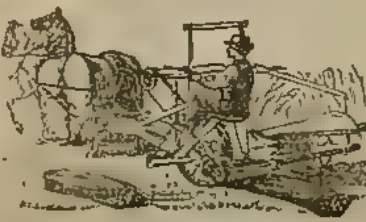
All Mohair designed to be sent to this Association should be marked: (G. B. A.) and sent to Mr. Brock, Sacramento, or Thomas Bailey & Co., San Francisco, where it will be graded and managed for the best interest of the producer.

For any and all information address the undersigned.

N. GILMORE, Superintendent,

Goat Breeding Association,

El Dorado, El Dorado County.



1850. PIONEER 1875.

#### Agricultural Warehouse

AND HARDWARE STORE.

#### L. M. CUTTING & CO.,

ARE NOW SELLING

California Single Gear Headers, with the Patent Adjustable Reel and High Wheels with Patent Adjustable Spokes "A Perfect Machine," "the Best Header we ever saw or used," say the Farmers.

Walter A. Woods' Genuine Mowers, (Reapers and Combined Machines.)

John's Mower, with double motion.

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#### WAGONS OF STANDARD MAKE.

Horse Rakes, Haying Tools, and a General Assortment of Hardware, Oil, etc.

Extras—A large assortment for Headers, Mowers, etc.

It will be the aim of the undersigned to give satisfaction to all purchasers, and to guarantee all they sell.

Orders receive careful attention, and forwarded at lowest rates.

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Bags, Burlaps, Duck,

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ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

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SAMPLES OF GRAIN.

We are desirous of obtaining Samples of every variety of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Rye, also Flax, Hemp, these in Sheaves, or in large Samples also of various kinds of Corn, for those we shall be willing to pay their value either by a return of valuable New Seeds; Tea, Coffee, Rice or Tree Seeds as may be prepared, or in any way the parties shall direct.

Parcels sent by Wells, Fargo & Co., directed to CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, 328 Clay St., San Francisco.

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#### WARE,

Have on hand the finest and best Assortment of HARNESS, WHIPS, SADDLES, LEATHERS, COLLARS, BLANKETS, SADDLE TREES, ROBES, LASHES, ETC.,

ever offered on the Pacific Coast. We particularly call the attention of the country trade to our extensive assortment of Harness adapted for Farming and Teaming use, and also to the Collars of our own manufacture, which we guarantee Superior to any other Collars manufactured.

We are prepared to supply the trade, with any goods in our line at the very lowest prices for Cash approved credit.

Traders will always receive careful attention.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

#### OIL CAKE MEAL.

#### The Best Feed Known

#### FOR LIVE STOCK

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of food so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, 600 pounds is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 100 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oil Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22 to 100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties it is produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four times per day.

FOR MILK COWS, it is particularly valuable, increases the quantity of milk and improves its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other feed, generally mixed with the mash of bran, hay, roots, or feed of any kind. It improves it to make it for 25 or 30 hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four times per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE, it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the best always being tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES, a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-exercise. It is the best feed known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of their hair.

FOR SHEEP, there is no article of food known that produces such rapid fattening and promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At a recent price (\$35 per ton) it is the cheapest feed in the market. It is now selling in New York at \$42 per ton, gold, at \$50 per ton in England, where it has proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of Corn.

The Increasing Demand for this meal from those in this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, at the Manufacture, Elgin Street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

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Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

#### Farms and Improved Homesteads,

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Should now make them known extensively, and in a way can they do it more effectively than by

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We are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, and ADVERTISERS' names appearing in OUR JOURNAL will be read in all the principal Merchants' Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well as the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries in the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our Columns.

One thing is certain—no disreputable advertisements can appear in our Journal.

WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office.

#### EUCALYPTUS

#### TREES.

Eucalyptus Trees 8 to 10 feet high

Trees 6 to 8 feet high,

Medium Trees 4 to 5 feet high,

second size 2 to 3 feet high,

Third size 3 to 5 feet high,

The Mass size 1 to 2 feet high.

These Trees are of a good Healthy growth and can be packed to go any distance safely and will be sold low in large lots.

Address, or call at the

FARMER OFFICE.





## Horticulture.

"Every tree is known by its fruit."  
"The desert shall blossom with the rose."

THE ORANGE,  
And Other Species of the Citrus Family.

[We commence the Publication of the History and Culture of the Orange and the Citrus family from a valuable work kindly transmitted to us by the author, David A. Christon, Esq., a distinguished Horticulturist and Garden Architect of Melbourne, Australia. We shall continue the series weekly.—Ed. F.]

Since I have been resident in Victoria, I have frequently been asked for information upon matters relative to the culture of this family, a subject which does not seem to have received the amount of attention by Victorian fruit-growers as in the case of deciduous fruits, though their merits fairly entitle them to occupy a prominent position in our orchards. Having had a large and varied experience in their culture, upon which I have based certain conclusions as to their treatment, it has occurred to me that perhaps a few remarks embodying my views may prove interesting to the members of a society whose primary object is the advancement of horticultural knowledge and skill.

The Citrus family most deservedly ranks high among cultivated fruits, and when we take into consideration the value of the fruit for commercial purposes, the beauty of their foliage, and the symmetrical habits of the trees, the beautiful perfume of their flowers, and the value of the choice extracts made from both fruit and flowers, it is entitled to its position. This family are at the same time the most beautiful, useful, and profitable of all our fruit-bearing trees, and in all civilized countries there is a steady demand for their fruit.

The orange is valued and largely used by all classes of the community, and is enjoyed equally by those who are suffering from disease, as well as persons in the most robust health. No other fruit can be carried in its natural state from one part of the world to another, as can those belonging to this family. Grapes and figs must be dried, other fruits must be made into jams, jellies, or bottled, before it can be carried on long voyages; but the orange can be sent thousands of miles without being injured when merely packed in boxes. Oranges may be obtained in perfection in most civilized communities all the year round, and other fruit offers the same advantages in this respect. Owing to the thickness of the rind and the aromatic oil it contains, the fruit of this family is preserved from injury through the extremes of heat and cold more than others, and its pungency is a great measure a preventative of the attacks of insects and birds. Independent of the value of the fruit, the trees may be used with great advantage for ornamental purposes, and are very effective when planted in shrubberies, either singly or in groups.

Before entering upon the question of cultivation, I will make a few brief remarks upon the history and uses of the different species of the Citrus family, that perhaps may not prove uninteresting. There are six species belonging to this family whose fruit are used for commercial purposes, all of which are natives of Asia, and supposed to have originated in the northern part of India and China. This number included the citron, lemon, lime, shaddock, sweet orange, and bitter orange. At the present time, these are all generally considered to be distinct species, but the early botanists differed greatly in opinion respecting them. Linnaeus only admitted that the citron and lemon were distinct species, while some considered the shaddock to be the only one that was a distinct species, and that all the others had originated from the citron.

There is some uncertainty as to when the different species of this family were first introduced to Europe. The ancient Greeks and Romans appear to have been unacquainted with them, as they are not mentioned by their writers, though the citron is said to have been introduced into Italy in the second century. The sweet orange appears not to have been known till the fourteenth century, according to historical records, being introduced by returning crusaders from Palestine; the lime and lemon were not known till a century later, and the shaddock not till a much later period. So far as the orange is concerned, however, the generally supposed time of its introduction can hardly be reconciled with the fact that in Cordova, in Spain, the seat of ancient Moorish grandeur, trees are now in existence which there are good grounds to believe are from 600 to 700 years old. The culture of the Citrus family in Europe has been principally confined to Italy, Spain, Portugal, Azores Islands, and some parts of the south of France, those being the only countries possessing a suitable climate. Much attention has been paid to their culture in Italy, than in any other country, and a very large number of varieties are grown, with but a comparatively few of which we are acquainted. Russo, an eminent Italian botanist residing at Nice, published at Paris in 1815 a history of the family, in which he enumerated and described 169 varieties, which he divided into 8 classes, as follows:—43 sweet oranges, 31 bitter oranges, 5 bergamots, 8 lemons, 6 pampeloses, 12 sweet limes, 47 lemons, and 13 citrons.

The citron (*C. medica*) is the type of the family, and as previously stated, was the first species known in Europe. It is not so robust in growth as the orange, and in its original state the branches are very thorny. The leaves are of a paler green

color, and the flowers, which are white, have a very powerful odor. The fruit is oblong, 4 inches or 5 inches in length, with a very thick and rough rind. It is less acid than the lemon. The peel is used in preserves, and canned as a sweetmeat.

The lemon (*C. limonum*) has smaller fruit than the citron, which is paler in the rind than the orange. The juice yields a large proportion of citric acid, and is antiscorbutic, agreeable and refreshing. The peel is aromatic and tonic, and from it is extracted an essential oil, known as oil of lemon. There are many varieties of the lemon cultivated in the South of Europe, but only two or three sorts are known here. Of these what is known as the Lisbon has the finest fruit, and is the most prolific. The sort known as the common lemon is more hardy, but the fruit is very inferior, and is chiefly grown for stocks to graft the other varieties of the orange family upon, for which purpose it is well adapted. Lemons are very prolific, and a tree of the Lisbon variety has been known to produce 8,000 fruit in one year.

The lime (*C. limetta*) is a smaller growing tree than either the orange or lemon, and the fruit is also smaller, being about half the size of the lemon. It has a sub-acid, slightly bitter flavor, its properties are similar to the lemon, and its uses are also the same. What was formerly known as the bergamot is now considered to be merely a variety of the lime, but it is stronger-growing than the common lime, with larger fruit, which is more pyriform in shape. Oil of bergamot is the volatile oil of the rind, which is yielded, according to Dr. Balfour, at the rate of 2½ oz. to 100 fruit. There are several varieties of limes in cultivation, but the only one I can speak about from experience is what is known as the West Indian, which may do very well in mild, sheltered localities, but not otherwise.

The shaddock (*C. decumana*), or Sweet Ball, as it is sometimes called, has enormous fruit, which are much prized in the East and West Indies, but it is not much appreciated here, and is seldom eaten. There are several varieties, some having fruit with red, and others with white pulp, all of which are strong-growing trees, and though the least useful members of the Citrus family, they are well adapted for stocks for the other species. The shaddock was originally introduced to the West Indies from China by a Captain Shaddock, from which circumstance the name is derived.

(To be Continued.)

## ABOUT BANANAS.

Few people who see bananas hanging in fruit stores think of them as more than a tropical luxury. In fact they are a staple article of food in some parts of the world, and, according to Humboldt, an acre in bananas will produce as much food for man as twenty-five acres of wheat. It is the ease with which bananas are grown which is the great obstacle to civilization in some tropical countries. It is so easy to get a living without work that no effort will ever be made, and the men become lazy and intolerably shiftless. All that is needed is to stick a cutting in the ground. It will ripen its fruit in twelve to thirteen months, without further care, each plant having 75 to 125 bananas and when that dies down after fruiting, new shoots spring up to take its place. In regions where no frost ever reaches, bananas are found in all stages of growth, ripening their fruit every month and every day in the year. Col. Whitner, near Silver Lake, Florida, has probably the largest banana plantation in the United States, containing fully ten thousand plants in bearing. Some of these are large trees, which do not die after bearing their fruit, but the majority are of the dwarf species, which are renewed every year. Shps are planted about eight feet apart and rapidly push up leaves disclosing six or eight bananas behind this protection. Some plants will have sixteen or twenty leaves and branches of fruit, bending over as it ripens, forming a beautiful sight. The culture of bananas is very profitable, and with the unlimited capacity of Florida and the West India islands for producing it, there should always be a supply equal to any possible demand.

[We clip the following from the *Rural New Yorker* and would inform our worthy "contemporaries" that we grow Bananas in California, in Sonoma and Los Angeles, and are long in many of our warmest countries.—Ed. F.]

## AN ENORMOUS PEACH CROP.

The estimates of the coming peach crop all point to the same, facts being of remarkable magnitude, the aggregate number of baskets being fixed at from eight to ten millions from the Maryland and Delaware peninsula. Stronuous efforts are being made to find markets for the yield, and a degree of enterprise is manifesting itself among the fruit growers which can hardly fail to win merited remuneration. A special train will be dispatched daily over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to carry the supplies to the cities of the West; 1,150 cars have been chartered to transport the fruit to New York and other Eastern cities; and it is stated that the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia are fitting up huge refrigerators in their vessels, so that from 25,000 to 30,000 baskets may be carried to Liverpool at each trip.

The necessity of transporting so large a quantity of perishable fruit in warm weather, quickly, seems to us to offer a good opportunity of practically testing the preservative properties of compressed air. On another page will be found a full description of M. Bert's important discovery. It is a very easy matter to render a portion of a car air tight; and to force in air by a simple hand pump until a pressure of three or four atmospheres is reached. This could without difficulty be maintained over a long trip; and if the effect stated by M. Bert—namely complete preservation of the material—is obtained, an enormous saving in the cost of ice and in labor may at once be made. We should be glad to learn of the results if any one should adopt these suggestions.—Scientific American.

Why is a drunkard like a bad politician? Because he is always poking his nose into measures that spoil the constitution.

Fruit and Produce  
MERCHANTS.  
WHOLESALE.M. T. BREWER & CO.,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS—o— AND —o—  
Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Green and Dried Fruits,

PRODUCE, HONEY, NUTS, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, ETC

30 AND 32 J STREET,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

## EXCELSIOR! The Farmers Pump.

THIS PUMP  
HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED  
FOR EIGHT YEARS.

Has now triumphed over all Competitors, and has been pronounced the BEST and the CHEAPEST. This Pump can be worked by Hand, Wind-Mill, or Horse Power, and having been THOROUGHLY TESTED TO ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS HYDRAULIC PRESSURE TO THE SQUARE INCH It will Throw Water Two Hundred and Fifty ft. High. SIMPLE BUT PERFECT IN CONSTRUCTION, IT COSTS NOTHING TO KEEP IT IN ORDER. EVERY PUMP WARRANTED.

VALVE.

BRITAIN HOLBROOK & CO.  
111 & 113, CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, (and also Sacramento.) General Agents.  
Send for Circular.

## GRAPE PICKER!

PRICE  
\$1.00 EACH.

GATHERS GRAPES without dropping or bruising them, and greatly economizes time.

SEND FOR ONE!  
Lunforth, Kellogg & Co.,ARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS  
4122 3 and 5 Front St., San Francisco.

## CAMELLIA SEED--FRESH.

An Invoice of very Pure and Fresh Seed of the Camellia Japonica just received by last Steamer direct from Japan.

Florists and Amateurs can secure this choice Seed in Packages of \$1 each.

Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to, and Seed sent by Mail free of Postage.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.—January Number just issued, and contains over 100 Pages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more than 200 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plates, etc. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

4127

## CRANBERRY ROOTS

A Lot of Fresh "Cranberry Roots" of the very Best Variety, received from the Barnstable (Mass.) Cranberry Meadows, and in very perfect order.—Now fresh and green, just in condition to plant.

Just Received, and for Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

## EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.

SOMETHING NEW.  
We have received the Acorns of the Edible Evergreen Oak from Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner at Yeddo, for the Emperor of Japan.

This NEW OAK is thus described by the Commissioner "in his valuable letter on *Quercus Usipidatus*." (Thunberg) The Japanese name is Sji-Noki, the Chinese name, Ka. It is an Evergreen, growing to the height of thirty and forty feet and has a deep glossy foliage, it forms a beautiful hedge, and its acorns are edible, being highly esteemed by the Japanese. Its wood is strong and durable.

A few of these Acorns can be had at the FARMER OFFICE.

## TEA SEED--FRESH.

A VERY CHOICE LOT OF GENUINE  
TEA SEED JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST  
STEAMER in Macdonald & Co.'s Line—Imported  
to Order.

This Seed will be put up in Packages at 50 cents each. Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to—and Seed sent Free of Postage. For Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

## CHOICE

## EUCALYPTUS SEED.

We have received a small Invoice of Seed of the *Eucalyptus* tree—a few ounces only of each will be offered for sale by us—designing to propagate these varieties as rare and highly valuable.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## SEEDS &amp; PLANTS BY MAIL.

AT THE CLOSING HOURS OF THE LAST SESSION of Congress a most strange change was made in the laws relative to

## MAIL MATTERS.

Doubling up all reading matter, and most particularly and seriously affecting the AGRICULTURAL INTEREST, by doubling the cost of the transmission of all "Seeds" and "Plants" by mail. Such a measure is most highly injurious to the best interests of our country, as it is most certainly a "backward march" in civilization. We give the new rates that must be paid now, as follows:

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

For Packages of Four Ounces,	4 cents
" " " Eight "	8 "
" " " One Pound,	15 "
" " " Four "	34 "

It must always be borne in mind by all who send Seeds or Plants by MAIL, that every package must be done up securely and every package of SEEDS or PLANTS must be prepaid, to go in the Newspaper Mail.

## THE FAIRS OF 1875.

## State Fairs.

CALIFORNIA STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SACRAMENTO,  
Commencing September 15, continues 10 days.

OREGON STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SALEM,  
Commencing October 11, continues 6 days.

COLORADO,  
FAIR AT DENVER,  
Commencing September 21, continues 4 days.

NEW ENGLAND AG. FAIR,  
FAIR AT MANCHESTER, N. H.  
Commences Sept. 7, continues 4 days.

AMERICA INSTITUTE FAIR,  
CITY OF NEW YORK,  
Commencing September continues to Nov.

NEW YORK STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT ROCHESTER,  
Commencing September 27, continues 5 days.

MAINE STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT PORTLAND,  
Commencing September 21, continues 4 days.

ST. LOUIS FAIR,  
Commencing October 4, continues 5 days.

IOWA STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT KOKUK,  
Commencing September 27, continues 5 days.

ILLINOIS STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT OTTAWA,  
Commencing September 13, continues 5 days.

OHIO STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT COLUMBUS,  
Commencing September 6, continues 4 days.

INDIANA STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT INDIANAPOLIS,  
Commencing September 27, continues 5 days.

WISCONSIN STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT MILWAUKEE,  
Commencing September 6, continues 5 days.

FAIR AT ST. PAUL,  
Commencing September 14, continues 3 days.

NEBRASKA,  
FAIR AT OMAHA,  
Commencing September 21, continues 3 days.

MICHIGAN STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT EAST SAGINAW,  
Commencing September 13, continues 4 days.

## County Fairs.

MECHANIC INSTITUTE FAIR,  
AT THE NEW PAVILION, THIS CITY.  
Commencing August 17, continues one month.

BAY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SOCIETIES' NEW GROUNDS, AGRICULTURAL PARK, SAN FRANCISCO.  
Commencing

SANTA CLARA VALLEY AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SAN JOSE,  
Commencing

SAN JOAQUIN AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT STOCKTON,  
Commencing

NAPA AND SOLANO AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT VALLEJO,  
Commencing Sept. 28, continues 4 days.

SONOMA AND MARIN AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT PETALUMA,  
Commencing

SOUTHERN AG. DISTRICT,  
FAIR AT LOS ANGELES,  
Commencing October 4, continues 6 days.

If the Secretary of the County Societies would send us PROGRAMMES we shall insert notices of the same cheerfully to aid the work.

## FARMERS' ACCOUNTS.

We have often urged our Farmers to keep full Records of all their farming operations—keep them in full detail in every department of their labor. The number of acres of their farm, when, and how cultivated, the crops put in, their Stock, of all grades, the cost of all purchases, the sales of Stock, produce of all kinds, Laborers accounts, Family and Farm expenses in all detail, the weather accounts with every detail, so as to know what is profitable and what is not. Such a Record would be of great value to every Farmer.

A new Book for such a Record can be seen at Farmer Office, which we shall be glad to explain, and recommend to all—handsomely got up and nicely bound. Price, \$2.50, worth ten times the cost.



**The California Farmer.**  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28, 1875.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM,  
AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.  
320 CLAY STREET—MARBLE BUILDING—UP STAIRS.

FARMERS HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Bureau and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, etc.—are received, and specimens in Natural History, Minerals, Insects, etc., are constantly being added.

**Farmers Reading Room.**

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press and Strangers from abroad are particularly invited to avail themselves of the many newspapers, periodicals, and Magazines, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Pamphlets, and Magazines, of up-to-date and on the table for reference. A Good Library of hundreds of volumes with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, and works for reference upon all the Sciences; also, a Cabinet of Minerals, Coals, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all Free.

**Advertising Medium.**

The terms for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER are, TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half the first rate. This is believed to afford the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this Coast. The right is always reserved, to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

**Sample Copies.**

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, will please understand it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to a desire to prompt their neighbors to subscribe also.

Sample copies sent when requested. Liberal rates for Clubs or Societies.

WARREN & CO.,  
PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER,  
San Francisco, Cal.

## Editor's Chair.

### OUR PRESENT NUMBER.

Home.—We offer to our readers, on page 6, in Poetry—"Some Gleanings of Good," "Thought is Free," and "Squandered Lives"—all these will pay a reading.

"Mothers of Scientific Men" should receive a careful scrutiny for there are great truths in a brief article, "All Things Beautiful," "Hereditary," "Faults of Social Life," "Contentment," and "Prince Albert's Love of Gardening," all these are worthy notice.

**AGRICULTURE.**—The Essay on "Jersey Cattle" this week, page 2, contains very important facts, important to our Dairyman to know. "The Future Farmer" a valuable essay and particularly worthy the attention of every farmer in our State. "Racing and Gambling" an admirable and logical rebuke of Gambling in every form. "Late Seeding of Grass" this is important for our Dairyman who should master the subject of Grass seed and Hay seed.

**HORTICULTURE.**—We present to our readers on page 3, a valuable essay on "Orange Culture," and as this fruit is destined to become an article of extensive and profitable cultivation, we shall continue the subject, thus giving a full history of the Orange and its Culture. "About Bananas," and an "Enormous Peach Crop" are both articles worthy note of fruit growers.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—One brief column of miscellany, page 7, will give a happy picture of the "Dutchman's Poultry," as Poultry Exhibitions will soon be in fashion "Hans" is all right. Our colored Brethren have some Good Logic in this column, and the "Busy darkness" is a capital illustration of many of the idle leaders that float around our streets.

**OUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**—We have also, several Letters of inquiry upon the present status of our "Agricultural College," these for our next issue.

**SPECIAL NEW YORK LETTER.**—We have a valuable Letter from our highly esteemed New York Correspondent of which we shall speak in No. 2.

**FOR OUR NEXT NUMBER.**—We have on hand a valuable essay on Homoculture, No. 2, from our esteemed correspondent "Margaret" which will appear next week.

**COUNTRY, MECHANICS FAIR.**—We acknowledge the reception of a Complimentary note to the Mechanics Fair Exhibition now in successful operation, for which we return due thanks.

**OUR OVERLAND MONTHLY.**—This most excellent California Periodical comes to us in advance for September. It is a most excellent number, and our citizens should give it a liberal support, for it truly deserves it.

**ABOUT THE BIRDS.**—We have received a very excellent work, "Holden's Book on the Birds," a book of 130 pages, nicely illustrated. The birds are so perfect they seem ready to "break forth into song." Every lover of pretty birds should have a copy. Published by C. F. Holden, of Bowdoin Square, Boston, Mass. Thanks for the book.

**BOOKS RECEIVED.**—We have received from the Secretary of the Iowa State Ag. Society their "List of Premiums," Rules and Regulations, etc., for their coming Twenty-second Annual Exhibition to be held at Keosauqua, Sept. 27th to October 1st inclusive.—The List of Premiums are large and generally liberal.—Thanks for the book.

**OUR EXTRA, NUMBER ONE.**—We send out an extra Edition of our present number, and shall mail copies to many persons who may not now be subscribers. We do so, however, hoping they will voluntarily honor with their name and subscription the Old Pioneer Journal of AGRICULTURE, the Only Journal on this Coast Pleasing this Exclusively. We have no runners or agents cruising about the country. We prefer the Voluntary Co-operation of the good and true, in our work with such canvassing as we do ourselves.

## OUR NEW VOLUME

"Life is Real! Life is Earnest!"  
And the grave is not its goal;  
Dust thou art, to dust returnest  
Was not spoken of the soul."

We come before our Patrons and Friends with a New Volume; we present them with our Number One of our FORTY-FOURTH VOLUME of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

It should always be esteemed a pleasure as well as a Duty for a Journalist who labors for a good cause, to combine with his Patrons as with Friends, such we esteem our duty and so we shall speak.

When we commenced the publication of the CALIFORNIA FARMER nearly Twenty-two years ago California was only known as a Mining State, the very idea of its ever becoming an Agricultural State, capable of supplying its own Breadstuffs, its own Fruits, the Machinery to work our mines, or the material to clothe our people was looked upon as an absurdity, and those who promulgated such doctrines were esteemed visionary enthusiasts, or madmen, fit for an Insane Asylum.

The Proprietor of this Journal had, from the spring of 1850, when roaming over our Hills and Valleys and seeing them "Flower Crowned" in all their gorgeous array, become fully impressed with the truth that the God of Nature designed this land to become the

"GARDEN OF THE WORLD."

With this impression firmly fixed in the mind, our resolution was taken, and our labors began. We imported Seeds, Trees and Plants, and scattered them broadcast over the "Sacramento Valley." To tell of the wonderful results now even in brief would require a month's publication in double sheets of the FARMER, suffice it to say, the results of those early experiments were so wonderful, the crops so enormous, that we announced "An Agricultural Fair" to be held in our New Hall on J Street, Sacramento, in the Autumn of 1852.

That First Agricultural Exhibition and a Cattle Show also, was established, conducted and maintained at our own personal cost, at an expense of many thousands of dollars, but it was a splendid exhibition of Fruits, of Flowers, of Vegetables, of Grains, and of Stock, even at that early day and was a GRAND PROOF of the Capacity of our State as our old Pioneer Citizens will truly testify, and an Exhibition and a Fair that has left many pleasant memories, to us and to our friends.

In 1853, we organized the SECOND FAIR in this city, at MUSIC HALL, this Fair was also under our own supervision and cost, we were aided most generously with the HALL for the Exhibition, by some of the NOBLE FRIENDS who saw and believed as we did the coming wealth of our State in its AGRICULTURAL resources.

Our Fair of 1853, was also a GRAND SUCCESS, and was so astonishing in the Products shown, that some of our people began to realize that we need not always import our Flour from Chili, or our Vegetables from the Islands, or our Fruits from the Eastern States, or the Islands, or be satisfied with dried apples and dried peaches, and from the results of these two Fairs given by us in 1852 and 1853, a new faith was awakened and important trials made in all branches of Agriculture and Horticulture until that which was considered a dangerous or costly experiment became a fixed reality, a confirmed truth, and our California labors in this cause proved the words we placed in our Exhibition Hall in 1853, to be true

MAIL TO THREE CALIFORNIA! GARDEN OF THE WORLD.

The year following this Fair of '53, in January, 1854, we issued the first number of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and resolved to give to this cause our Life Devotion.

For nearly Twenty-two years we have labored on—with still increasing faith in the future, confident that every year would reveal greater and greater resources, until the CAUSE of AGRICULTURE should be UNIVERSALLY acknowledged to be the FOUNDATION OF THE WEALTH OF OUR STATE.

We are confident every noble and generous mind will fully appreciate what we have now written, they will not esteem it egotistical or boasting on our part thus to speak of ourselves or our past labors; we have given Twenty-five years of our life, the very best of it to this cause, we have labored long, labored cheerfully, because we had faith in the future, but we have proof that we have not labored in vain, for we have been permitted to live to a good old age, and to see waste places transformed into beautiful Gardens, our Mountains, Hills and Valleys changed into Vineyards, Orchards, and Grain fields, and our State now famed the world over as the First Producing State in our Union for the great staples of WHEAT, WOOL, WINE and FRUIT, and for the privilege of seeing these glorious results, we are truly grateful to HIM who has given us strength thus to labor.

We shall in the coming numbers of this volume go to our past records and Re-print some of the products and labors of the past, for we hold the printed records of the past TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, (and they are wonderful); we shall show the Rise and Progress of this great cause, but as we have now extended our Editorial Address to a greater length than we designed, we will defer till "bye and bye" further thought.

We must however say in closing, that the world judges by outside appearances, and if they meet an Old Pioneer bending beneath the weight of "Three Score Years and Ten," and not fashionably dressed, they are apt to say "He is getting old, and shabby looking," forgetting that years may tell on the body and the outside garment also, but as we with our last issue of the FARMER had completed that number of years, we feel by the "Blessing of God," full strength and will power to labor on as long as He shall will us to do, and as for OUR GARMENTS, we offer our Number One of our New Volume in a Dress and with such matter as we are sure will convince our kind Patrons and Friends conclusively, that we live in the faith, ready to "Labor and to Wolf." We cannot close this address without tendering our most grateful and sincere thanks to our many FRIENDS and PATRONS for their long years of kind sustaining good will, which it shall be our aim in all the future years we are permitted to labor, to try and deserve.

To our Brethren of the Press from whom we have received many kind words, we wish them all prosperity in their work.

## SEASON—HARVEST AND MARKETS.

The present year has been a very remarkable one thus far, a season noted as differing from any season in the memory of that venerable person that Non Est.

The close of 1874 was noted for heavy rains that gave our grain planters a great start. This was followed by a peculiarly dry winter season, causing great anxiety and alarm for our crops, this was followed by a season of very cool, moist winds, and heavy, dense fogs, that extended farther into the country than usual, aiding very much the growth of our Grain crops, and relieving our planters of great anxiety.

The continuance of these fogs and cool winds ended with a wide, extended, and copious rain storm in June, a most noteworthy event. This was of very great benefit to our Grain fields, our Orchards and our Vineyards, and came as a general refreshing.

There was some uneasiness among the "Hay makers" of losses, but these were as drops in the Ocean to the greater good done by the rain upon all other crops over the entire State; this is now generally conceded, and it establishes the fact as this Journal has for years asserted, that we shall have general showers of rain hereafter in all our coming Summers; this is but the result that must follow an extended cultivation of the soil and the settling up of the country.

We would here suggest to our farmers to look to their grain in the field. We are of the opinion we shall have early rains, some rains within one month, look to it.

The Harvest of this year, we still repeat, will prove a good and profitable one, and when the crops come in as they will, drawn to market by good prices, we shall be able to figure up a good general average in the yield per acre, and in the sum total of the crop, and this will largely exceed in value that of 1874.

The Orchard crops, in spite of all the croakings about the frost and the drought, will turn out a large yield, while the price this year will be a better paying one than for many years past. This is in part owing to the large increase of population to our State, producing a larger demand and consumption; and thus the value of our orchards will be increased every year, and those who take pains to grow Choice Fruits will get paid best.

Our Vineyard interest is now of some moment, as all the indications point to an immense crop of Grapes, and a harvest of the choicest Grapes the World ever saw! Our Wine presses will indeed, "Gush out with new Wine."

There is a certain prospect too, of our having better Wine this year, as the practice will more generally prevail of small growers sending their Grapes to large Wine makers, who have proper presses, and a better knowledge of Wine making, and thus our State will have better Wine. Our past years' experience in the proper varieties of Grapes for certain kinds of Wine will also tend to secure to our State, Wines that shall add credit to California. In this connection, we ask the attention of the reader to our Article, "California Wine," republished from our own Journal more than Twenty Years Ago.

We give in our Market Report special data for all the products of our State. Matters of much interest to all, will always be found in these reports on the last page, every week.

We can confidently say the Season and the prospects of the Farmer have been, and are still, good, and the whole year a profitable one.

## THE ANNUAL FLOWING MATCH.

By the announcement in our columns of the STATE FAIR PROGRAMME for the coming Annual Exhibition, it will be seen that the CALIFORNIA STATE AG. SOCIETY propose to have a FLOWING MATCH during the time of holding the Fairs at Sacramento.

It is very much to be regretted that we cannot have such a "Trial of Plows," this great weapon of the Farmer, in the proper season of the year, so that a fair and consistent trial could be had, a Trial separate and distinct from the confusion, the hurry and bustle of all the other calls and claims upon the time of those who are interested both as the Inventors and owners of the plow, or those who desire to purchase the Best Plow made.

There are serious objections to this season of the year on account of the unfitness of the soil, as a trial upon hard baked land is simply a trial of the strength of a plow, rather than of its working capacity and merits.

Another serious objection is, that only a few persons can or will attend during Fair time. The farmers themselves are exhibitors of Stock at the yards, or Fruit, Vegetables, or Grains at the Pavilion, or they have "Horses on the Track" and duty requires attendance to these, besides there is the Race Track itself—and this calls off hundreds that at any other time would attend a "Trial of Plows" and give their minds to the work and their opinions to a fair and just decision.

There is still another and very serious objection, one that has hindered, and will always hinder a full attendance of parties interested.

This objection is the manner in which the Flowing Match has been conducted for several years, by allowing interested parties to manage and control the Trial. We speak of these facts as we feel bound to speak as an Independent Journal looking to the best interest of all. The last two years at the "Trials of plows" the principal Manager and director on these occasions was the partner of one of the Directors of the State Ag. Society, and they, largely interested in the manufacture and sale of Plows and of Agricultural Implements, thus influence was felt to be unfair and unjust—and militated very much against a fair and an impartial trial. In fact it was evident to all that influences were brought to bear that created ill will against the Trial of Plows and the whole management also.

These wrongs must be corrected for in all Courts of Justice interested parties are not allowed to sit in judgment, and if our State Ag. Society desires to have the name of Fairness in their Exhibitions and Awards, they will be obliged to exclude every one from the Committee of Awards or as supervision in such who are at all interested in the matter under judgment.

## THE MECHANICS FAIR.

The Fair at the Pavilion which was opened on the 17th as announced, but which at the opening day was not complete, has since been steadily filling up, day by day, and the present week will see it in perfect order and complete.

We visited it on the opening day, when but a few exhibitors had their goods in place. This was to be regretted, for we hold that it is just as easy to have all ready at the opening day, as a week later. This depends entirely upon the management of the Exhibition. Once let it be known, that those who are not ready at the opening day will be shut out entirely, then this error will be corrected.

Our Fairs should be so well managed that every "Rule and Regulation" should be enforced without fear or favor, then all will come up to the line of promptness, and all will be satisfied.

We were much pleased to find on the opening day—the 17th—that there were some few Exhibitors that were ready and on their post. We noted the following:

N. W. Spaulding, Pacific Saw Works. The exhibit of this Company we esteem one of the best and most perfect displays ever made on this Coast, and it is highly creditable, too, to know Mr. Spaulding's Exhibit is always in place and ready at the opening day.

The splendid exhibit of Messrs. Tubbs & Co., of the Cordage Manufacturing Co.—a display of Cordage that cannot be excelled in any country.

The famed Axle Grease of Hucks & Lambert, (now Hucks, Lambert & Green) we noted as being displayed very tastefully in pyramids; this Exhibit was ready at the opening.

We remember well the interesting exhibition made long years ago of this Axle Grease, by Mr. Hucks, the Senior, at the first Mechanics' Fair ever held in this city, and this same compound has maintained the ascendancy and kept the lead ever since.

The exhibit of Tubs, Pails and other Wooden Wares by E. A. Howes & Co., manufactured from our native pine, is a fine display.

The California Glassware, the Exhibit of Brooms and of Soaps, all California manufacture, are very excellent.

The Exhibition of Agricultural Implements, by Messrs. Linforth, Kellogg & Co.; their famed Plows with a "Silver Shear," their "New Gang Plow," and their famed Thresher, superior to any other, made this display noted.

The very complete display of Harness Work and Saddlery, by Messrs. Main & Winchester, is the best ever made on this Coast, and no establishment East can show superior work.

President Hallidie, of the Wire Works, makes a very fine, large and interesting display, many specimens being of great excellence, and of power.

We mention these Exhibits now at our early visit (the 17th) with particular reference to these Exhibitors being ready at the opening day—for which we pay them special credit.

Many other Exhibits of great value and beauty were being put in place, yet we cannot note the Exhibitors as being ready, this notice being made in reference to those Exhibitors who, "When the Bridgroom came, had their Lamps trimmed and burning."

It will be our purpose to commence and give a complete series of all valuable articles on Exhibition, giving precedence, of course, to those of utility and of general value to our State.

It is now conceded that the present Exhibition will prove a GRAND SUCCESS. The prospect is a cheering one; already the amount received up to the 25th, is nearly \$25,000.

## A MONETARY PANIC.

To-day, just as we were preparing to go to press, a rumor quickly spread over our city, touching the credit of the "Bank of California." Quick as hurrying feet could convey men, they hastened to California street, and found that for causes yet unknown, a run had commenced upon this Bank, and so great was the pressure that its doors were closed and panic proved her power.

The effect upon other Banks, upon general credit, and upon business generally, no one can foresee. We would hope that with the coming morning, a brighter light may come with the rising sun. We sincerely hope some action may be had, whereby this "Pioneer Banking House" may be sustained, and again go on prosperously.

We know there are too many in our city that seem to take delight in pulling down, rather than in building up! Backbiters, Slanders, Villifiers. They are Vultures in human form, and it is such persons that are always spitting out their venom upon such men as W. C. Ralston, Gov. Stanford, and others; men who have given millions to aid public enterprises, and worthy individuals, yet because they rise by their genius above others they must be slain by the assassin's blow. These politicians have not the courage to take the life of those they hate, but they desire to kill them alive, and so they slander their character or business. There are public Journals that do these things assassin like. We fain would hope that if this calamity, now darkening our city has been by this means, that such punishment may be awarded to the man or men, or to the Press, as shall make them feel that their lives are of little worth.

W. C. Ralston has been a Public Benefactor, and deserves the sympathy and ready aid at this time, of every generous heart.

## SACRAMENTO SEED STORE HERE.

The well-known Seedsman, W. R. Strong, Esq., has opened a Branch of the Seed Warehouse of W. R. Strong & Co., in our city, on Clay street, between Sansome and Battery.

This firm intend to do a general business of Seeds, Fruit and Produce, of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail.

We have known Mr. Strong for many years, and we can cheerfully commend all to call at their new place of business, and do business with this house, and they will always be liberally and honorably dealt with.

## THE GOVERNMENT ELECTION.

The present Government election has been one of so much personal slander and abuse among all parties, that we became disgusted with the conduct of many persons whom we had been led to regard with respect and courtesy, and thus have refrained from any general notice or expression of opinion about it, save to condemn once before the same spirit, which is a disgrace to every one engaged in it, and every Journal that heralds these invectives.

We have often been called upon to tell to which party we belong, but as we are no party man, we have declined to take any active part in the contest.

We are not ashamed to acknowledge openly where we stand. We therefore, before the election, as an Independent Journal, give our Platform, and our Creed.

God, first; OUR COUNTRY, next; CALIFORNIA, next, and Ourselves last.

This is our Creed and Platform, and the Man or Men, or Party that comes up to our Creed, or occupies the largest share of this Platform gets our earnest and hearty support.

We hope this will satisfy all who wish to know about our Political Creed.

## PLANT EARLY.

There is probably no one thing where there is needed more study, reflection, and action, than in this one great matter of Planting Early.

California is from three to four months in advance of the Old Eastern States. May and June are the planting months for Garden Work there, and March and April is considered very early to do the work for a garden in some warm nook of a place there.

### THE GRAIN FIELDS.

The planting of Winter grain East is completed in November; much of it done before the Spring grain is planted, as soon as the land is ready after the frost is out of the ground to permit it being worked, then the work is done according to its season.

California has her own seasons. When our Grain is harvested, the land that is in good tillage, the land that has laid in fallow, should be immediately plowed deeply, and cross plowed, and finely harrowed, then the Grain sowed, in the dry soil, there to remain the soon coming rains, and thus early planting will produce an early spring harvest; the crops all receiving the richness of the season and watering before the earth is parched and dried up.

### OUR ORCHARD WORK.

The early plowing and cultivating in our Orchards, making the soil clean and pure, turning up the soil to receive the sunlight and air, will add 25 per cent to the next year's crop. This work, thoroughly done at an early day, will permit our Orchards and Vineyards to receive all the rain that falls and deposit it in the soil below—thus a resource when the dry season comes.

### OUR GARDEN WORK.

There is a very general neglect of garden work all over our State, pretty spots around the Homes are suffered to burn up, simply because the soil is not deeply and properly cultivated. We do not Water or Irrigation that they need so much a deep, thorough Cultivation, which is far better in our dry season than water upon its surface; that tends to bake the earth, doing very little good, as the sun and atmosphere drinks it up quickly. When the soil is finely and deeply pulverized, the sun draws up from below all needed moisture to sustain the roots of all that grows. The Plants, Trees and Shrubs in our Garden ground, and even the whole surface should be Mulched during our driest part of the year, this greatly induces moisture to the surface roots, and all Gardens thus treated have a perpetual freshness and blossoming.

## THE FARMERS IMPLEMENTS.

I Work with the Best Tools only! should be every farmer's motto. Poor tools give poor results. The farmer that plows his soil with a poor plow, which cannot go deep into the rich virgin soil, that has not before been reached, or with a plow that skips and slips from the furrows leaving blinds untouched, that man is a thoughtless, poor farmer, and will have poor crops.

If a plow that costs \$100 would do three times as much work, and do it as well or better than a plow that cost \$50—or twice as much as one that cost \$75, then the hundred dollar plow is the cheapest. The great consideration should always be with the inventor, and the user of every implement, to have an implement that will accomplish the greatest amount of work, in the best manner, and at the least expenditure of the strength of both the animals that wield them and the men that sit and control them, and this work too, done at the least expenditure of money.

We live in an Age of Progress—rapid progress, and all living intelligences indicate that the Great Art will be, the preservation of Manhood from wasted labor, that the man is hereafter to do the work which human hands have in ages past been compelled to do. The proof of this can be seen in the SPLENDID MACHINERY now on Exhibition at the MECHANICS' FAIR.

We have named the Plow as Typical of Agricultural Implements, as it leads the way for all others, but as with the Plow, so should it be with every implement or article the farmer uses on about his farm.

We would also enforce the same rule in all our purchases, in Seeds, Trees, Plants, for the food and raiment for his family—the same rule holds good. Buy that in all cases which is intrinsically the best.

## GENERAL SHERIDAN

Lieut. General Sheridan, whose Brilliant Military achievements and well earned laurels have made him famous, now "Comes Home" to California, and has been received with due honor by a Victory Fagant, which he richly deserved.

We also learn he has been visited by our citizens.

### THE FREEDOM OF OUR CITY.

This is as it should be; it is alike creditable to our City and to its Honored Guest.



HAIL TO THE CALIFORNIA!  
GARDEN OF THE WORLD.

At the First Agriculture Fair which we held in this city at Music Hall in 1853, and which many of our Old Pioneers will remember, and we are confident too, they will remember it with pleasure, we had a broad Banner raised which extended nearly across the front of the hall, over fifty feet long, and on which were inscribed the words which are at the head of this article.

We believed every word we had inscribed upon that Banner in 1853, and by the Blessing of a kind providence we have been permitted to live to see those words not only fully verified by the productions of our State, but to know the Truth we then promulgated is being acknowledged all over the world—That very Banner we had preserved, and recently when our Eastern Editorial friends visited us, we had reared it again upon the walls of our present Reading Room where it can be seen, after it had been laid away for Twenty-two years, and with this Banner, many rare and valuable curiosities of those early days, Free to all Visitors who have a desire to see them or a love for "Auld Lang Syne."

## THE COMING STATE FAIR.

The announcement of the STATE FAIR for the present year will be found in our columns this week. It will be seen that a very great effort will be made to have an exhibition that shall be worthy the State of California.

We are fully impressed with the fact that our State is to be crowded with thousands of New COMERS from every Section of our Union and from all parts of the world, and it now should be the aim of every exhibitor, to show only that which is of a superior kind in whatever department it may be, for it should be remembered that it is a progressive age, and every thing exhibited this year, must be better than what was shown last year.

It has been too much the custom here to crowd our Exhibition Halls with a mass of goods that were unfit for an AGRICULTURAL SHOW. Such exhibits detract rather than add to the Fair, and the Managers should have such Committees as would refuse to receive or exhibit that which did not tend to public good, the mere filling up the Hall with show or sale goods, has often been the cause of serious injury to our Fairs and we hope the day is near at hand when our STATE and COUNTY FAIRS shall be so managed as to greatly promote the true prosperity of our State.

## THE HARPERS GREAT MAGAZINE.

It has always been a pleasant duty to speak words of deserved commendation of this most eminent Publishing House.

There are many great Publishing Houses in our country that have won fame and wealth most worthily for sending forth Good food for the mind. We would give due credit to all, but to our mind the House of HARPER BROTHERS stand pre-eminently above all. Works of value have flown from their presses like a refreshing stream for long, long years, and a catalogue of the valuable Works published by them would require a lifetime to read.

Numberless and valuable as these works have been, refreshing millions of knowledge seekers, the Harpers have published ONE WORK that is a Monument of itself.

No better legacy could a parent bequeath to a child than a set of HARPER'S FIFTY VOLUMES, for they contain the "World's History" and every Volume as it is opened, speaks

"Youth it instructs, old age delights,  
Adorns prosperity, and when  
Of adverse fate we feel the blight,  
Twice comfort and solace us then."

HARPER'S MONTHLY has now completed FIFTY VOLUMES, and we learn that a complete Catalogue or Index is being prepared for this Half Century Work, completed—A work, that as a LITERARY, HISTORICAL, SCIENTIFIC, ILLUSTRATED WORK, its COMBINED EXCELLENCE has no equal in the World, and no richer or more valuable Work can be found for a Library, either Public or Private, than the FIFTY VOLUMES now completed of

## HARPERS MAGAZINE.

## The New England Agricultural Fair.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We acknowledge reception of "A Card of Invitation" from Aaron Young, Esq., Secretary of the New Hampshire State Ag. Society, to attend the coming Fair to be held at Manchester, N. H., in connection with the "New England Ag. Fair," to be held at the same time and place Sept. 7, 8, 9, and 10th.

We return our grateful thanks to these Societies for their courteous invitation, and while assuring them that it would be a great pleasure to be with them, we must defer our visit to our "Loved New England Home" until the coming year, the CENTENNIAL.

We feel confident, however, that their coming Joint Fairs will be a Glorious Success, which we most cordially wish them; feeling sure that even the "Granite Hills" and Merry New England journal, can make a Glorious, Happy and Successful Fair, and thus promote every great interest.

We have also from the Secretary the Programme of their Fair

## The Pomological Fair at Chicago.

THE GREAT AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL EXHIBITION—the National one—will take place this year at Chicago, Sept. 8th, 9th, and 10th, and gives promise of being the largest attended for many years. The Exhibition of Fruits will undoubtedly be the best, most extensive and perfect ever shown in our Country, as each State will vie with each other for the supremacy, in order to win Honors, to carry to the CENTENNIAL SHOW at Philadelphia next year.

Let CALIFORNIA be well represented at Chicago by her Noble Fruits. We hope a large delegation of our Fruit Growers will attend, and with such specimens as shall do honor to our State.

Those who wish information upon the coming Exhibition, should address W. C. FLAGG, Esq., at Normal McLean Co., Illinois, quickly, or if they will call at the FARMER'S office, we will give them all the information in our power.

The California Farmer  
READING ROOM.

THE Register of the CALIFORNIA FARMER Reading Room will be found of value especially to New Comers from abroad, as it will give the names of our visitors and their locality.

We shall publish the names of persons from abroad and other prominent callers semi-monthly. The following are recently registered—large numbers call whose names are not registered, as they visit our Reading Room often.

## EASTERN EDITORIAL PARTY.

HENRY T. WILLIAMS, General Manager,

and Editor "Horticulturist," N. Y.

Barton D. Evans, Ed. "Rec.," Westchester, Penn.

George Thomas, Jr., Downingtown, Penn.

J. R. Dodge, Ag. Dept., Washington.

Dr. John P. Edge, Downingtown, Penn.

Thomas J. Edge, Ed. "Far Friend," Loudon Grove.

Joseph L. Keith, Boston.

Mrs. H. L. Keith, "

J. K. Taylor, Wilmington, Md.

Mary P. Rugg, New Bedford, Mass.

A. C. Locken, Boston, Mass.

S. Higgins, Cor. "Aurora," Norwich, Conn.

C. L. Flint, Sec. Mass. Board of Agriculture.

R. K. Bliss, Seedsmen, New York.

L. J. Evans, Cincinnati.

S. Higgins, Norwich, Conn.]

Mrs. Susan M. Higgins, "

Mrs. Fuller, "

J. C. Thomson, Ed. "Princeton Republic," Wis.

F. A. Wildie, do.

S. W. Bates, Boston, Mass.

Chauncey Smith, "

Mrs. Dr. E. S. Carr, Oakland.

R. D. Foster, Marion Co., Kentucky.

Genl. J. Howell, City, Mrs. Howell, City.

Josiah Howell, Jr. do.

Dr. E. S. Carr, Just Home from the East. do.

D. B. Francis, T. B. Valentine, do.

H. Chauncey Beals, "Com. Herald." do.

H. O. Rogers, S. Lloyd, Lloyd & Rogers do.

C. Tindall Short, W. Warley Bently, do.

Jas. Cross, Geo. H. Bryant, do.

James F. White, Chas. Vincent, do.

P. McGee, J. M. Curtis, Wine Merchant, do.

Mrs. Annie McCarthy, 'Selina Richards, do.

Wm. O' Donnell, San Jose.

John M. Horner, Mission San Jose.

Mrs. Horner, do do.

N. Gilmore, Cashmere Goat Breeder, El Dorado.

Dr. John Strenzel, Martinez.

T. G. Sherman, Peru.

Ed. Wolleb, from Switzerland.

A. A. Ritchie, Guenoc.

## COMING AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The seasons of Agricultural Fairs is near at hand, and all persons should be making ready in season.

We now give in this number a list of the Fairs in our State, and also, of other States.

We shall feel obliged if Officers, of all our "County Fairs," will forward to us their list of Premiums, Time of Fairs, etc., etc.

EASTERN AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—We are now receiving the Premium Lists and Announcements of the coming Agricultural Fairs to be held in the Eastern States, which will be found in the Fair Column of our paper regularly, to which we refer.

We shall be thankful for Lists of Fairs from every State, and also, from the Officers of our several "COUNTY FAIRS," so that we may duly Report their time and plans for the coming Fairs at early date.

## A SURPRISE

LUSCIOUS GRAPES.—We found at our office a large box marked to our address, which, on opening, revealed to us the truths of old Prophecies, and confirm our belief that we are indeed in the "Promised Land."

The old Prophets say, It shall be a land of the Vine, the Fig and the Olive, and that surely means CALIFORNIA.

Upon opening our Surprise Box we found three boxes of "Muscats of Alexandria," and three of "Roses of Peru," and Hamburg Grapes, and such Grapes as would do to grace an Emperor's table. Some of the clusters were several pounds each—and the berries as large as pullet's eggs, measuring from 3½ to 4 inches in circumference, and for richness of flavor, never surpassed.

Now we are a true Yankee for Guessing, so we will just return our sincere thanks to Messrs. M. T. Brewer & Co., of Sacramento, from whom we are confident this generous gift came, as they are the largest and most successful shippers of choice fruit over the Railroad East. This case, by a particular direction, came down to us, instead of going up to somebody else—and we confess this as the best fruit of a Breper—we ever tasted.

NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.—We have the following from the publishers.

From F. W. Helmick, Cincinnati:

"A Brave Boy's Plea." This is a song that should be sung and practiced by the thousand truant boys that now roam about our streets. We call the attention of Professor Knowlton to this song. Make it a song in our "Industrial Schools." The words are by L. C. West. Music by Charlie Baker.

Please mister! have you something, S. r.  
A boy like me can d.  
Some work by which I soon can earn  
A shilling, Sir, or two?  
With which to buy some bread and tea  
And coal, for mother dear,  
And elster, who is very ill,  
And starving, too, I fear.

"De Old Churchyard in de Lane." This is a finely illustrated piece of music; a minstrel song of a good kind, as the name implies. Words and music by John T. Rutledge.

The illustration reveals the old darkey sitting under an apple tree in a churchyard, with a little white girl kneeling beside him reading the Bible as it lays on his knees, with these hues from the song:

"Well do I remember how she used to read to me,  
From old master's Bible as it lay upon my knee."



## California State Fair

FOR 1875.

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.]

—COMMENCING—

Wednesday - - September 15th.

—AND CLOSING—

Saturday, - - September 25th.

\$40,000 CASH

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN PREMIUMS.]

The Exhibition will be divided into SEVEN DEPARTMENTS, and the

Society's Gold Medal

To be awarded to the most Meritorious Exhibition in each Department.

THE LARGEST STOCK SHOW

—AND MORE—

ATTRACTIVE SPEED DISPLAY

Ever offered by any Agricultural Society in the United States.

A PLOWING MATCH,

Giving all Plows entered a thorough test, will be had on the Grounds.

PUBLIC SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK at the Park each day of the Fair.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

And Steamers

Will carry articles to and from the Fair FREE of CHARGE.

WELLS, FARGO and Co's

Express will deliver all packages FREE, not weighing over twenty pounds.

APPLICATIONS FOR STALLS at the Park and SPACE at the Pavilion should be made to ROBERT BECK, Secretary, at once.

Membership - - \$5 00.

Single Admission - - 50 cts.

R. S. OAREY, President.

ROBERT BECK, Secretary

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June 1st.

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HUMANITY! SAVE your HORSES!

"No Frog, No Foot. No Foot. No Horse."



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REAR OF PALACE HOTEL.

Do a favor to that noble and much abused animal THE HORSE by calling at the GOODENOUGH HORSE SHOEING SOCIETY'S SHOP No. 1, where the horse is carefully and scientifically treated with a perfectly formed shoe, applied COLD, keeping the horse sound, and CURING the lame.

The old system of BURNING and MUTILATING the foot abolished. No FIRE used in preparing the shoe and foot. Call and see for yourself, and give it a fair trial.

No more Quarter Cracks, No more Corns, No more Bent Knees,  
No more Thrush, No more Split Feet, No more Contracted Feet.  
Sound Feet kept SOUND, Crippled Feet CURED, after two or three SHOEINGS.

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Original Pitts Improved Separator,

One of the STRONGEST and BEST BUILT Machines ever imported on this Coast,  
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This we claim to be the best PORTABLE ENGINE now in use, having Cylinder Steam Valves, a Jackson Governor and the latest and best improvements, with Cross Heads and Guides, similar to first-class Locomotive Engines. We warrant them in every particular as EQUAL to the VERY BEST.

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EDWARD BOSQUI. SAN FRANCISCO. F. M. SPAULDING





## Home Miscellany.

"There is no place like home"  
Home! It should be Heaven on Earth!

### SOME GERM OF GOOD.

In each there is some germ of good;  
Some nobler feeling than, perchance,  
Is manifest in word or glance.  
Or deed, or in the various mood.  
To live beloved is an art.  
The accident of birth cannot  
Alone control the human lot.  
Or shape the mind, or mould the heart.  
To live, and hold an honored place  
Upon the world's great throbbing breast,  
And there at last to sink to rest,  
A benefactor of the race!  
To die lamented, 'mid the tears  
Of multitudes when night can ease;  
The body followed to the grave,  
The memory harked down through years.  
To die, not having lived in vain,  
Is man's most high prerogative;  
A name for clearly to give  
The world—a name without a stain.  
Oh, may we cultivate the seed,  
Implanted by the hand above  
Within each breast of truth and love,  
To blossom into word or deed.  
For good of self and fellow man!  
The seed that sown will grow,  
And, like a grateful tree, repay,  
Will bless the source where it began.  
—From *Pharmaceutical Journal*

### THOUGHT IS FREE.

Thought is free!  
Chainless as the unfettered sea,  
Brought as the breath of Heaven,  
Rapid as the gleaming levin  
It was born before the light,  
And will last beyond the night.  
Thought is free!  
"Free as air men's thoughts should be,"  
So English Alfred said,  
So did preach the martyred dead  
In the land in time of old,  
Where truth bravely yet is told.  
Thought is free!  
In the woods of Germany  
Herman did old Rome withstand,  
Dauntless Luther in his brand  
And still in that realm of cloud  
Breathe their souls as through a shroud.  
Thought is free!  
In the vaults of Italy,  
'Neath the grey sepulchral stones,  
Laid it stirred the old dry bones,  
And its flash electric ran  
Down the gloomy Valleys.  
Thought is free!  
France, to purchase liberty,  
Though the price of blood she paid,  
Of the boom we hear half afraid,  
But so fierce yet may bind  
In that land the fervent mind.  
Thought is free!  
Peaceful be the victory  
But as times the latent force  
Bursting like a whirlwind's roar,  
Shakes the palaces of kings,  
And to earth the temple flings.

### SQUANDERED LIVES.

By EATARD TAYLOR.

The fisherman wades in the surf;  
The sailor sails over the seas  
The soldier steps bravely to battle,  
The woodman lays axe in the trees.  
They are each of the breed of the heroes  
The madman attempted in strife,  
Strong hands that go lightly to labor,  
True hearts that take comfort in life.  
In each is the seed to replenish  
The world with the vigor it needs,  
The centre of honest affections,  
The impulse to generous deeds.  
But the shark drinks the blood of the fisher;  
The miller is dropped in the sea,  
The soldier lies cold by his camp,  
The woodman is crushed by his tree.  
Each perished life that is wasted  
In vainly achievements unseen,  
But harkens the days of the onward,  
And strengthens the crafty and mean.  
The blood of the nobles is lavished  
That the selfish may find,  
God save the lives that are squandered,  
And we to life wisdom are blind.

### A MOTHER'S LOVE.

The following incident of the recent floods in France is as touching an illustration of the power of a mother's love as any the books contain: "At Datzelzarrasin a young mother took her two infants (twins at the breast), tied them together and placed them in a large wooden trough used for kneading bread, and committed it to the waves, hoping that it would save her children's lives, as she felt that her house was about to fall. The improvised boat swam safely for a time, but soon afterward the current dashed it against the trunk of a tree, where it was broken. The poor woman to whom maternal love gave a superhuman force, succeeded in seizing a branch and climbed into the tree. But it was too weak, and began to crack ominously. She then rapidly tied the infants to a branch, kissed them, made the sign of the cross and leaped into the waves. The two little twins were saved, but the devoted mother was drowned."

A child, when told that God is everywhere, asked, "In this room?" "Yes." "In this closet?" "Yes." "In the drawers of my desk?" "Yes, everywhere. He's in your pocket now." "No he isn't, though." "And why not?" "Truth I can't dot no potter."

### MOTHERS OF SCIENTIFIC MEN.

It is a saying, which is often repeated, that "clever men have clever mothers," and when people are inquiring into the pedigree of a man of intellectual mark, the question "what sort of a mother had he?" is one which may well arise in the mind. It is one, too, which not unfrequently elicits in reply the declaration that the mother was a person of some intellectual power—not always necessarily of a high degree of education, but still a woman who made a mark on the society in which she moved, of whatever rank in life she may have been. Genius and talent are, fortunately, not confined to any one station, although there are undoubtedly some circumstances much more favorable than others to the development of the intellectual powers.

The notion that clever fathers have clever sons is not nearly so popular as the one that brain power is inherited from the mother. Mr. Francis Galton, as is well known, has undertaken to show, and has shown, that the popular notion is, to say the least, an imperfect one, and that clever men have often transmitted great intellectual power to their children, although the manifestations have not been always of the same kind in succeeding generations. In his most recent work on "Scientific Men and their Nature" (D. Appleton & Co.), Mr. Galton takes up a special class of distinguished men, and by the help of information received from themselves, he gives an account of the influences which have been at work in the determination of their character, and in the direction of their intellectual tastes. He draws a large number of very sound educational deductions, which we would strongly commend to the attention of all those who have anything to do, either as parents or as educators, with the direction of the mental life of children possessed of unusual capacity, or of a decided bent in any special scientific direction.

Among the influences brought to bear upon the nature and nurture of scientific men of other men, undoubtedly that of the mother has much to do. According to what we find that many scientific men record of their mothers that they were possessed of considerable intellectual power; and one or two state that their first impulses toward the pursuit of Science were decidedly derived from their mothers, and distinctly fostered and encouraged by them. On the other hand, however, Mr. Galton remarks that, of all intellectual men, those following Science are least indebted to the maternal influence; in fact it may almost be said that the mother's influence in turning the son's mind in the direction of Science is scarcely felt at all. He declares that this could not be said so far as men distinguished in literature or in certain professions are concerned, and he ascribes the marked absence of the mother's influence over scientific men to the fact that the feminine mind does not care for Science, and that the ways of thinking of scientific persons are not those which commend themselves most to woman's habits of thought. The fact is rendered all the more noteworthy because, in the great majority of instances, the influence of the father in directing the son's mental tendencies is clearly acknowledged.

It is to be noted that, where feeling, refinement, and even ambition are concerned, mothers have greatly influenced their sons; but where exact thought and patient investigation are involved, their influence seems to have been wanting. Instances being, however, on record that sometimes there has been a mother whose love for natural objects has had an effect on the mind of her son, it may be inferred that, were women generally of more scientific tendencies than they are now, the maternal influence might be as distinctly shown as in the case of non-scientific men of intellect.

Science certainly has not at present the same attractions as literature for women, except in a few cases here and there. Perhaps that may result from the circumstance that so few possibilities of scientific instruction or work have, as yet, been open to them. But as time passes on, and chances of scientific education develop, women may come to find in the pursuit of Science something which will afford them interest, and will open up to them vast fields of intellectual usefulness, quite within the range of their powers. The day may come when some future Mr. Galton, making statistical inquiries as to the nature and nurture of scientific men of his time, will have to record that the maternal influence in the direction of the minds of scientific men is not, as now, conspicuous by its absence.—*Home Journal*

### FAULTS OF SOCIAL LIFE.

Dr. Bellow, of New York, preached a discourse in his church recently, which was directed at the false manner in which children are brought up in this country. He asserted that there was never anything like it in any other nation. The cause of the trouble with children is, that we have a generation of untrained parents, in haste to be rich, the husband toiling and the wife expending, no time given to the careful training of the children at home, daughters kept from all practical knowledge of domestic life, exciting and sensational matters are discussed in the household when only pure and peaceful thoughts should prevail, ostentation being the rule, self-restraint in both manners and speech almost unknown, and a condition of things prevailing that would inevitably produce a generation whose future could hardly be foretold. Dr. Bellow told a volume of truths, but nothing but hard experience will impress them on the general mind.

### A GENUINE PENOIL.

American industry is beginning to force itself into prominent recognition abroad. Our engine builders have, during the last year or two, filled large orders for Russia; our sewing machine companies have agencies in various European countries, and a German paper has just endorsed the merits of one of our American pianos. Last, but by no means least among the products of American art, which are making their way into foreign markets, we may note the Dixon Graphite Pencil, which received a medal at Vienna. It is made by the Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, and is endorsed by students, artists and business men, wherever it is used.

### ALL THINGS BEAUTIFUL.

So much has been said of Woman's Rights, among our sisters, that it is getting to be a little nauseating to me; and since my appetite is not the best, I do not care to dwell upon the subject of hot bread and cake, fried pork and mince pies; though I would like to ask those housekeepers who write "Hills of fare," and "what we had at our house," how many hearty boys and rosy cheeked girls they have. Now, I'm an old maid, or rather they say I am going to be—though six years must elapse before I can claim that honorary title—and of course have no experience to relate in regard to bringing up children, nor do I wish to dictate other people as to diet, but I enjoy plain and wholesome food and a large amount of out door exercise.

I, too, am a lover of the beautiful, and it affords me great delight to wander often and alone through field and wood, holding communion with the works of Nature. Nothing else can beget within my bosom a spirit more ennobling or awaken more fully the emotions of my better nature; nothing presents so vividly to my imagination the gorgeous splendor of the "land beyond the sky," and nothing like this communion can lighten the heart weighed down with care. Oft have I listened to the happy voices of earth's ten thousand tongues till my inner being thrilled with nature's melody and wrapped in enchantment, seemed borne to the very gates of Paradise. "Nature makes nothing in vain," and from her works all may learn something useful, and to him whose heart is pure all things are beautiful.

—*Maine Farmer*.

### HEREDITARY.

"Well, I declare! I don't see where that child gets his disposition from," I heard a mother exclaim, not long since.

O, how easily any impartial observer could have told her; but she could not see; and she would not have believed, had she been told.

An incident, comical in some respects, but yet seriously suggestive, came under my observation within that mother's door-yard, the relation of which will help to solve her moral problem:

"Jack!" screamed a bright eyed, golden haired, fair faced little girl, of not more than six summers, to her younger brother, who had dumped himself under the wall, where he was digging sand with a strip of shingle—"Jack, you good-for-nothing little scamp, you are the torment of my life! Come right into the house this minute, or I'll take the very hide off'n you! Come in, I say!"

"Why, Totty," exclaimed her father, who chanced to come up at that moment, what in the world are you saying? Is that the way you talk to your little brother?"

"O, no, papa," answered the child, promptly, and with an innocent smile. "We was playing keep house, and I am Jack's mamma, and I was talking to him just as mamma talked to me this morning. I never really spank him, as mamma does me sometimes."

### CONTENTMENT.

"Be Content with Such Things as ye Have."  
How many homes are darkened by the spirit of discontent, and how much happiness is lost by desiring and struggling for things beyond our reach. Not that we should never desire anything beyond what we have, but we are apt to let the desire for what we have not destroy the pleasure we might enjoy from what we have. Better make the best of what we have with a contented, cheerful spirit, and add to our possessions as opportunity offers, than be forever unsettled and discontented. It is not the abundance of our possessions that brings happiness—it is the use we make of them. Happiness may dwell in the smallest cottage with the plainest furniture; it is the spirit and life we put into them that makes them beautiful. Perhaps some brood and discouraged wife is saying "I could be happy in a log hut if John was only different, or some other heavy trial could be removed." Let me tell you, dear sister, that trials meekly and patiently borne, are great educators of the heart, and often work out for us results that we little dreamed of. Do not try to control your destiny; but adjust yourself to your circumstances, feeling that your home is to be just what you make it. Many a John has been softened and moulded, not by direct attack, but by the silent influence of a cheerful, loving wife. The happiest life is not always the grandest life. We are all builders or cultivators of character—of our own and those around us. What we want is patience to work on, and a mighty faith that we shall reap in due season if we fail not.

—*From the Maine Farmer*.

### Prince Albert's Love for Gardening.

"Among the late Prince Consort's many excellencies was a love and superior taste for gardening. How highly appreciated is thus well told in one of his letters in the interesting 'Life' just published. 'As an art, modelling is even more attractive than painting, because in it the thought is actually incorporated; it also derives a higher value and interest from the fact that in it we have to deal with the three dimensions, and not with surface merely, and are not called upon to resort to the illusion of perspective. As the artist combines material and thought without the intervention of any other medium, his creation would be perfect if life could also be breathed into his work; and I quite understand and feel with a sculptor in the studio, who implores the gods to let his work descend from its platform. We have an art, however, in which even the third element of creation—inward force and growth—is present, and which has, therefore, had extraordinary attractions for me of late years, indeed I may say from earliest childhood—namely, the art of gardening. In this the artist who lays out the work, and devises a garment for a piece of ground, has the delight of seeing his work live and grow year by year; and while it is growing he is able to polish, to cut and carve, to fill up here and there, to hope and to love.'—*London Journal of Horticulture*.

Why is a solar eclipse like a woman whipping her boy? Because it's a hiding of the sun.

## THE TRUST FUND

### INSURANCE ASSOCIATION AND GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

WILL FURNISH LIFE INSURANCE UPON THE TRUST FUND SAVINGS DEPOSIT SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

And any other plans now in use, and will transact as Agents and Brokers

### A General Insurance Business

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE UPON THE TRUST FUND SAVINGS DEPOSIT SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

This Association places its Life Risks in the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California.

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Liabilities, Jan. 1, 1875.....777,044 30

Surplus as regards Policy Holders \$462,478 25

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blends with braid and with cut binding, and binds scallops or points, on all the machines, better than any other binder.

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43, 16

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These Matches are as perfect as any that are or can be made—are manufactured from the best selected and kiln dried sugar pine (a wood superior for the purpose to any other, and only found upon the Pacific Coast), and only the best and purest chemicals are used—they are full count, fully stamped, and without objection of any kind, and are packed in boxes and packages of the same style and quantity as the Swift's and Country Parlor Match.

They will be introduced to consumers through the medium of the Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers of San Francisco, and for that purpose their orders will be personally solicited by the well known commercial broker, Mr. B. B. GORE, of No. 318 Front Street,

who will also make special rates to buyers for Japan, China, Australia, Sandwich Islands, and Southern Pacific Ports, which markets they will be prepared to supply both with the "Parlor" and English style Safety Matches.

Their Brimstone and Safety Matches, of equal superior quality, equal to any manufactured, they are also offering in the same manner to the Trade, at as low rates as any of the local manufacturers, and are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

They appeal with full confidence for the support and patronage of a patriotic and discriminating public to "encourage Home Industry," particularly when they get superior goods, and at less cost than they have been paying for the imported article.

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THE FIRST PREMIUM ALWAYS.

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Send Orders to the

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### Miscellany.

Gatherings along the way side,  
Waiting game by every tide.

### "HANS" ON POULTRY.

BY SAM EATON.

"I'll mine chickens half," said Hans,  
"Mine from may half her fowls;  
Add if I schpend mine tollars so,  
She schpend a tenand hours.

"She thinks I too much pay for flocks,  
'Now,' says I, 'dat lab funny;  
Vile you dig round your flower beds,  
I works, and earns mine money

'And den I pays some Prahms chicks,  
And pays some eggs to set,  
And pay and give, ven pig day grow,  
I makes some cash, you bet.

'And ven your fowls vreeze to death,  
Mine chickens, still dey grow;  
And den I takes 'em to de vair,  
And one pig Poultry Shows.

'Ven man he see mine premium chicks,  
And say I buy them v'ill.  
How vooch you vant? I shmile and say,  
Shust two den tollar bill.

'Dey sheep, I say, so goat, so fine;  
And den he bay my price;  
So how lab dot for high, I say,  
I thinks it's kind of nice.

'So I will have my fancy chicks,  
Mine poultry, eggs and all,  
And I has von goat, nice pig flocks,  
To see mit me dish v'ill.

—From the Northwestern Poultry Journal

### GOOD LOGIC.

"WHAR'S DE USE?"—He was as black a negro as ever was painted by a proficient artist in lamp-black, and was terribly indignant because some other darkey had invited him to join a benevolent society. "Whar's de use," he said; "one o' you fiddle strings niggers tell me dat! A nigger can't do dem tings like a white man. You all jine a manovence s'ciety and de able-bodied niggers in de crowd has to pay to s'port de one who can't and won't work. Dat's no manovence! De best manovence is to help yourself; dat's me, Pete. Y'er heard me!" and he strapped on about his business, jingling his nickels in his pocket.—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

### Assignment of a Life Insurance Policy.

The case of Rosalie C. Barry vs. the Mutual Life Insurance Co. was decided by Judge Van Vorst in Special Term of the Supreme Court. Plaintiff's husband took out two policies on his life in her favor for \$25,000 in all. She testified before his death his business became involved and he requested her to aid him by assigning the policies, assuring her that the assignment would not affect her rights, which she, after some time, reluctantly consented to do. He at once pledged the policies to William H. Brane, of Baltimore, a creditor, and according to the company's rule, the policies were replaced by new ones in favor of Mr. Brane. Mr. Barry died insolvent. Mr. Brane, too, became insolvent, and assigned his claim to Mr. Whitelego. Since the commencement of this suit Mr. Whitelego died, and Mr. Harris was substituted as assignee. Judge Van Vorst decides that Mrs. Barry received no consideration for her assignment, and the assigned gave none, and that they are not bona fide holders as against her. He accordingly gives judgment in her favor.

### Sugar as a Remedy for Wounds.

The inclosed is excellent, and ought to be published once a year. I found it in a paper some time ago, and have tried it and can recommend it from experience: Take a pan or shovel with burning coals, and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed, and recovery proceeds rapidly. In my case, a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation was severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger-nail torn out by a pair of ice-tongs. It became very painful, as was to have been expected. Held in sugar-smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased and promised speedy recovery.—Rural New Yorker.

HADN'T TIME.—A citizen of Vicksburg who wanted a few hours' work done about his yard the other day accosted a colored man and inquired if he would like the job.

"I'd like to do it, but I haven't time," was the answer.

"Why, you don't seem to be doing anything."

"I don't, eh? Well, now I've gwine-a-fishin' to-day. To-morrow, I've gwine over de river. Next day I've gwine-a-buntin'. Next day I've got to get my bates fixed. Next day I've gwine to mend de table, and de Lawd only know how I've gwine to get fiew de week unless I hire a man to help me.—Vicksburg Herald.

WANTED TO BE SURE.—An old worn-out darkey, with his wool wrapped up in knobs with cotton thread, stood holding his carpet-bag in his hand at the depot. "Why don't you get on board?" said the brakeman.

"Dis yar train go to Norcross, boss?"

"Yes; going to start soon."

"How you know? When I see her start I'll know she's a-gwine."

And when she started he got left.



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Books are now open, and stock can be had in this Company, which is now under a most prosperous headway.

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Gypsum is the well-known fertilizer of which Liebig speaks so highly. Those who are cultivating Alfalfa would do well to try Gypsum when they establish their new fields to secure a strong and sure stand at once.

Gypsum prepared in good strong barrels can be had at very reasonable rates, large or small quantities.

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REPORT FOR MARCH, 1874.—NUMBER OF Depositors from July, 1873, to February 28th, 1874, 157. Total in this month, \$41.

Cash surplus, 30 per cent. over all liabilities.

Deposits in gold, silver or currency, from One Dime to \$10,000, payable on demand (without notice) drawn six per cent in arrear. Terms deposits, 12 per cent.

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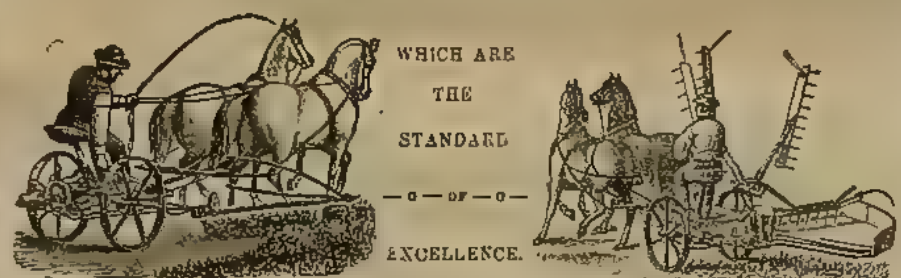
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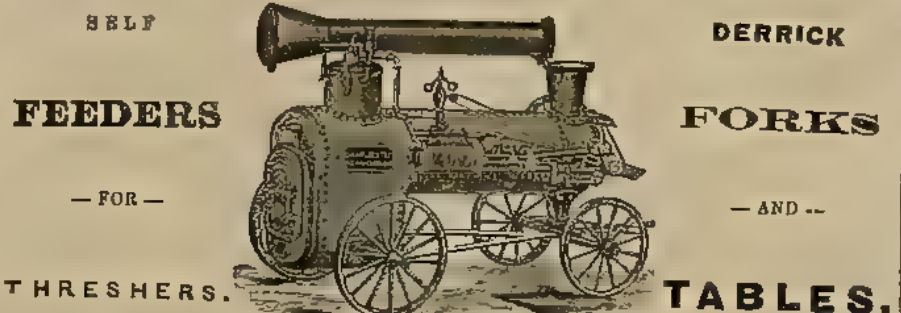
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# THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOL. XLIV.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1875.

NO. 2.

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—AND—

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WARREN & CO., Publishers.

### EUROPEAN.

from our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, August 7, 1875.

#### CATTLE BREEDING.

The Department of the Mayenne is, in many respects curious, as one of the chief cattle breeding districts of France. As a general rule the Durham is there predominant, and compels the disappearance of local breeds, in the course of four generations. The only difference between the reputed pure, and the general class of Durhams, lies in this, that one is inscribed in the Herd Book and the other is not. Professor Sanson, like several of his colleagues of the Grignon Agricultural College, brings his pupils every season to some point of France, where his lessons on the theory and practice of cattle breeding, can on special points be illustrated. He was thus able to point out in Mayenne, that independent of the general question of breeding, a too exquisite attention to the most perfect qualities of a sire, results, in the course of years, in the production of animals of reduced size and weight. Some stockmasters have pointed out the error of this erroneous desire for points of absolute excellence, and seek bulls not coming up to that refined standard. Yet with such produce, the race of short horns in Mayenne is less by one-fourth in point of volume, than what it ought to be. This diminution is the consequence of the lamentable plan of not giving stock sufficient nourishment throughout the winter, irrespective as to whether the yield of fodder be short or profuse. Those admirable meat producing machines—the Durhams—are positively compelled to draw throughout the winter on the materials they have accumulated in their economy during the summer, so that in spring, when the animals are turned out for sale in Normandy, to be there fattened, they are in a more inferior condition than when tied up the previous autumn. Instead of being prepared for the butcher, they are gradually maintained thin. What a loss, too, for the soil, this constant selling off of the stock, of the valuable phosphates of the bones and the flesh, and the compensating return made to the land, except in the form of lime; but the latter, without the phosphoric acid, is of course, as if phosphate of lime did not at all exist to build up the animals' bones. The District imports no oil cake, nor even employs the feeding the vast quantities of bran to be obtained from the numerous flour mills in the locality. Some cattle breeders mix on the meadow grass, wheat straw with lucerne, sainfoin and a little of grasses, forming the mass into ricks, thus all winter, to be fermented instead of winnow. The mixture is excellent, and better for animals over one year of age as far as puberty, rather than the nutritious fodder alone.

The Durhams, as animals akin to large machines, producing in proportion to the primary matters supplied for transformation. Moderate, but not excessive work, has not proved, in the Mayenne district, injurious to the rearing, etc., of Durham cows, as all in working, they increase in size and weight, when, of course, proportionately fed. This

economic condition is at variance with the experience of other countries which reserves animals for rent, apart from those for the work.

#### THE DAIRY QUESTIONS.

Professor Holbo has demonstrated that by the addition of four per cent. of salicylic acid to fresh cows' milk, marking 65 degrees of heat, the milk will be preserved 36 hours longer from curdling than milk not treated by the acid. This quantity of acid is sufficient when the milk has to be transported to a distance; but pending periods of great heat, it will be well, as is the ordinary practice with extensive dairymen in France, to reduce the temperature of the milk to 53 degrees before employing the acid. The difficulty lies in applying the acid, which requires to be dissolved in cold water to the extent of ten per cent. of the milk, a dilution purchasers would not tolerate. It dissolves more readily in warm water; in this state, however, it would coagulate the milk. The acid as generally sold is in the form of a powder, difficult to moisten, and apt to run together, forming little lumps, despite the straining of the milk. The best state in which to apply the acid is in the form of crystals, taking care these are not too large.

Bran is often richer in protein than flour; but the latter is more digestible; hence why bran is steeped or cooked twelve or twenty-four hours before being used. To augment the digestibility of bran, Stockard added to one part of bran eight parts of cold water, and the one thirty-third part of Chlor-hydric acid, cooking the mixture for ten minutes, with steam, if possible; pouring off the liquid into a separate vessel. To the remaining paste four parts of water, is added, and a spoonful of calcined soda; then the drained-off liquor is poured back and a little chalk dusted over the mixture. This plan gave good results, but in practice it was found deficient. Bran is given to milch cows with profit, by mixing one part of malt siftings with one hundred of bran, either in a drink or with chopped food. For young cattle the bran is mixed with the oil cake.

(To be Continued.)

#### BETTER MARKET FRUIT.

[Here is a lesson for our Fruit growers which we copy from Colman's Rural World of very recent date. This counsel is good, such as our Fruit growers should practice—it is the same rule our readers know we have given them, but we wish them to know other earnest minds wish them success, and it cannot be won without due care.]

Let our Peach growers go into our markets and see thousands of baskets sell at 50 cents—poor and tasteless. The price they bring pays freight and charges; the grower gets nothing—just what he earns; while choice fruit realizes \$2 to \$3 per Box. That is the difference between good and bad fruit.

When will our fruit growers learn a little good "Common Sense" and as the Rural World says: "Cultivate the orchard well, and raise and market only The Best Fruit." That paper says.—Ed. F.]

To-day, Aug. 19th, there is a great glut in the St. Louis peach market. We took a stroll through the fruit stores and found them filled with boxes of peaches. But upon looking into the boxes we did not wonder there was no sale for them; the quality did not suit. The peaches were small and hard, or soft and rotten. It does seem that pickers use poor judgment in picking and packing peaches. They don't pick them at the right time. The fruit of a peach tree should not all be gathered at once, for it don't ripen at once. Either some of it will be too ripe or too green. Then it should not be handled much, but picked and put directly into the basket, and from the basket into the box. It is best to put the peaches into the box at one of the sides, and not at the bottom or top of the box. But small, insipid tasting peaches will not sell. It is the large, high colored peaches that are never a drug in any market. They always sell well. They are always bought and the inferior ones let alone. It is bad business to send any other kind to market. They are difficult to sell, sell low, if at all, and probably entail loss on the shipper.

But how is one to raise good fruit? First, select good soil, and then give it a thorough preparation for the trees; then select a few of the very choicest shipping varieties, so as to ripen in succession throughout the season. Don't have too many varieties. Then plant with great care, prune carefully as the trees grow, cultivate constantly, plowing and harrowing your orchard all summer, cultivating your trees as you do other crops. If they have set too much fruit, by all means thin it out, removing half of it, and you will have more bushels on the tree, and it will bring four times the price in market. The fruit will all be large and delicious, and buyers will almost fight to get it at almost any price. So much fruit is now grown that only the best will sell well, and if fruit growers think differently, they will soon learn their mistake, to their sorrow. Hardly a shipper from the South this season to the St. Louis market, could have failed to get double the price he has received, if the fruit had been cultivated, picked and shipped on the plan here recommended.

Next year it will be all the more important to have first-class fruit, for there will be more of it probably, and only the choicest can be shipped with profit.—Colman's Rural World.



THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[From the CALIFORNIA FARMER, Jan. 11, 1884.]

[We Re-publish this week, (occupying considerable space), an article we prepared on the "Pacific Rail Road," and published in our Journal nearly Twenty Years Ago.]

We do this as evidence that our views on the value of "Rail Roads" and all "Internal Improvements" are not of recent origin, nor simply to advocate the cause of the "Central Pacific Railroad," but doctrines we had always believed in from the days when we were a stockholder in the "Steamer Bangor," the first fine steamer from Boston to Portland and Bangor, and also in Rail Road enterprises of that early day.

We remember well the First meetings held in Sacramento in the cause of Railroads, for we were there, and we gladly did our share. We had been an advocate ever since of Rail Roads, (except the St. Louis of the Committee of One Hundred,) and ever shall be, and especially our Grand Central Pacific and the noble Managers thereof, who have done so much to build up our State.

We are now perfectly willing, as we republish our views of twenty years ago to compare our judgment then with that of the North American Review, and the N. Y. Life Illustrated, and see whose judgment shall stand.

We would also ask these good Journals: If it is certain, now that the Rail Road is built! THAT IT IS WANTED?—Ed. F.]

This great question, the Link that is to bind California to the old States, is one of great moment, indeed; and it is one that should unite all men who wish for Progress, and when any difficulty arises which threatens to retard it, every effort of the mind should be put forth to remove the obstacle.

We are somewhat surprised to note in a journal so imbued with the spirit of Progress, as Fowler & Wells' journal, of New York, any doubt upon the necessity or feasibility of this work, or any fear as to the result, and especially any question in regard to those supplies which come from Nature, such as wood and water, or coal and water. We had supposed that Providence had some hand in aiding forward the great works of Human Progress, and where there was a necessity for any important advance, Nature always came to the help of Man; and this we believe, although our contemporaries of Life Illustrated seem to doubt this, for in their concluding Remarks upon the Pacific Railroad they say, "We believe that to construct a railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco, will cost three hundred million dollars, and, we should not be in haste to undertake a scheme involving an expenditure so prodigious."

The chief obstacles to this Great Work to the minds of our friends, the advocates of Progress are those presented by the North American Review, and yet, without any good reason for doubting that Nature will not come to the aid of Art and Progress. These obstacles are—WOOD OR COAL AND WATER.

For the first there can be but little doubt, that before there is a readiness to start the steam whistle, we shall find coal enough to supply all the Pacific Coast. What is most needed is this very Railroad, to convey the coal which shall be discovered while the work is in progress. Such are the designs of Providence. "God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform;" and we believe that the opening of this great thoroughfare will reveal more treasures for the people of California than the mind of man can conceive of.

The want of water vanishes, as we look with the same faith to Nature, and see "a thousand fountains casting their diamond rays a hundred feet high," for such fountains will surely be found in coming years, even upon these now barren wastes, for God has said, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God." And shall we not obey this command? Do our friends of Progress doubt that He who has commanded us to build the highways on the desert, will suffer us to want water? God speaks again by his prophet Isaiah, and says: "I will pour water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground"—and this promise will be fulfilled, and ARTHUR WELLS will be the fulfillment of God's prophecy—and He will thus prove to all who believe in Progress, that, "His ways are mysterious and past finding out," unless we refer to his teachings and have faith in his promises. Thus believing, we have full faith that as we move on in our duty, relying upon Nature and Providence to come to our aid, a way will be opened, and all the needed means supplied for finishing this great work.

The following is from Life Illustrated, N. Y.:

A bill is to be introduced into Congress during the present session, giving away sundry millions of acres of government land for the purpose of helping forward the Pacific Railroad scheme. We object. The country is not ready for the question. The subject has not been sufficiently investigated, nor the ground sufficiently explored. It is not yet

certain whether a Railroad to the Pacific could be used even if it were built!

Several weeks ago, when the governmental explorations were first accessible, we stated that the great difficulties to be overcome were, first, the Wood difficulty; and secondly, the Water difficulty; and that though the wood difficulty was not insuperable, yet the water difficulty might be. We observe that the North American Review, after an examination of the same documents, arrives at the same conclusion. The subject is so important that we copy a few paragraphs from the article in the North American, confirmatory of the view we have already taken of the subject.

After going over the whole ground, and considering the claims of each of the proposed routes, the reviewer concludes thus:

"In the construction of a railway by either of the routes indicated, the means of procuring a supply of fuel and water for the use of the road, when completed, becomes a very important inquiry. In the sketch of the country already given, it is pretty clearly demonstrated that no reliance whatever can be placed upon any part of it for a permanent supply of wood for fuel. Barren and dreary wastes without a sign of vegetation beyond a few stunted bushes, and entirely devoid of the presence of a single tree, are encountered upon every route, and form a principal feature of the scenery. The most that can be expected of these is a precarious supply of fuel for those engaged in the construction of the road, the timber for the work being drawn from the mountain sides, which here and there, in favored locations present a forest of respectable size, but which are wholly inadequate to furnish the road with any considerable amount of fuel. Besides, when it is considered that these patches of woodland are separated from one another by hundreds of miles, it becomes obvious that the transportation of wood for fuel from station to station, at such remote distances, must increase its cost to an amount so enormous as to preclude the possibility of its use for locomotive purposes.

"Indeed, so well assured are those who have examined the subject of the impossibility of procuring a sufficient supply of wood for fuel, that all calculations of running expenses are based upon the theory that coal will be used for locomotive purposes. This must be procured from Puget Sound, on the Pacific, and from the mines of Missouri and Texas, on the Mississippi slope. A deposit of coal is said to exist on Green river, but to what extent is unknown. The rocks in which this deposit is found are such as to give a coal of the tertiary formation. As a general rule, the coal of this period is inferior in quality, and could come into general use only in the absence of a better article. The steamers on the Lake of Geneva in Switzerland, however, are supplied with this description of coal, and use it in preference to wood. No examination has yet been made of the Green river coal deposit, to determine the thickness of the seams and the quality of coal. The mere fact that a coal deposit exists on that river is of less importance than at first view may be imagined. In regard to the American coal fields, it may be assumed that the deposit is not only greatest in quantity, but best in quality, in the Alleghany Mountains, and that as it recedes westward it becomes earthy, and in all other respects inferior. The State of Iowa is said to contain twenty-five thousand square miles underlain by the coal formation, and yet not a single seam in the whole of this vast deposit is known to exist over three and a half feet in thickness, or one from which its quantity and quality is likely to induce capitalists to embark any considerable sum in its development and working as a commercial operation. This single illustration is sufficient to show how little reliance is to be placed on the mere announcement that coal exists on Green River. When it is taken into consideration that one-fifth of the entire working expense of a railroad is chargeable to the fuel account, it may be readily seen under what disadvantages a long line of railroad would be operated, which drew its supply of fuel from sources so remote as to largely enhance its price at either terminus, and which had no intermediate source of supply.

"It is possible to procure fuel, at great expense, remote from a railroad, but water cannot be so obtained. It must be found at fixed points, as it is needed along the line of the road, and hence the means of procuring an adequate amount of water becomes even a more important inquiry than that of fuel. This question has not yet been satisfactorily answered. The vast arid wastes over which the road must necessarily find its way, stretch for hundreds of miles without the presence of any considerable stream. Refreshing showers seldom fall in these elevated plains, and mountain streams are rapidly absorbed by the parched earth of the less elevated lands. The streams found in the basins enclosed by ranges of mountains on either side, frequently lose themselves or become subterranean. Soon after emerging from the rocky chasms in which they are collected, they commonly spread themselves over a large surface, and disappear in the broad belts of sand and gravel which they traverse. It sometimes occurs that they reappear after subsidence into the earth, and inter-

nately are lost and visible for several miles, until completely absorbed. This phenomenon has led Dr. Blake to the conclusion, that a considerable amount of water may be collected by sinking wells. The peculiar position of the strata, most of which have a decided inclination, together with the success met with at San Francisco and in its neighborhood, have inclined him to the opinion, that the necessary amount of water for the uses of the road, in case of the failure of ordinary wells, may be obtained from Artesian wells by boring.

"Notwithstanding the opinions above expressed, the whole subject is involved in speculation, and can be satisfactorily determined only by submitting it to the test of actual experiment. A party under the command of Lieutenant Parke is understood to be engaged in making borings on the route surveyed by him, and may be able upon its return to present us with new facts. Whether the water of these desert regions will ever be used for railway purposes or not, the explorations under his charge, and the wells which may be constructed by him, will be of incalculable benefit to those whom fortune or choice may cast as travellers upon these dreary wastes."

In view of these facts we submit the opinion, that no action should be taken by the present Congress in relation to the Pacific Railroad, except to authorize surveys and explorations more extensive and minute than any yet undertaken. Let the exact value of the coal on Green River be ascertained, and let the water question be settled by actual borings. There is no hurry. The completion of the Panama Railroad renders transportation to the Pacific comparatively easy, and we venture to predict that before a Pacific Railroad is in operation, there will be a ship canal through the Isthmus.

We believe, that to construct a railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco will cost THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! We should not be in haste to undertake a scheme involving an expenditure so prodigious.

#### OUR HORSES.

CARE OF HORSES.—The London Horse Book says: All horses must not be fed in the same proportion, without regard to their ages, their constitution and their work, because the impropriety of such a practice is self evident. Yet this is constantly done, and is the basis of diseases of every kind. Never use bad hay on account of the cheapness, because it brings on inflammation of the bowels and skin diseases. Chaff is better for old horses than hay, because they can chew and digest it better. When a horse is worked hard, its food should chiefly be hay—because oats supply more nourishment and flesh making material than any other kind of food; hay not so much. Rack feeding is wasteful. The better plan is to feed with chopped hay, because the food is not then thrown out, and is more easily chewed and digested. Sprinkle the hay with water that has salt dissolved in it, because it is pleasing to the animal's taste and more easily digested. A teaspoonful of salt in a bucket of water is sufficient.

WET FOOD FOR HORSES.—At this season of the year farm horses are obliged to work very hard, and it is not only right and just, but for the pecuniary interest of their owners to see that they are well fed. And it seems to me that they ought not only to have good food and plenty of it, but also it should be given to them wet. I believe a great many horses are permanently injured by being kept in the summer, when they work, upon dry hay and meal. Just what injury will result from this course of feeding cannot certainly be foretold. Whether it will take the form of derangement of the digestive organs or affections of the throat and lungs, will depend somewhat upon the natural tendencies of the animals, and the quality and condition of the food which they receive. But injury of some kind will be very likely to result. It is but little trouble to wet the food, and I am confident it is better and safer than it is to feed dry. For a horse that is at work most of the time, I think cut feed is the best which can be given. But if the hay is not cut, it pays to throw on a little water. Feeding dry meal has been highly recommended, and I have tried it faithfully, but am not satisfied with the results; had rather put the meal in a pail and mix it with water.—Live Stock Journal.

#### FROSTS IN THE OLD STATES.

We have accounts of severe frosts in many of the Eastern States thus early, cutting down Wheat, Barley and Oats, and all smaller products—such weather as this should remind the people there that there is such a place as CALIFORNIA, where such things never take place—we may have a little frost, but anything serious rarely or never occurs. We would invite those who have thus suffered, to turn their attention California ward and think of our "Sunny Land."

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## Agriculture.

Plow deep, while the ground is soft,  
And you shall have much to sell and to keep.

## THE GRANGER POLIOY OF WHEAT.

As a rule, a man who has become educated for business, and given the better portion of his life to commercial pursuits even to the earning of a marked degree of success, will not make a good farmer, and cannot compete with the rural gentleman who has grown up and continued in agricultural pursuits. In like manner the farmer as a rule does not make a successful merchant. While the Granger movement contemplated the promotion of the interests of the tillers of soil, by undertaking to do away with service of "middle men," it has not been to us satisfactorily shown that they have succeeded in reaching any benefits by such efforts at revolution of the previous order of things.

In the article of wheat there has probably been one of the most marked examples of effort of the Grangers to control the movement of crops. It will doubtless be remembered that last year the Grangers undertook to ignore the foreign exporters, and by sending their wheat to Liverpool on their own account to save the commission charges and make the profit which it was supposed the "middle men" made off the farmers; that they found they must have banking facilities, and the bankers they selected, after getting control of a large amount of wheat failed, owing the Grangers about half a million dollars.

This year the State of California has a surplus of 350,000 tons of wheat for export, and including the old wheat left over, the amount is probably nearer 400,000 tons, but instead of selling on the recent advance the order went forth from the San Francisco Granger Oracles to the country "do not sell." If this advice was followed, as doubtless it generally was, the crop owners will not be able to realize the price which they could have then obtained for a long time to come if they ever can this season, for the weather which has been so much more favorable for this country of late has also improved the prospects for wheat in Europe, and the great rush to secure supplies to last until harvest, which was delayed by the unfavorable weather, is already over, and the foreign demand will not again be so active and the desire to buy so imperative for a long time.

We desire to see farmers get as much for their wheat and other productions as possible, but they should not forget that there are other interests in the world besides their own, and that all of the facilities of modern trade and commerce are a part of the great whole; that the commission merchant performs a service as important as that of the farmer, and the attempt to ignore his service will result in loss to the producer. They should also remember that the best time to sell is when everybody wants to buy, and in nine cases out of ten more can be realized on produce when it is just harvested than at any other time, for then there is no expense of carrying it, no loss from shrinkage, and the money obtained can be invested so as to be yielding an income.

The folly of any man in giving up the control of his own property to such capacity as the average management of Grangers will sooner or later be recognized, and the sooner it is, the richer will a majority of its members be.—*Cincinnati Price Current.*

## SHORT WEIGHT CHEATS.

We have been rather free in censure of the course of manufacturers and packers in putting up short weights and measures, adulterating, etc., and we now send greeting to those self-constituted models of honesty, purity and simplicity—the Grangers. There is, perhaps, not a box of butter carried into this market containing full weight as represented by the number of rolls. This butter cheat is one of the favorite tricks of your "Mr. Hayseed." We have known him to refuse to have his butter put on the scales when trying to make a sale to a country merchant. He will say, "If you can't take my butter by the roll, you can't have it at all," and straightway he moves on to find some dealer who will take the butter, which will not average more than one pound and three-fourths, at two full pounds each, and pay a high price for it.

Again Mr. Hayseed, we call your attention to your uniform method of sacking potatoes. You always put big ones on the sides, top and bottom, and fill in with worthless little things, with a liberal quantity of clods of earth, small stones and the like. Your apples, peaches, strawberries and other fruits, are put up much after the same method, while your corn of wood usually consists of about three-fourths the standard measurement, cunningly packed into a narrow frame so as to represent the appearance of a large bulk. Then your hay bales have been found to contain many pounds of adobe clods, with a liberal sprinkling of worthless rubbish from the baling ground. It is also currently reported that a rotten egg is considered as valuable to you as one fresh laid, and that it is the loyal duty of your fraternity to sell off the sick chickens to the good-for-nothing town people, so as to realize on them before they die. Not long ago we bought a fine horse of one of these honest farmers; the horse was represented to be sound and free from any objectionable habits. So far as the soundness was concerned, we find the representations true; but in regard to the habits we have reason to think that the honest farmer lied, for there is not a fence to be found that he will not break down out of pure love of mischief. He pulls back on the halter, he fights, kicks in the harness, and does every vile thing which a horse ought not to do.—*Pacific Grocer.*

JERSEY CATTLE.  
For the Improvement of Races of Cattle.

Prize Essay—By George E. Waring, Jr., Secretary  
of American Jersey Cattle Club.

(Continued from Last Week.)

## BREEDING JERSEYS IN AMERICA.

The foregoing observations cover the fundamental principles which should regulate the objects and the manner of breeding Jersey cattle in this country.

No one entering systematically into this business can afford to disregard the demand that will always exist for cattle of an ornamental character; and it is probable that for some time to come the highest prices will be obtained for individuals of excellent milking qualities, possessing the highest beauty and the most tractable and docile disposition. It is, therefore, important that in the selection of animals for breeding, the question of appearance be never lost sight of. It is not necessary to enlarge further on the question of color, except to say that while tastes vary in this matter, and while there are still many who prefer uniform dark colors, the writer's own observations indicate that a small amount of white is more often preferred, even by those who attach the greatest importance to appearance; and that while, with a view chiefly to ornamental uses, buff noses, brindles, and a very large portion of white—one-half or more—are undesirable, attention should be paid chiefly to delicacy of form, softness of expression, especially about the eye, fineness of horn and tail, and a general thoroughbred look.

Bearing these less essential points in view, the purpose should be secure animals of perfect quality for domestic uses or for the dairy, for both of which precisely the same characteristics are desirable.

The key to all success must lie in the selection of the bull. That he should be individually perfect is sufficiently understood, but much more than this is necessary for systematic success. The immediate qualities of the animal himself—his form, fineness, richness, docility, and milky look—although important, should be really a secondary consideration.

The fundamental principle of successful breeding may be thus expressed: Like produces like, or the likeness of some ancestor. Perhaps it should be rather said, the likeness of some *unselected* ancestor, for the qualities transmitted are doubtless the sum of the preponderating qualities of the bull's ancestors. In looking back over the history of the family, we have two things to regard: first, the quality of the dam and the granddams for generations back; second, the character of the progeny of the ancestral bulls. This constitutes the great value of pedigree—a value that cannot be avoided, unless by the aid of the pedigree we investigate the characteristics of previous generations.

The importance of the bull lies in the fact that his progeny is greatly more numerous than that of any individual cow, and is to manifest itself in the future progeny of the whole herd. So far, however, as individual progeny is concerned, the dam is of equal value with the bull, and her goodness is more clearly manifest, because we have her under production immediately before us for observation. It does not follow that the calf of a good cow will necessarily be itself good; if the likeness of the progeny is to herself, it will be good; but there is always strong reason to believe that the progeny will take its characteristics from the cow's dam or sire, or from some more remote ancestor, and that defects not manifest in her own case will crop out in her produce.

The history of the race in this country is too short, and records have been kept with too little care, for any considerable investigation in this direction to be made. The real improvement must begin now, when, with the aid of recorded complete pedigrees, we can trace the whole line of descent, and follow, from this time on, the characteristics of the individuals of successive generations, excluding, step by step, all inferior animals, and selecting bulls in whose blood are concentrated the virtues of unexceptional ancestry. Or, perhaps, it would be better to say that we shall be able to exclude points of defect in ancestry, eliminating from generation to generation whatever may tend to a reproduction of undesirable qualities, and so securing better and better bulls as our work goes on.

In the present state of the art we must depend chiefly on the selection of good female ancestors, but henceforth the character of the progeny of male ancestors should be taken more and more into the account, as being at least of equal importance with the producing quality of the other sex.

Nothing seems to have been determined concerning the age at which it is best to breed from a bull. So far as dairy animals are concerned, the practice in this regard differs in different countries, and there is at least as much reason to suppose that the best result will be obtained from the use of very young bulls as from older ones. Until something more is known in this respect, bulls should be selected for their quality without much reference to age.

It is the most universal custom in the Channel Islands to have heifers come in at about two years of age, and it is under the influence of this custom that the race has attained its present perfection. Aside from the profit of this practice (bringing the animal into use a year earlier than if she came in at three years old), it is believed that the very early exercise of the milk-producing function tends to its more complete development. Greater size would be attained if the animal were allowed another year for development, but this increase of size would perhaps be accompanied by a tendency to fleshiness or heaviness, detrimental to a concentration of the vital forces upon an active lactation.

It is therefore recommended that heifers be led to the bulls when about fifteen months old; or rather, as the full stimulation of the production of milk under the influence of the succulent herbage of spring and early summer is highly important in

developing the young animal, that she be made to come in in May, when about two years of age. It is a good practice to turn the bull, about the first of August, into the pasture with all heifers not less than nine months old. This will bring them to calve usually during May or June of the following year. An objection has been suggested to this custom, for the reason that if the bull runs with the females, the exact date of their calving cannot be foretold. This is not an important objection in the case of heifers coming in with their first calves, as the enlargement of the vulva toward the termination of the first pregnancy sufficiently foretells the event.

The value of the progeny of thoroughbred animals of all races often tempts breeders to work their cows too hard. We have not yet so far removed our cattle from the condition of nature as to make it seem prudent to require them to produce more than one calf in twelve months, and the proper development of the milking tendency is, perhaps better effected if during the first three months after the calving there be no other demand on the vital powers.

There is much difference of opinion as to the period during which the cow should go dry before calving. It is essentially important that she should at least become entirely dry, so that the udder may be at rest during the secretion of the colostrum, which precedes the flow of the milk proper. Probably it will suffice if there be an absolutely dry period of two or three weeks; longer than six weeks is undesirable, and cows having a tendency to run dry for a much longer period, while they may be very good in other respects, should have this tendency counted against them when considered as the ancestors or progeny of bulls from which to breed.

(To be Continued.)

## EARLY OUT GRASS BEST.

The German papers publish details of a series of experiments carried on at the agricultural schools of Fatherland, for the purpose of testing the nutritive properties of grass and hay at various stages. The experiments were initiated by the excessive demand for forage in Germany, but are not the less valuable on that account. By an elaborate series of analyses, it is shown why young grass is more nutritious than mature grass. The physiological experiments show that it is more easily digestible. Thus grass 2½ inches high contains nearly 50 per cent more of albumenoids than grass which is 6 inches high, and 10 more of crude fat. The mature grass contains more woody fibre and less flesh forming matter than the young grass, and besides this, it is found that the nutritious albumenoids exist in a less soluble form in hay than in young grass. Hence the difference of nutritive value and digestibility. Autumnal hay was found to be more nutritious and digestive than summer hay.—*N. E. Doirgman.*

## HOW TO FEED SHEEP.

A farmer made an experiment. He took a sheep that weighed about one hundred pounds, put it in a pen, weighed all its food, and found that three pounds per day of fodder and grain was all he should make the sheep eat. The farmer had verified a rule well known to the much despised "book farmers," and arrived at it by many careful experiments, that about three pounds of food per day for each hundred weight of live stock is a fattening allowance. For illustration, a sheep weighing one hundred pounds requires three pounds of food per day; and a steer weighing one thousand needs thirty pounds. These rules are approximately correct, being varied somewhat by the quality of the food and the variety of the stock. The farmer knowing the weight of his feed and that of his stock, by applying these rules can guess pretty well whether he has food enough for his stock. *The Farmer's Journal.*

## How to keep Meat Fresh a Long Time.

We have for authority the *Inter-Ocean*, for saying that the following recipe is worth the subscription price of any newspaper in the land:

As soon as the animal heat is out of the meat, slice it up ready for cooking. Prepare a large jar by scalding well with hot water and salt. Mix salt with pulverized saltpeter in the proportion of one tablespoonful of saltpeter to one teaspoonful of salt. Cover the bottom of the jar with a sprinkling of salt and pepper. Put down a layer of meat, sprinkle with salt and pepper, the same as if going on the table, and continue in this manner till the jar is full. Fold a cloth or towel and wet it in strong salt and water, in which a little of the saltpeter is dissolved. Press the cloth closely over the meat and set it in a cool place. Be sure and place the cloth on tightly as each layer is removed, and your meat will keep for months. It is a good plan to let the meat lay over night after it is sliced, before packing. Then draw off all the blood that oozes from it. It will be necessary to change the cloth occasionally, or take it off and wash it—first in cold water—then scald in salt water as at first. In this way farmers can have fresh meat the year round. "I have kept beef," says the writer, "that was killed the 12th of February, until the 21st of June. Then I packed a large jar of veal in the same way during the dog days, and it kept six weeks."

## WONDERFUL GROWTH.

Mr. H. S. Comstock, whose farm is nine miles northwest of Santa Cruz, on Battle Mountain, has presented us with a bunch of Surprise oats, grown in one of his fields, the stalks of which are 7 feet 9½ inches in length. It is a sample from a plot of about two acres. The soil producing this wonderful growth is a sandy dark colored loam. The seed was sown last fall, and had the benefit of all the winter rains. Beyond this, the ground has not had a drop of water. We believe this is the tallest specimen of oats on record.—*Santa Cruz Sentinel.*

A rain of terror—the wide-spread storms among the Western grain crops.

Ought a baker to be considered a needy loaf because he is frequently seen kneading a loaf?



THE GILMORE ANGORA GOAT

## BREEDING ASSOCIATION

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed for the purpose of enlarging and more successfully developing this valuable class of Stock—by importing the Stock of the PUREST and BEST Animals to be found, and Breeding from Pure Bloods and Sigs Grades. Truly largely increasing these Animals on this Coast.

This Association have purchased the Exclusive Ranges, and the superior Flocks of Pure Blooded Goats from the Hon. N. GILMORE, of El Dorado, El Dorado Co., and they are now prepared to fill all orders for the ANGORA GOAT, in quantities to suit purchasers. The Animals will be forwarded by Rail or Steamer, as the purchaser shall direct.

This Association will also purchase, or receive on consignment the fleeces of the Angora Goat, (Mohair) and make advances when desired. This Mohair will be sorted and sent to manufacturers abroad, or sold here as may be desired.

All Mohair designed to be sent to this Association should be marked: (G. B. A.) and sent to Mr. Beck, Sacramento, or Thomas Bailey & Co., San Francisco, where it will be graded and managed for the best interest of the producer.

For any and all information address the undersigned.

N. GILMORE, Superintendent,  
GOAT BREEDING ASSOCIATION,  
El Dorado, El Dorado County,



1850. PIONEER 1875.

Agricultural Warehouse  
AND HARDWARE STORE.

L. M. CUTTING &amp; CO.,

ARE NOW SELLING:

California Single Gear Headers, with the Patent Adjustable Reel and High Wheels with Patent Adjustable Spokes "A perfect Machine," "the Best Header we ever saw or used," say the Farmers.

Walter A. Woods' Genuine Mowers, Reapers and Combined Machines.

Stearns Mower, with double motion.

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Russell's Improved Threshers, with the Lauenburg End Shake.

WAGONS OF STANDARD MAKE.

Horse Rakes, Haying Tools, and a General Assortment of Hardware, Oil, etc.

Extra—A large assortment for Headers, Mowers, etc.

It will be the aim of the undersigned to give satisfaction to all purchasers, and to guarantee all they sell.

Orders receive careful attention, and forwarded at lowest rates.

L. M. CUTTING &amp; CO., Stockton.

(13)

NEVILLE & CO.,  
Bag, Tent, and Hose  
Factory,

113 Clay &amp; 114 Commercial Streets,

San Francisco,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

Bags, Burlaps, Duck, Canvas and Cottons.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

J. M. NEVILLE.

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## SAMPLES OF GRAIN.

We are desirous of obtaining Samples of every variety of Cereals, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, also Flax, Hemp, these in Sheaves, or in large Samples also of various kinds of Corn, for these we shall be willing to pay their value either by a return of valuable New Seeds; Tea, Coffee, Rice or Tree Seeds as may be prepared, or in any way the parties shall direct.

Parcels sent by Wells, Fargo & Co., directed to CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, 328 Clay St., San Francisco.

## MAIN &amp; WINCHESTER



## SADDLERY

## WARE,

Have on hand the finest and best Assortment of  
HARNESS WHIPS,  
SADDLES LEATHER,  
COLLARS, BLANKETS,  
SADDLE TREES, ROBES,  
LASHES, ETC.,

ever offered on the Pacific Coast. We particularly call the attention of the country trade to our extensive assortment of Harness adapted for Farming and Teaming use, and also to the Collars of our own manufacture, which we guarantee Superior to any other Collars manufactured.

We are prepared to supply the trade, with goods in our line at the very lowest prices for Cash approved credit.

Traders will always receive careful attention.  
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## OIL CAKE MEAL

The Best Feed Known  
FOR LIVE STOCK

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. So description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals, and we urgently request all engaged in dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, OIL CAKE MEAL is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1885, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Feeding Corn Meal, 15 per cent; Barley Meal, 15 per cent; Oil Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22 to 100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather over-driving it has no equal.

FOR MILCH COWS, it is particularly valuable, increases the quantity of milk and improves its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity fed at the commencing is one quart in the morning and quart at night, either of one or mixed with an other generally mixed with the mash of Bran, Oats, or other feed of any kind. It is given it to cows, it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its milk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to effect produced, and never to exceed it or to curtail it.

FOR BEEF CATTLE, it has fattening properties, cannot be found in any other feed—the best always being tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fed on any other feed and no feed known will so prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES, it is a most valuable feed, promotes health, and a rapid recovery from any ailment, and is especially valuable for horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and endurance and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP, There is no article of food known that produces such a rich and so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to shorn Cattle or Sheep will keep their skins and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price (\$35 per ton) it is the cheapest feed in the market. It is now selling in New York at \$42 per ton, and at \$50 per ton in England, and where it has proved of advantage to be in great request the most profitable feed for stock of all kinds—none being fully equal to three times the price.

The Increasing Demand for this feed has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers at the Manufactory, King Street, near Third. All orders receive prompt attention. Address—

## PACIFIC OIL &amp; LEAD WORKS

No. 3 & 5 FRONT ST.,  
SAN FRANCISCO

## Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

## Land Estates for Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

## Farms and Improved Homesteads.

## Lands, Ranches, &amp;c.

Should now make them known extensively, and in the way can they do it more effectively than by

## ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER.

We are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, and ADVERTISERS appearing in OUR JOURNAL will be read by the principal Merchants' Exchange in the Eastern States and Europe, as well as the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries in the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our Columns.

One thing is certain—no disreputable advertisements can appear in our Journal.

WARREN &amp; CO.,

Farmers Office.

## EUCALYPTUS

## TREES.

Eucalyptus Trees 8 to 10 feet high

Trees 6 to 8 feet high,

Medium Trees 4 to 5 feet high,

second size 2 to 3 feet high,

Third size 3 to 5 feet high,

The Mass size 1 to 2 feet high.

These Trees are of a good Healthy growth and can be packed to go any distance and will be sold low in large lots.

Address, or call at the

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FARMER OFFICE.





## Horticulture.

"Every tree is known by its fruit."  
"The desert shall blossom with the rose."

## BEFORE THE LEAVES FALL.

I wonder if oak and maple,  
Willow and elm and all,  
Are stirred at heart by the coming  
Of the day their leaves must fall  
To the tink of the yellow whirlwind  
Or the crash of the storm?  
That shall be when cold November  
Bears all the leaves away!

"If die we must," the leaflets  
Seem one by one to say,  
We will wear the colors of all the earth,  
Until we pass away.  
No eyes shall see us falter—  
And before we lay it down  
We'll wear in the "bit of all the earth"  
The year's mien "kingly crown."

So, trees of the state's forest,  
And trees by the trodden way,  
You are kindling into glory  
This soft Autumnal day.  
And we, who gaze, remember  
That more than all they lost,  
To bear and trees together  
May come through ripening frosts.

## THE ORANGE.

And Other Species of the Citrus Family.

[We continue the Publication of the History and Culture of the Orange and the Citrus family from a valuable work kindly transmitted to us by our author, David A. Chrichton, Esq., a distinguished Horticulturist and Garden Architect of Melbourne, Australia. We shall continue the series weekly.—Ed. F.]

The Seville, or bitter orange (*C. vulgaris*), is generally considered now to be a distinct species from the sweet orange, and the flowers have a much stronger fragrance. The rind is much darker in color than the other varieties, and is, as well as the pulp, very bitter, too much so to be eaten with pleasure. Though the fruit is too bitter for the dessert, it is in much request as a conserve, large quantities being used in the manufacture of marmalade, and also the familiar candied peel of commerce. The flowers of this species are more used for perfumery purposes than the others, as 2 lb. of the bitter is considered to yield as much oil as 3 of any other species. The orange flower-water of the perfumers is mostly the product of this species, and in many parts of Italy and the south of France, they are grown specially for this purpose. At Nice there is a regular market for the flowers, which last about a month, and upon an average over 20 tons per day are sold. In the district of Cannes, in France, over 1,500,000 lb. of flowers are used every season for perfumery purposes. One ton of flowers is calculated to produce 10 oz. of otto, which on an average is worth \$20, and the water remaining is worth another \$10. An essential oil, called oil of Neroli, is also extracted from them, and is yielded, according to Balfour, at the rate of 1 oz. to 550 lb. of flowers. In speaking of these products, I may also observe that the different varieties of the sweet orange and the other species of this fruit, contain the same properties, but in a lesser degree, and will yield the same extracts, but in less quantities.

In we come to the last and most numerous class, the sweet oranges (*C. Aurantium*), which comprises a great number of varieties from which I shall select a few of the most distinct types, and those only that are the most suitable for profitable cultivation. I may here remark that no fruit is more affected by local circumstances than the orange; soil, age, and situation will greatly influence its character. Many of the so-called varieties, I believe, are not really distinct, but having been grown under favorable conditions, the fruit has become more highly developed both in size and flavor, causing them to be mistaken for distinct varieties. The following sorts I believe to be quite sufficient for growers for all practical purposes:—The Naval or Bahia has fine large fruit; without seeds, having a peculiar navel-like scar where the flower has been. The flavor is excellent, but the tree is rather a shy bearer, and is rather tender, requiring a very sheltered situation.

The Mandarin or China oranges are a distinct class, which include several varieties, all bearing small flattened fruit, quite different in flavor from the other sorts. The trees are smaller in growth, very compact in habit, bear very freely, and are very hardy than any of the others. Independent of their value as fruit-trees, they are well adapted for planting in shrubberies and pleasure grounds, where they are very effective. Of the different varieties, what is known as the Emperor is the best for orchard purposes, such sorts as the Cumquat and others being only valuable as ornamental shrubs.

The Siletta, or cluster orange, as its name signifies, bears its fruit in branches, and is a useful and profitable variety. It is one of the hardiest, is very prolific, bears regularly, and the fruit is of a good size, and excellent in flavor. This is a sort which I would recommend to be included in every collection.

The St. Michael's is a variety in great repute, the fruit, having a smooth, thin skin, and being very sweet when grown under favorable circumstances, but if placed in uncongenial situations the fruit loses its high character, and becomes inferior. Like the Naval, it is not so hardy as the others, and requires plenty of shelter. This sort, when grown under favorable conditions, is very

prolific, and as many as 20,000 good oranges are said to have been produced in one season from a tree of this variety.

The Parumatta, or common orange, is grown more extensively than any other sort in New South Wales, as it is one of the most hardy, bears well, and the fruit is well flowered. This is a variety that I would strongly recommend as likely to prove profitable to Victorian growers. Sometimes this sort is sent out by New South Wales nurserymen under the local names of Pennant Hills, Kissing Point, and others.

The Maltose, or blood orange, so named from its colored flesh, which is blotched with red stains, is moderately hardy, and bears very well, but it is not a popular fruit, and is scarcely worth growing except for the sake of variety.

What is known as the Poor Man's orange is a very large showy fruit, produced in clusters, but very inferior in quality and of little value from a commercial point of view. It is one of the most hardy, grows strong, and bears freely, but is scarcely worth cultivating for market purposes.  
(To be Continued.)

## DISEASE OF LEMON TREES.

The disease of the lemon and citron trees in Sicily is spreading very fast, as we are informed by M. Heritte, in the *Bulletin de la Société d'Acclimatation*, and threatens to destroy the whole of the plantations. The writer thinks that the growers are to blame in the matter, because they have induced an unnatural degree of fertility, and disregarded the conditions under which these trees flourish in a natural state. He states that the trees are planted very thickly, are very highly manured, and are permitted to bear enormous crops of fruit year after year; hence the decay of constitution. Be this as it may, the destruction of the plantations is a very serious affair for the inhabitants, as they have long been the principal source of their wealth and prosperity. M. Heritte says that it has been an exceedingly profitable industry, and the fortunes it has made are incalculable. There is far less risk of loss from decay than there is in the orange trade, as the lemon is a firmer fruit, and thus bears pressure, and keeps longer than the orange. The only remedy known is to graft healthy scions of the lemon on the bitter orange, which has been done to a considerable extent during the last few years, and so far appears likely to succeed. But as the trees do not begin to bear until they are eight or ten years old, a long time must elapse before the old trees can be replaced.

[We gather the above important information from the *London Gardener's Chronicle* and lay it before our readers to call the special attention of our Orange, Lemon and Lime growers to the dangers that may yet be among them, if they, by the irrigation or manuring system shall force their trees by a pampered growth to over growth or production.

Many years ago, when the "Artesian Wells" were a mania and Artesian water flooded all San Jose, we warned the orchardists of the fatal results that must follow, some took our advice and gave up irrigation, and substituted Cultivation, others kept on the water, and the consequence: Where are those orchards? We saw large wood piles where those orchards stood many years ago. Who was right? Let orange growers read and learn.—Ed. F.

## ALMOND PEACH.

J. K. Chambers informs us that on his place two miles west of this city is a tree that was planted for a flower almond. For two years it bore an excellent quality, and the last two years it has borne splendid crops of peaches. Can any other State beat this? Can the scientists account for the transition? If the tree was near peach trees that fact might have in part accounted for the change. But it stands nowhere near a peach tree.—*Petaluma Argus*.

[The above silly account of a peach tree, is like hundreds of articles of a similar kind emanating from various Journals, articles that cause laughter and ridicule abroad and give to our State the fame of telling Big stories.

The *Petaluma Argus* in its late issue asks, Can any State beat this? Can the scientists account for this transition? What transition? We see nothing to beat, nor anything for a scientist to do, all that is required is common sense, to simply say, what was supposed to be a flowering almond (an ornamental shrub) was a seedling peach, purchased as a budded almond, the dormant buds did not all take, the first crop were part almonds, and the second crop was from the natural peach and produced peaches—all according to the laws of nature and nothing strange, save to those who know but little about the science of Horticulture.—Ed. F.]

## SOUND TIMBER.

To test the soundness of a piece of timber, apply the ear to the middle of one of the ends, while another person strikes upon the opposite extremity. If the wood is sound and of good quality, the blow is very distinctly heard. If the wood is disintegrated by decay or otherwise, the sound will be for the most part destroyed.

SAVE THE SOAPBUDS.—However deplorable washing day may be to the household (and the careful house mistress or tidy maid has it in her power to greatly modify its discomforts), to the garden it is a very beautiful day. Our hungry and thirsty grape vines and flowers are glad of every drop of wash water, and will repay every bit of fatigue it may cost us to give them this fertilizer. If the sun is shining hot when we go out to dispense our favor, it is best for us to dig a slight trench not far from the root of the plant, and pour the water into it, and cover again with the top soil. This makes the water go farther, and at the same time does not tempt the rootlets to the surface of the ground.

No better liquid can be prepared than the soap-suds from the "woolen tubs" as they are sure to nourish the roses—if any of the liquid rests upon the foliage of the plants, wash it off by syringing smartly—plants always pay for this extra care.

J. F. FARRINGTON

M. T. BREWER

Fruit and Produce  
MERCHANTS.  
WHOLESALE.



Fruit Shippers over  
RAILROAD, OR BY  
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M. T. BREWER & CO.,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—o— AND —o—

Wholesale Dealers in

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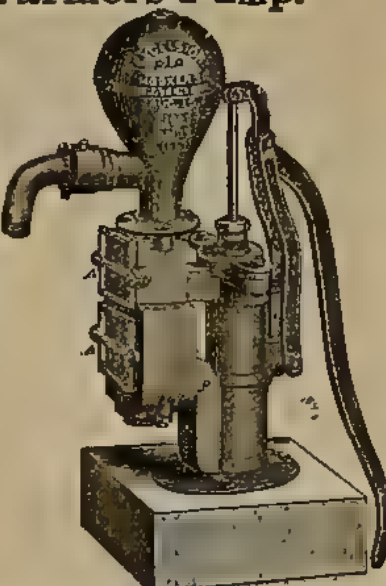
PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

## EXCELSIOR! The Farmers Pump.

THIS PUMP  
HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED  
FOR EIGHT YEARS.

Has now triumphed over all Competitors,  
and has been pronounced the BEST and the CHEAPEST.  
This Pump can be worked by Hand, Wind-Mill,  
or Horse Power, and having been  
THOROUGHLY TESTED TO ONE HUNDRED  
AND TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS HYDRAULIC  
PRESSURE TO THE SQUARE INCH  
It will Throw Water Two  
Hundred and Fifty ft. High.  
SIMPLE BUT PERFECT IN CONSTRUCTION, IT  
COSTS NOTHING TO KEEP IT IN ORDER.  
EVERY PUMP WARRANTED.

VALVE



BRITAIN HOLBROOK & CO.  
111 & 113, CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, (and also Sacramento.) General Agents.  
Send for Circular.

## GRAPE PICKER!



PRICE  
\$1.00 EACH.

GATHERS GRAPE without dropping or bruising them and greatly economizes time.

SEND FOR ONE!

Linthorpe, Kellogg &amp; Co.,

ARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS  
4322 3 and 5 Front St. San Francisco.

## CAMELLIA SEED--FRESH.

An Invoice of very Pure and Fresh Seed of  
the CAMELLIA JAPONICA just received by last  
Steamer direct from Japan.  
Florists and Amateurs can secure this choice  
Seed in Packages of \$1 each.

Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly  
attended to, and Seed sent by Mail free of  
Postage  
For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.—January Number just in  
use, and contains over 100 Pages, 500 Engravings,  
descriptions of more than 500 of our best Flowers and  
Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plates,  
etc. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in  
the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

41.17

## CRANBERRY ROOTS

A Lot of Fresh "Cranberry Roots" of the very  
Best Variety, received from the Barnstable (Mass.)  
Cranberry Meadows, and in very perfect order—  
Now fresh and green, just in condition to plant.  
Just Received, and for Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

## EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

We have received the Acorns of the Edible Evergreen  
Oak from Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner at  
Yeddo, for the Emperor of Japan.

This NEW OAK is thus described by the Commis-  
sioner "in his valuable letter on *Quercus Cuspidata*."  
(Thunberg) The Japanese name is Eji Noki, the Obli-  
vise name, Ka. It is an Evergreen, growing to the  
height of thirty and forty feet and has a deep glossy  
foliage, it forms a beautiful hedge, and its acorns are  
edible, being highly esteemed by the Japanese. Its  
wood is strong and durable.

A few of these Acorns can be had at the  
FARMER OFFICE.

## TEA SEED--FRESH.

A VERY CHOICE LOT OF GENUINE  
TEA SEED JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST  
STEAMER in Macdonay & Co.'s Lane—Imported  
to Order.

This Seed will be put up in Packages at 50  
cents each. Orders by Mail or Express will be  
promptly attended to—and Seed sent Free of  
Postage. For Sale at

FARMER OFFICE.

## CHOICE

## EUCALYPTUS SEED.

We have received a small Invoice of Seed of  
the Rare Varieties of the Eucalyptus tree—a few  
ounces only of each will be offered for sale by  
us—desiring to propagate these varieties as  
rare and highly valuable.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE;

## Gypsum, or Land Plaster.

This is one of the best fertilizers known for  
Grass Lands, and especially for Clover.

Gypsum is the well-known fertilizer of which  
Liebig speaks so highly. Those who are culti-  
vating Alfalfa would do well to try Gypsum  
when they establish their new fields to secure a  
strong and sure stand at once.

Gypsum prepared in good strong barrels can  
be had at very reasonable rates, large or small  
quantities.

Orders should be addressed to  
CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE,  
220 Clay Street, San Francisco.

## THE FAIRS OF 1875.

## State Fairs.

CALIFORNIA STATE AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT SACRAMENTO,

Commencing September 15, continues 10 days.

OREGON STATE AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT SALEM,

Commencing October 11, continues 6 days.

COLORADO,

FAIR AT DENVER,

Commencing September 21, continues 4 days

NEW ENGLAND AG. FAIR,

FAIR AT MANCHESTER, N. H

Commences Sept. 7, continues 4 days.

AMERICA INSTITUTE FAIR,

CITY OF NEW YORK,

Commencing September continues to Nov.

NEW YORK STATE AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT ROCHESTER,

Commencing September 27, continues 5 days.

MAINE STATE AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT PORTLAND,

Commencing September 31, continues 4 days.

ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Commencing October 4, continues 5 days

IOWA STATE AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT KOKUK,

Commencing September 27, continues 6 days.

ILLINOIS STATE AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT OTTAWA,

Commencing September 13, continues 5 days.

OHIO STATE AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT COLUMBUS,

Commencing September 6 continues 4 days.

INDIANA STATE AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Commencing September 27, continues 5 days.

WISCONSIN STATE AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT MILWAUKEE,

Commencing September 6, continues 5 days.

FAIR AT ST. PAUL,

Commencing September 14, continues 3 days.

NEBRASKA,

FAIR AT OMAHA,

Commencing September 21, continues 3 days.

MICHIGAN STATE AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT EAST SAGINAW,

Commencing September 13, continues 4 days.

## County Fairs.

MECHANIC INSTITUTE FAIR,

AT THE NEW PAVILION, THIS CITY.

Commencing August 17, continues one month.

BAY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SOCIETIES' NEW GROUNDS, AGRICULTURAL PARK, SAN FRANCISCO.  
Commencing

SANTA OLARA VALLEY AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT SAN JOSE,

Commencing

SAN JOAQUIN AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT STOCKTON,

Commencing

NAPA AND SOLANO AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT VALLEJO.

Commencing Sept. 28, continues 4 days.

SONOMA AND MARIN AG. SOCIETY,

FAIR AT PETALUMA,

Commencing

SOUTHERN AG. DISTRICT,

FAIR AT LOS ANGELES,

Commencing October 4, continues 6 days.

If the Secretary of the County Societies would  
send us PROGRAMMES we shall insert notices of  
the same cheerfully to aid the work.

## FARMERS' ACCOUNTS.

We have often urged our Farmers to keep full  
Records of all their farming operations—keep  
them in full detail in every department of their  
labor. The number of acres of their farm, when  
and how cultivated, the crops put in, their Stock,  
of all grades, the cost of all purchases, the sales  
of Stock, produce of all kinds, Laborers accounts  
Family and Farm expenses in all detail, the  
weather accounts with every detail, so as to know  
what is profitable and what is not. Such a Re-  
cord would be of great value to every Farmer.

A new Book for such a Record can be seen at  
Farmer Office, which we shall be glad to explain  
and recommend to all—handsomely got up and  
finely bound. Price, \$2.50, worth ten times the  
cost.



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2, 1875.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM,  
AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.320 CLAY STREET, MARINE BUILDING, 1<sup>ST</sup> FLOOR.

FARMERS HEADQUARTERS FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History, are constantly being added.

## Farmers Reading Room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the Farmer Office. Members of the Press and Strangers from abroad are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State in the Union, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines are up to date and in the table for reference a Good Library of hundreds of volumes with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, and works for reference upon all the Sciences, also, a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curious Objects of Interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all Free.

## Advertising Medium.

The terms for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space in a separate type for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. To it is believed to be the cheapest and best medium for reaching the Agricultural community in this coast. The right is always reserved, to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

## Sample Copies.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, will please understand it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to a degree to print their advertisements in our columns.

Sample copies sent when requested. Liberal rates for Clubs or Societies.

WARREN & CO.,  
PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER,  
San Francisco, Cal.

## Editor's Chair.

## OUR PRESENT NUMBER.

**HOME**—We most earnestly commend to our readers who are parents, or who hope to be, the letter of our able correspondent MARSHALL, on Home culture, the doctrine here enunciated is of vital moment to the highest interest of Home on same page (14), will be found in full.

Our Poet's column will furnish themes for heart study, and improvement.

**HORTICULTURE**—In our Home columns (page 14) are the admirable words of James Vick on a Winter Garden, worthy special notice.

The history of the Orange, and its cultivation, is continued this week, that chapter is especially worthy note, also, the *Lesson Tree Discovers*, on same page 11, also a matter about the *Almond* which we wish our readers to note on page 11.

**AGRICULTURE**—We give another chapter on "The Jersey Cow," a class of Dairy stock receiving new and increasing interest in our State, and worthily so.

**THE GRANGER POLICY**—A very great interest is excited now over the State, relative to the action of the Grangers. Banking, Insurance, Protective Unions, Shipping, Wheat, etc. We give important articles on our Ag. page (10) to which we call special attention.

**OUR EUROPEAN LETTER**—The letter from Paris this week is chiefly on stock, but of interest to all our Farmers, as they are affected by it.

**HONORED HEARTS**—A very interesting chapter on this theme is found on Page 15, to which we call special attention.

**ADVERTISEMENTS LEFT OUT**—We received a number of new advertisements too late for insertion this week; also, several that appear, of which we shall speak in our next.

**NEW MUSIC**—We have the following new music from M. Gray.

*There is a name I never breathe.* This is a song of sweet pathos, and will become popular.

*The Night Song.* A Reverie for the Piano, from the Opera of "Nacht und Nothurn," by Jean Victor. This German night song will become a popular domestic song.

## National Meteorological Observations.

We have received from the Bureau of the Signal Office at Washington, the Bulletin of the New System furnished now for the first time in history of sending forth instantaneously *Daily Weather Maps* from all parts of the World.

This plan has been inaugurated by and under the supervision of Brev. Brig. Gen. Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A. Valuable Maps accompany the Documents sent us, for which we tender thanks.

## The Victorian Exhibition at Centennial.

We are indebted to Prof. Baron Von Mueller, the distinguished Botanist of the Royal Garden at Melbourne, Australia, for advanced sheets of the valuable work which he is preparing to accompany the Collection of Australian Plants, Products, and Manufactures which will be made to the Centennial next year, from Australia.

Professor Von Mueller has done so much to develop that great region, and made so great researches, that we feel confident the Exhibition from that region will be one of great value and of interest to science.

**THE NEW CENTRAL HOUSE**—The work on this to be, grand edifice, has been again commenced, after a long delay for the want of material (brick). It will now be pushed forward under the efficient management of Samuel McCullough, Esq., the able Superintendent, and will soon be a stately Building, in keeping with other grand edifices that now are a pride and ornament to our City and State.

The next good move we hope will be a new building where the present Postoffice now stands. Go ahead Mr. McCullough, and complete your good work—Mint, Hospital, Custom House, and Post Office—all will be ornaments to our City.

**FOR THREAT DISSEMINATION AND ALLEGED LOSS OF LIFE**—The work on this to be, grand edifice, has been again commenced, after a long delay for the want of material (brick). It will now be pushed forward under the efficient management of Samuel McCullough, Esq., the able Superintendent, and will soon be a stately Building, in keeping with other grand edifices that now are a pride and ornament to our City and State.

## THE SEASON, PROSPECTS, ETC.

Our weather for sometime past has been cooler than usual, with much cloudy weather, and with strong signs of early rains.

The Grain Harvest is nearly over, there is still much of the grain in stack, and our farmers are now hurrying it onward fast as possible, as they feel assured that grain will not be any higher this season, while many regret they had not realized when the tide was up.

The Harvest of all kind of Grains will be a good one, fully up to our average, while our price of grains are now much above what was expected.

The Orchards have given us of their abundance much larger than was expected in the spring by fully one hundred per cent.—and this too on top of all that the frost and drought croakers predicted.

The Vineyards are sending forth the most delicious grapes ever seen in this State, or any other country, the crop too will be the largest and best ever known in this State, and the pro rata production of our Vineyards will be greater than was ever recorded of any Vineyard, in the World.

## PREPARE FOR EARLY RAINS.

The unusual features of our season this year has induced us to be more carefully all the natural signs that appertain to atmospheric change, and we had made up a belief that we shall have rains quite early this season, and some weeks since we stated, and urged our farmers to be ready, for early rains will surely come.

On Tuesday, during the passing over of a class of dense black clouds, we had a sprinkling of heavy drops, that patterned upon the roof like the precursor of heavy showers, that passed, but again quite early the rain drops came again, and we should not be at all surprised if we had small showers within two weeks.

It certainly would be better for our farmers to have their grain all housed than to have it injured, and it will cost no more to put in warehouse before the rain, than after, and it certainly will be worth more in a good dry condition, than if wet. We hope these words of caution will be duly appreciated, as we feel it our duty thus to speak.

## THE PLOWING SEASON BEGAN.

We notice as we travel over the State, that there are a goodly number of our farmers that are now turning over their "Summer Fallow" and making ready to plant their early grain.

This looks to us as if they had gained some good lessons from the past, and meant to improve them, it is most undoubtedly the fact that our grain land is not cultivated as well as it should be, two good plowings is better than one, our land that is plowed three times will produce a better crop than land that is only skinned over, or scratched land that have to be plowed again, we are glad to note that better work.

## THE DECLINE OF GRAIN.

Our Farmers seem to know a good many chances of late in realizing for their grain when it is at the high figures, some of our best and wisest are realizing at \$2.25 to \$2.30, and have done well, a large proportion however concluded by the advice of the *Orange* plan, to "hold on"—they have done so, and have their grain on hand to-day, when they could have realized \$2.25 to \$2.30 here, weeks ago, but they waited \$2.50, held on, and let the golden chance slip, and now Wheat has gone back again to \$2.00 or \$2.15, making a very great difference in the total of crops.

## FRUIT FOR POMOLOGICAL FAIR.

We are truly glad that our State will be represented by our SPLENDID FRUIT at Chicago at the NATIONAL POMOLOGICAL EXHIBITION which commences next week.

We are glad to know that our distinguished nurseryman, B. S. Fox, Esq., has already shipped express, by Wells, Fargo & Co., a collection of his NEW SEEDLING PEARS, and certainly fine kinds.

We are confident these Pears will excite wonder and astonishment among the Eastern Pomologists, and we are confident too, they will redound to the credit of Mr. Fox who is the best Pomologist on our coast that has raised valuable Pears from the seed.

We are also glad to know that Dr. Strauch, of the Alhambra Gardens, at Martinez, will forward to this Fair a fine collection of his choice fruits.

We regret exceedingly that we could not have availed ourselves of some very kind and pressing invitations to attend—but our Fair here keeps us besides we must wait patiently for the Centennial.

## SHORT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The American Grocer that has labored long and earnestly to awaken public attention to the evil and wrong inflicted upon the purchasers of all kinds of Groceries, has done a great public service, and should receive acknowledgment for their good work—they first awakened attention to the great frauds practiced in the Weight of almost all classes of goods, and kept at the work of reform until they had aroused all honest and fair dealing merchants to the great importance of a united action on their part, until now in all the principal markets of trade many articles that were formerly sold, by Boxes and other forms wherein deception was easily practiced, and great frauds by short weights existed, are corrected and are now only sold by actual weight.

The good done, and the saving to individuals, would tell in Millions of Dollars in this country—and the credit of this good work belongs to the *American Grocer*, published at 141 Chamber Street, New York, a very valuable publication, should be in the hands of every Wholesale Grocer.

We are glad to know that we have a *Pacific Grocer* that is now fighting these battles, we give an article from it in our other column worthy special attention.

## AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT STOCKTON.

We call attention to the coming Ag Fair at Stockton, which commences next week.

The Managers are making strong efforts for a Grand Fair, but all depend upon the people, San Joaquin District should make a very handsome show.



WILLIAM C. RALSTON.

"The Warriors name"

"That peaked at a chain on all the flags of San Francisco."

"That his, who had been and was a warrior."

"Death is the Crown of Life!"

The startling, strange, and fearful events that

is lately come over our City, prevented that

calm and quiet reflection so necessary to us mortals,

that we might understand rightly why such calamities should befall our city.

"What will a man give in exchange for his life?"

What would our citizens give to recall William C. Ralston again to that busy scene where he so long labored, and to that active, useful life, that he has made so memorable in the brief twenty years of his labor on this coast?

California, and San Francisco can make record of many names, Honored and Loved, that have done the State great service—but there was but one WILLIAM C. RALSTON, and as was appropriately said by his Pastor at his funeral—there had been but one of whom it could be said, as from the Heart of RALSTON!

This is not man worship, it was simply a just tribute to one who was identified not in ONE great enterprise—for Ralston gave his mind, heart, energy, love and aid to many, too ALL—There has not been an invention of any note, but his eye was upon it to try its worth, not an enterprise that would benefit our city or State, that he did not feel an interest in, and was consulted, and if meritorious, gave it early aid.

Pages of facts, of noble deeds, in aid of Enterprise can be filled to prove his great worth, our City, our State, our whole Coast, and the Hills and Mountains of Nevada are inscribed with his name and speak his worth.

WILLIAM C. RALSTON SLEEPS.

"Canst thou sleep, or art thou dead?"

"Back to its mansion, call the living breath!"

His work was finished for Earth, such was the decree of Heaven, "He doth all things well," and as his loss may be to this country, "His Death was his Crown of Life," no greater evidence need be, than the witness of Fifty Thousand Mourner at his funeral—sincere mourners, those who felt his loss, and gave to his memory the consecration of a tear, for that Burial scene was a memorable one, where hearts felt the loss they had sustained, and dropped upon his sacred form the manly tear.

"Hide not thy tears; weep boldly—and be proud To give the flowing virtue manly way!"

"The nature's work to know an honest heart by!"

Long will the memory of William C. Ralston be cherished, he has left behind him the evidence of his worth, that will tell for him, while San Francisco endures. His great and good deeds are his monument, and these will never fail to testify, to his praise, and while those who were his maligned sleep in an unhonored and forgotten grave—his Deeds of Noble CHARITY, and GENEROUS BENEVOLENCE, and PUBLIC PATRIOTISM, will shine brighter and brighter to the judgment day.

DROWNING OF W. C. RALSTON.

This calamity which has been the subject of intense inquiry, and of vast importance, too for the memory of the noble man and the feelings of his kindred and friends, has been settled by a verdict carefully considered—*Accidental Drowning*. This removes all stain from this good man's name.

His own opinion was made up instantly, when the news came to us, and we so expressed our grief to several friends. Mr. Ralston had been a great man, a man of great power, a man of great influence, a man of great wealth, a man of great honor, a man of great fame, a man of great glory, a man of great renown, a man of great respect, a man of great admiration, a man of great love, a man of great kindness, a man of great generosity, a man of great nobility, a man of great greatness, a man of great power, a man of great influence, a man of great wealth, a man of great honor, a man of great fame, a man of great glory, a man of great renown, a man of great respect, a man of great admiration, a man of great love, a man of great kindness, a man of great generosity, a man of great nobility, a man of great greatness, a man of great power, a man of great influence, a man of great wealth, a man of great honor, a man of great fame, a man of great glory, a man of great renown, a man of great respect, a man of great admiration, a man of great love, a man of great kindness, a man of great generosity, a man of great 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## PROF. EZRA S. CARR.

This well-known citizen of our State, formerly of our Agricultural College, is now before the people as a candidate for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and, having had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance, and enjoyed his personal friendship ever since the first time we met, when he called on us with letters from our friends East, we feel it not only our duty but a pleasure to speak in his behalf, now that he may be called to lead off in the great work of educating the youth of our State.

It was our pleasure to be engaged in the cause of Education long years since with the Hon. Horace Mann, one of nature's noblemen in our native State, and therefore have a desire to see good workers in these important positions. To this end we shall express ourselves freely.

When the Regents of the University appointed the first six Professors, a flattering notice with those of other members of the Faculty appeared in the papers. We ourselves, interested in the success of Agricultural Education, having received letters from prominent agriculturists and educators in the East, warmly commending him to our attention, had no doubt either of his ability or success. We saw his letter to the Board of Regents, accepting the Professorship, in which he said: "My best efforts will be directed to develop and elevate the Agricultural pursuits of the State to the rank of the learned professions, and to make that development of the University the exponent of the industries as it undoubtedly will be, of the learning and intelligence of the age."

It had the ring of the true metal, and when year by year, our intimacy enabled us to see how, in season and out of season, the incumbent of the Agricultural Chair labored to build up, how unweariedly he worked for the best good of the Farmer in California, and how unselfishly, we hoped that the time had come for such work to be appreciated and rewarded, in the only way it can be to such a worker; by removing obstacles, by a generous furtherance of well considered and enlightened plans. Our readers will pardon us for saying, that the California Farmer is in a position to judge on this question, for we know whereof we speak; when a man puts his life and all its best energies into efforts which are seldom understood, much less appreciated in his own lifetime, we hold out a helping hand. Dr. Carr brought not only rare ability and experience into his work here, but he put into it industry and zeal.

During the first year after his appointment he gave over one hundred lectures and addresses outside of the Agricultural Department of the University, and has ever since been one of the most highly appreciated public instructors.

As a teacher, Prof. Carr has hardly a superior. As a writer upon Education he is well known, and the various official positions which he has held on the Boards of Education and similar bodies give him a peculiar fitness for that to which he has recently been nominated.

Ezra S. Carr, M. D., LL. D., is a native of New York, and was graduated at Rensselaer Polytechnic School in 1838. Many of the most eminent Scientists, Prof. Henry, Hall, Bailey and others, belong to its Alumni. The late E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento, was a graduate of still earlier date. After leaving College, Mr. Carr, and Mr., now Prof. Hartford, became assistants to Prof. Hall and others in the New York State Geological Survey till 1842, when he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Castleton Medical College, Vermont. In 1847 he was appointed to the same Chair in the Philadelphia Medical College, lecturing alternately there and in Castleton for several years. In 1853 he was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry in the Albany Medical College; also to the Chair of Chemistry as applied to Agriculture and the useful arts in the University. Through the liberality of the President of the University, a free course of thirty evening lectures was given by Professor Carr to the workmen of Albany. One of the best working laboratories in the United States was built for him. He also filled the post of chemist to the State Agricultural Society. In 1859 he removed to Wisconsin, "in order to diffuse more widely a knowledge of scientific farming among that class in the great West. Was Professor of Natural Science as applied to Agriculture twelve years in the State University, and during six of them was also Professor in the Rush Medical College, Chicago. At the same time he was one of three Commissioners having charge of the geological survey of the State.

Professor Carr has contributed to medical, agricultural and scientific journals, and immense amount of material calculated to benefit the common life of the people; came to California in 1860 to examine the Agricultural capacities and products of the State. It was said of him, in Wisconsin, that he had made the Agricultural class believe that scientific training is as essential to successful farming as muscular strength, or shrewdness in beginning. He gives five lectures a week to college classes, and is acting as Professor at large among the farmers and teachers of the State. The Regents deserve commendation for this plan of diffusing useful information among the people. We must not forget to say that Professor Carr is a German.

If the Farmers of our State desire to have our schools elevated and made prosperous, they will all unite and place Prof. Carr at the Head of the Educational Interest, and while the work of reformation and improvement shall move on there, a foundation will be laid by which California can have an AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, not in name merely, but in TRUTH. Our State expects every Farmer to do his duty at the coming election of State Superintendent of our Public Schools, and Prof. E. S. Carr is the best man to fill that office.

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the frame being All of Iron except the Pole, and the Bottoms of the very best Cast Steel, thicker and stronger than any other used.

—O— THE —O—

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THE FIELD

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\$40,000 CASH

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Society's Gold Medal

To be awarded to the most Meritorious Exhibition in each Department.

THE LARGEST STOCK SHOW

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ATTRACTIVE SPEED DISPLAY

Ever offered by any Agricultural Society in the United States.

A PLOWING MATCH,

Giving all Plows entered a thorough test, will be had on the Grounds.

A PUBLIC SALE OF THOROUGHbred STOCK at the Park each day of the Fair.

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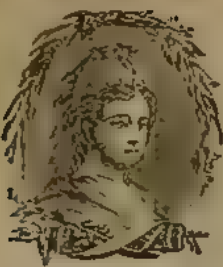
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## Home Miscellany.

"There is no place like home."  
Home! It should be Heaven on Earth!

### DEMONS.

BY A. H. STODDARD.

In the deepening of the twilight,  
In the whispering of the dew,  
When the moon is hid in vapor  
And the stars are faint and few,  
As we grope along in darkness,  
We are suddenly aware  
Of a demon-world around us,  
And the demons in the air!  
There are shadows in the shadow—  
There are steps that move behind,  
And a breathing in our faces,  
Which is not the sighing wind!  
And at midnight, solemn midnight,  
When we wake from broken sleep,  
Struggling with a troubled vision,  
And a woe that will not weep—  
There are phantoms in our chamber,  
There are hosts of shrouded dead,  
There are lights like worlds upon us  
That have a body in the bed!  
Straight we start up, wild and pallid  
There are twitches to our hair,  
And a hand with icy fingers,  
That are crawling everywhere!  
We are in the midst of demons,  
In the circles of the dead,  
Who are neither with the devil,  
Nor the angels overhead,  
And, but for the blessed angels,  
Who are with us even then,  
We should never escape their clutches  
Nor return again to men!  
But the angels save, and soothe us,  
And before we even weep,  
We are happy with the living  
In the Paradise of sleep.

### A DAY OF SUMMER BEAUTY.

BY C. H. ROSE.

Out in the golden summer air,  
Amid the purple heather,  
A woman sat with drooping head,  
And hands close knit together  
Never a bitter word she said,  
Though all her life looked cold and dead—  
Cold in the glowing haze that lay  
Over the fair green earth that day,  
That day of Summer beauty.

Far, far away where leafy woods  
Touched the sky, cloud driven,  
A thousand birds sang out life's bliss  
In jubilee to heaven;  
How could the poor old withered tree  
Can I believe to catch soft notes?  
Every soul must pay life's cost—  
Her deepest silence praised God most,  
That day of Summer beauty.

Too dull her soul, too worn to feel  
Summer delights acutely,  
While Earth was praising God aloud  
Her patience praised him mutely.  
Her narrow life of thought and care—  
Not life to live, but life to bear,  
Contented that her life was full,  
That day of Summer beauty.

And where she stayed a dusky specter  
To gaze and baffle glory—  
A weary spirit watched and read,  
The pathos of her story:  
A spirit doubt-oppressed and worn,  
Had found another more forlorn,  
That truthful stayed, nor sought to guess  
Life's meanings—which are fathomless,  
Through all the Summer beauty—  
—Good Words.

### THE GAME OF LIFE.

BY J. H. G. J. J.

There's a game much in fashion—I think it called *Euchre*;  
(Though I never have played it for pleasure or lure.)  
In which when the cards are in certain conditions,  
The players appear to have changed their positions,  
And one of them cries, in a confident tone,  
"I think I may venture to 'go it alone'!"

While watching the game, 'tis a whiff of the band's  
A moral to draw from that whirlwind of cards,  
And to trace the line in the trivial strife  
Some excellent hints for the battle of life;  
Where—whether the prize be a ribbon or throne—  
The winner is he who can "go it alone!"

When great Gulliver proclaimed that the world  
In a regular orbit was ceaselessly whirling,  
And got—not a convert—for all of his pains,  
But only derision and prison and chains,  
"It moves, for all that!" was his unwearied tone,  
For he knew, like the Earth, he could "go it alone!"

When Kepler, with intellect piercing afar,  
Discovered the laws of each planet and star,  
And doctors, who ought to have lauded his name,  
Derided his learning, and blackened his fame,  
"I can wait!" he replied, "I'll wait the truth you shall own!"  
For he felt in his heart he could "go it alone!"

Alas! for the player who idly depends,  
In the struggle of life, upon kindred or friends;  
Whatever the value of blessings like these,  
They can never atone for inglorious ease,  
Nor comfort the coward who finds with a groan,  
That his crutches have left him to "go it alone!"

There's something, no doubt, in the hand you may hold,  
Health, family, culture, with beauty and gold,  
The fortunate owner may fairly regard  
As, each in its way, a most excellent card;  
Yet the game may be lost, with all these for your own,  
Unless you have courage to "go it alone!"

In battle or business, whatever the game,  
In law or in love, it is ever the same,  
In the struggle for power, or the scramble for pelf,  
Let this be your motto—"Run on YOURSELF!"  
For, whether the prize be a ribbon or throne,  
The victor is he who can "go it alone!"

Croup can be cured in one minute, and the remedy is simply alum and sugar. The way to accomplish the deed is to take a knife and shave off in small particles about a teaspoonful of alum; then mix it with twice its quantity of sugar, to make it palatable, and administer it as quickly as possible. Almost instantaneous relief will follow.

## Home Correspondence.

Written for the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

### HOMOCULTURE.

NUMBER THREE.

Our farmers are now all busy storing up wholesome fruits for food in winter, or for seed wherewith to produce new crops for another year. In this beautiful Autumn season, the ingathering time of the year's harvest, my thoughts revert to that other harvest spoken of in these memorable words: "The Summer is ended, the harvest is past, and we are not saved." What harvest can be here meant, but that of human souls, ripened and prepared by all the influences of joy and sorrow surrounding us here, for the Winter ending our life's year, preparatory to a Spring time of life and love in the better Land!

The human wheat and tares have grown together, each ripening seed after its kind. We are told that the wheat shall be gathered and preserved for use, the tares bound in bundles to be burned. The distinctive difference between them is one of quality. The seed of the wheat can never become tares, nor, vice versa. Is it not thus with human beings? Each brings forth seed after its kind.

Men meet together in Clubrooms, at Dinners, Conventions and Granges, to discuss the best and most improved methods of improving all farm products—animal and vegetable. When will they commence in sober earnest to discuss a far more important problem—viz, the best means of producing healthy children? Inasmuch as man is greater and of more value than all his works, so is it of more importance to have the best possible influences around him in the very beginning of his mortal existence. The organized condition of humanity, as to its needs, both in soul or body, requires the most careful study and consideration. "A sound mind in a sound body," how shall we gain this greatest of all earthly blessings for unborn generations? Reformation and Regeneration would not be so difficult for any of us, if our formation and generation had been right.

We know that parents transmit physical peculiarities to their children. Why are we so slow to learn that moral and mental qualities are equally transmissible? It has been often said that our greatest men have been born of superior mothers. We know not to what heights of moral grandeur these same great men might have ascended, had their parents both been superior to the common herd. Men and women seem to use their rationality on almost every other subject in the whole range of their existence, rather than this, which is by far the most important. Before any thorough and complete improvement can be effected in this respect, some better attention must be paid by both sexes to the subject of marriage. This underlies the whole question. Until this subject is discussed in all its bearings, with express reference to the production of healthy, happy children, in whose organisms discord and hate can find no dwelling place, not much advance can be expected. We know that this is considered so delicate a subject that it should not be openly discussed. "To the pure all things are pure."

Can not an interest be awakened in this great subject among our best men and women, that shall end in a marked improvement upon the types of humanity now being born? We can have good children, or intellectual children, or even particular patterns and fashions of humanity by putting into requisition the orderly means and conditions for securing them. True marriages are the first of these; from these will result healthy, happy children, not "conceived in sin and shapen in iniquity," but, "our sons will be as plants grown up in their youth; our daughters as 'corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace.'"

Petaluma, Aug. 24, 1876.

### SUNSHINE.

Whoever has been privileged to hear Professor Youmans' delightful lecture on the chemistry of the sunbeam, cannot have forgotten his computation of the sun's great mechanical and chemical power. And any housekeeper who has brought her pale, drooping plants from the cellar after their winter's retirement, and has watched them gradually straighten themselves up, and deepen and brighten their color, and send out new growths, must have been impressed anew with the sun's wonderfully stimulating powers.

We cannot doubt that human beings are as susceptible as plants are to the kindly influence of sunshine. How the little children thrive in it and would gladly throw away hats and bonnets that rob them of a share of it; and we know of one mother, who found her tiny daughter indulging in a sun-bath, not, of course, because she thought it would be good for her, but from sheer pity for her "poor little feet and legs and body that never had any sunshine." A day of hard work in the school-room, or the store or kitchen leaves us tired, and perhaps discouraged about our work, and with the feeling that it is a hard, thankless world, without any good in it for us. When our spirits have reached this low-water mark, let us go out of doors, where the sun may shine full upon us, and in due time his magic power upon our worn nerves will have made a new world for us, and our own place in it the best of all.

Happy the woman and happy her household whose carpets and complexion do not keep her in the shadow of a false economy or a false pride, but whose windows and face and soul are wide open to the sun. —Northampton Journal.

A Presbyterian minister, while marrying a couple of his rustic parishioners, felt exceedingly disconcerted on his asking the bridegroom if he were willing to take the woman for his wedded wife, by his scratching his head and saying, "Ay, I'm willin', but I'd rather have her sister."

It occurred in Oshkosh. "Will you do it?" she said, twisting one end of a strap around her hand and fetching him a "stinger" across the shoulders with the other. He squirmed and looked frantically at the keyhole of the door, as if he could crawl through it. "Will you do it?" she said, aiming two or three at the calves of his legs, while he slipped around like a great Northwestern grasshopper with the jim-jams. "Will you do it?" she repeated, concentrating her energies for a terrific swoop, and dealing him a blunder over the eyebrows that made the cold perspiration start out of every pore in his body. "I will!" he roared in agony; and they were married.

### THE WINTER GARDEN.

To make home cheerful during the long winter season of the North, there is nothing that can compare with flowering plants. They are a constant, ever-developing delight. Each day brings new leaves and buds and blossoms, and new forms of loveliness, and we look and wonder and admire. With house plants, as with all other things, success is essential to enjoyment. No one can derive pleasure from a group of stunted, sickly plants; but there are few persons in the world who are not charmed even with a small collection of healthy plants tastefully arranged. There is pleasure, too, in having these plants as much as possible the work of our own skill—grown from seeds or cuttings or trained by our own hands. We shall endeavor to give a few suggestions that we hope will be useful, and make the road to success somewhat easy. We do not propose to instruct those who have greenhouses and gardens, as we have felt that our mission was a more humble, and yet, we think, a more glorious one—to create a love of flowers among the millions—those who have but little time and means to devote to this work. If successful in this, we shall feel that we have not lived and labored in vain.

Thousands of persons purchase vigorous, beautiful plants from the greenhouses every year, and are pained to see them gradually and surely lose all trace of beauty, and finally droop and die. Like our correspondent, in a recent number, they feel guilty at being the unwilling assassins of so much life and beauty. How can we prevent this? Plants, like ourselves, need air, light, warmth, food and moisture, and must have all these in sufficient quantities, or they will suffer and finally die.—James Vick.

### A PERFECT HOSTESS.

The art of entertaining company successfully is well worth cultivating, and should engross much of the attention of our ladies.

The pleasures of society depend more upon females than others.

Gentlemen expect to be entertained; children are out of question, and, therefore, it rests upon women what society should be.

The pleasure of an evening's entertainment, therefore, is graduated by the capacity of the hostess to interest her visitors in each other, and make them forget their own identity, or to be lost in the effort to make every one at ease.

That is the great secret of true enjoyment. Some ladies will enter a drawing-room or a social circle, where every person's neighbor appears like an iceberg, and the atmosphere is chilly and constrained, and by their genial nature and well-timed playfulness, throw sunshine and warmth all over the room, till all commingle in that easy yet dignified cordiality that every characterizes true breeding.

As a lady aptly expressed it, the hostess is the key-note, and upon her depends the concord of sweet sounds and their sweetest melody.

Your truly elegant woman is naturally an excellent hostess, and contrives to surround her guests with her own "atmosphere."

### HOW BENNY WAS CURED.

A shrill voice was heard out in the lawn shouting some very naughty words in a very enraged sort of manner.

"Now, Gussie, you shall see my sandwich cure," said Mrs. Bruce as she rose from her sewing and called to Benny from the window, "Come right into the house to mamma."

Benny did not appear to care about obeying, for two very reluctant feet came slowly up the piazza steps.

"Come here to me, Benny," said Mrs. Bruce, as she came from the dining-room where she had taken the mustard bottle out of the cellar. "Now look at me," continued she in a solemn tone. "I have tried very hard to help you to break your tongue of the wicked habit it has fallen into, but I see I have not been able to cure it. I shall now adopt another method which, I trust will be more effectual. Everytime I hear it say a wicked, naughty word, I shall put some mustard right on the spot and try in that way to draw out all the badness that appears to lie on there. Open your mouth and let me see the spot."

Benny opened his mouth very obediently—a little curiously, too—it was such a funny thing—to draw swearing out of a tongue with mustard.

But pretty soon the mustard began to burn and sting and Benny began to cry and jump with the pain. Aunt Gussie wanted to get him a drink of water, but "No," said Mrs. Bruce, "it is wicked, new that burns his tongue, but all the pain Benny feels in his tongue is but a trifle compared to that which I feel in my heart every time I hear my little boy—whom I want to grow into a good man—say those bad swearing words I heard him say a little while ago."

"But I won't say any more, mamma," cried Benny. They're all drawn out; my tongue won't have any more swearing spots upon it."

And Benny kept his word. The mustard had such a powerful effect that Benny Bruce's tongue was never known to say any wicked words after that day.

When any one asks Mrs. Bruce how she cured Benny of swearing, she answers:

"With a sandwich—mustard and tongue." And she tells how it was given; and she advises all the mothers who read this to try the same simple remedy.—Churchman.

[We think the above plan of Mrs. Bruce a very capital one, but sad as it may seem, the fact is, the children of our city are so given to this habit by the cruel example of their parents, that if the plan of Mrs. Bruce is carried out, mustard would be in great demand, and blistered tongues very plenty.—E. F.]

A child, when told that God is everywhere asked, "In this room?" "Yes." "In this closet?" "Yes." "In the drawers of my desk?" "Yes, everywhere. He's in your pocket now." "No he ain't, though." "And why not?" "Truth I ain't dot no potter."

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43,16

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These Matches are as perfect as any that are or can be made—are manufactured from the best seasoned and kiln dried sugar pine (a wood superior for the purpose to any other, and only found upon the Pacific Coast), and only the best and purest chemicals are used—they are full count, fully stamped, and without objection of any kind, and are packed in boxes and packages of the same size and quantity as the Swift's and Country Parlor Matches.

They will be introduced to consumers through the medium of the Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers of San Francisco, and for that purpose their orders will be personally solicited by the well known commercial broker, Mr. B. B. GORE, of No. 318 Front Street, who will also make special rates to buyers for Japan, China, Australia, Sandwich Islands, and Southern Pacific Ports, which markets they will be prepared to supply both with the "Parlor" and English style Parlor Matches.

Their Brimstone and Safety Matches, of usual superior quality, equal to any manufactured, they are also offering in the same manner to the Trade at as low rates as any of the local manufacturers, and are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

They appeal with full confidence for the support and patronage of a patriotic and discriminating public to "sacrosanct Home Industry," particularly when they get superior goods, and at less cost than they have been paying for the imported article.





### Miscellany.

Gatherings along the way side,  
Floating gems by every tide.

### HONORED HEARTS.

The romantic incidents connected with the heart of Robert Bruce, and also that of the gallant Marquis of Montrose, are pretty well known. Such incidents, however remarkable, are by no means singular, as the few following facts will show.

Paul Whitehead, sometime secretary of the Medmenham Club, and a dabbler in rhyme, dying in 1774, left his heart to his noble friend and patron, Lord Le Despencer, to be deposited in his mausoleum at West Wycombe. Lord Le Despencer accepting the bequest, had the heart wrapped in lead, and placed in a marble urn, and on the 16th of May, 1775, it was carried to its resting-place with much ceremony. Preceding the bier bearing the urn, marched a grenadier officer in full uniform; nine grenadiers two deep, the odd one last; two German-Sute players, two supplied choristers "with notes pinned to their backs," two more flute-players, eleven singing men in surplices, two French-horn players, two bassoon players, six fifiers, and four drummers with muffled drums. Lord Le Despencer, as chief mourner, followed the bier, in his uniform as colonel of the Bucks militia, and was succeeded by nine officers of the same corps, two fifiers, two drummers, and twenty soldiers with their firelocks reversed. The musicians played the Dead March in *Saul*; Dr. Arnold, Mr. Atterbury, and another gentleman beating time with scrolls of paper. The church bell tolled, and cannon were discharged every three and a half minutes. Upon reaching the mausoleum, another hour was spent in going round and round it, singing funeral glee; then the urn was carried inside, and placed upon a pedestal bearing the name of the whilom owner of the heart, and the lines—

Unbathed hands, this urn forbear;  
No gems, no orient spell,  
Lie here concealed, but what's more rare,  
A heart that knew no guile!

Spite of the injunction, some unhallowed hand stole the urn in 1829, and the whereabouts of Whitehead's heart remains a mystery to the present day.

We are not sure that Byron's should be reckoned among lost hearts, but we have somewhere read, that when it was resolved to send his body from Missolonghi to England, the Greeks entreated that the heart of the poet, who dreamed Greece might still be free, and wrought his best to make the dream a reality, might be left to them. Their claim was allowed, and they inclosed the precious relic in a silver casket. When the fall of Missolonghi could no longer be averted, a party of its defenders called out, bearing the heart with them, to cut their way through the Turkish army. The attempt was a successful one, but the heart of the famous Englishman was left with many a brave Greek in the marshes the desperate band had passed. Napoleon's heart came nigh to suffer a more ignoble fate. It had been removed from the great captain's body to be put in a separate case; and fearing Madame Bertrand might steal it, since she had declared her determination to become its possessor, the doctor in charge placed the heart in a glass upon his bedroom table. In the middle of the night, the sound of breaking glass startled him out of a doze, just in time to enable him to detect a brown rat dragging the emperor's heart toward his hole. The doctor rescued it, fastened it in a silver urn, and placed it in the coffin with the body; but had he slept a little more soundly, the heart of "Imperial Caesar dead" would have served for a tit-bit for a rat supper. Shelley's heart defied cremation, and after the body was consumed, was snatched from the subsiding flames by Captain Trelawny, and found to be entire; a circumstance commemorated by the words "Cor Cordium" inscribed on the marble slab, marking where the poet's ashes and heart lie in the protestant burial-place at Rome.

When Richard the Lion-hearted knew he should never don armor or draw sword again, he willed that his body should be laid at his dead father's feet at Fontevault, in token of his sorrow for the many uneasinesses he had caused him in his lifetime; but bequeathed his heart to Rouen, in acknowledgment of the great truth and constancy of his Norman subjects. The bequest was gratefully accepted, and duly honored with a beautiful shrine in the cathedral; but its beauty did not save it from being destroyed in 1738, with other Plantagenet memorials. In 1838, the mutilated effigy of the famous crusader was discovered under the cathedral pavement, and near it a leaden casket that had inclosed his heart, which the finders replaced. Before long, however, it was taken up again, and removed to the museum of Antiquities, where it remained until 1869, when it found a more fitting resting-place in the choir of the cathedral; moreover, let us hope, to be disturbed.

The relict of John Bauld, father of Bruce's rival, showed her affection for her dead lord in a peculiar way—she embalmed his heart, placed it in an ivory casket "burden with silver brycht;" and during her twenty years of widowhood, never sat down to a meal without this silent remembrance of happier days. Upon her death at the age of eighty, in 1289, she was buried in her own abbey on the banks of the Nith; Bauld's heart, in obedience to her instructions, being laid on her dead bosom. From that day, the whilom "New Abbey" was known as Sweet-Heart Abbey; and never did abbey walls, shelter a sweeter, truer heart than that of the lady of Bernard Castle.

Robert, Earl of Mellent and Leicester, as famous

among the crusaders of the twelfth century for his sagacity, eloquence and valor, as he was infamous at home for his unscrupulous rapacity, violence, and cruelty, finding life slipping away from him, assumed the monastic habit, and died in the odor of sanctity at the Abbey of Preaux. There he was buried; but in fulfillment of his dying wish, the heart of the infidel-hater was sent to the hospital he had founded at Brackley, to be there preserved in salt. Perhaps the old warrior thought, like Lord Windsor, that the heart of an Englishman ought to rest on his own land. That nobleman died at Spa in 1574, and directed that his body should be buried in the cathedral church of the noble city of Liege, and his heart, enclosed in lead, laid under his father's tomb, in the chapel at Bradenham, Bucks, "in token of a true Englishman." So, too, Sir Robert Peckham ordered his heart to be conveyed to Denham, in the same county, to be placed in the family vault; but his relatives do not seem in any hurry to execute his behest. The worthy knight died in 1569; and the register of burials at Denham, contains this entry: "Edmundus Peckham, Esq., some of Sir George Peckham, July 18, 1566. On the same day was the harte of Sir Robert Peckham, knight, buried in the vault under the chapel; so that it has been kept above ground for seventeen years. When George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, fell a victim to Felton's knife, King James commanded that his dear Steenie should be interred in Westminster Abbey, where his tomb may be seen; but a sumptuous monument to the duke also exists in St. Thomas's church, Portsmouth; and as this boasts an urn, it is probable that it boasts also the possession of the heart of the once all-powerful favorite.

In Chichester Cathedral may be seen a slab of Purbeck marble, bearing a sculptured trefoil inclosing hands holding a heart, with the legend: "Ici gist le coeur Maude de." Time has spared no more, and we are left to vainly speculate as to the personality of the fair lady thus commemorated. Still less communicative was the plain leaden case, discovered by a workman, in a niche in one of the pillars of Christ Church, Cork, and found to contain a heart preserved in salt, weighing seven and a half ounces; while another found at Garley Church, Huntingdonshire, only brought to light an empty box, that had evidently once held a heart—whose, none can tell.—*Peterson's Journal*.



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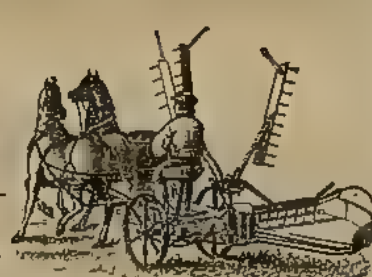
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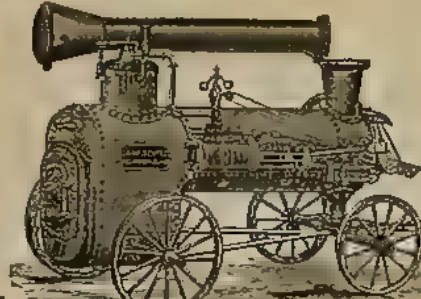
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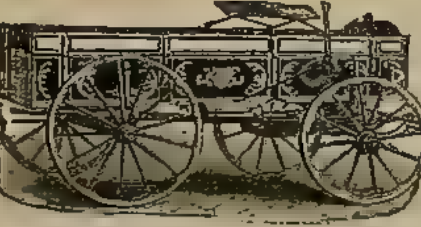
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THE BUSINESS AND EXHIBITION ROOMS OF THE Angora Goat Breeding Company are located in Stevenson's Building, Corner California and Montgomery Streets, Second Floor, Room No. 2.

These rooms are furnished with samples of the Fleece, and samples of the goods Manufactured from the Fleece, also, Rabbits of all kinds, as samples of what can be done with the skins of these Noble Animals.

Books are now open, and stock can be had in this Company, which is now under a most prosperous headway.

N. GILMORE, General Manager.

### Dime Savings Bank,

646 MARKET STREET.

REPORT FOR MARCH, 1874—NUMBER OF Depositors from July, 1873, to February 28th, 1874, is 137. Total to date, \$47,000.

Cash surplus, 30 percent, over all liabilities. Deposits in gold, silver or currency, from One Dime to \$10,000, payable on demand (without notice) draws six percent in interest. Term deposits, 12 percent.

No entry fee or charge for bank book.

W. J. THOMPSON, President.

J. CROCKER, Secretary.

### GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR A GARDENER;

We have an opportunity for a skillful and scientific Gardener, one who understands his business and can command a reasonable amount of capital, to step into a very grand chance to make a reasonable fortune.

A party desirous of retiring from his business, and having an excellent location and a large and valuable stock of Greenhouse and Garden stock, all in the very best order, with a No. 1 Dwelling House, and all surroundings of the very best, desires to find a good and responsible party to purchase the whole establishment, the seller does not require much down, having other capital, but a responsible and good man, to such, the most liberal terms will be made.

Address G. C. D., FARMER OFFICE.

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Purchasers who read the Advertisements in our Columns, and make their purchases thereby, will do us a kindness by stating to those of whom they purchase, where they obtained the information of their Wants?







# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOL. XLIV. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1875. NO. 3.

### The California Farmer.

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

Published every Thursday Evening

BY WARREN & CO.

No. 320 Clay St., (up Stairs) Below Battery,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

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All Letters on Business connected with the Office should be addressed to

WARREN & CO., Publishers.

### EUROPEAN.

#### From our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, August 7, 1875.

#### FODDER FOR STOCK.

The season continues to be very trying for the preservation of fodder, owing to the excessive humidity existing, which at the same time affects its nutritive value. The general practice at present in France, is to dry the forage plants only partially, and to pile these in small heaps, till fermentation commences to set in; afterwards to seize the first few bright hours that present themselves, to open out the heaps when the humidity rapidly escapes. In putting into rick, faggots are preferred for ventilation. For after cutting of lucern, clover, meadows, etc., their texture being young and juicy, and humidity prevalent, they are made up into very small heaps, mixed with straw and faggots employed as ventilation. The preservation of green food in trenches, will be extensively practiced this year in France, giant maize and mustard, are the forage plants now most relied upon for fermented food in Spring.

#### RENOVATION OF FLOODED LAND.

The occupiers of the flooded lands in the region of Toulouse are bravely repairing their misfortunes. The damage has been great, but not what was first expected, and in no case is it irreparable. The vines have been well washed, however; the wheat crop itself, in many places can be saved. The hay harvest having been completed before the calamity; these ricks overturned and partly coated with mud, have been daily opened, and when dried the hay is passed through a threshing machine, which removes nine-tenths of the mud, the hay was then restacked, one pound of salt being added to each cwt. of hay. Much attention was paid to breaking up the crust of mud as soon as the land was sufficiently dried, and to scarify often to destroy the numerous and strange weeds that appeared. Where there was a coating of sand, such was ploughed deeply down. Fields of lucern were restored by a vigorous use of the harrow with iron teeth. The plants sown belong to the quickly growing fodder order.

#### MOUNTAIN PASTURAGE.

The mountainous districts of the Lower Alps are largely employed for the Summer pasturage of sheep of the warm plains; the sheep ascend the mountains in May, at the rate of ten miles per day, in flocks of 2,000, preceded by the rams, and guarded by dogs from wild animals. The shepherds are accompanied by their wives and families, and delight in the mountain life, till the rains of September set in, when they return; the price paid for the season's pasturage, per sheep, is 1 1/2. There is a local race of sheep very much in request, habituated to live at 6,500 feet above the level of the sea, and producing four lambs during the year. In the valleys, much waste land has been planted with truffle oaks, and highly prized truffles are now raised in large quantities. In the Vauges Mountains, there is a remarkable race of sheep called the "Black Swiss," kept by the in-

habitants for the wool which they spin and weave into coarse cloth, requiring no dye. At the recent Agricultural Show at Caen, M. Manget exhibited a bee-hive, only costing one franc, which protects the bees from the extremes of heat and cold, allows the honey to be removed without fumigation; it can be transported also to distant localities, where the bees can find suitable pasture flowers. M. Manget has 300 well-stocked hives. He has also invented another hive, where the vapor generated by the bees easily escapes, and thus prevents the glass from being obscured, and so allowing the observer to enjoy an uninterrupted view.

#### DIETARY FROM BAD FEEDING.

M. Pety, veterinary surgeon, draws attention to the liability of horses and cattle suffering from indigestion, from the consumption of forage in a humid or musty state. It is from over-feeding this complaint is ordinarily produced, or to the too rapid transition from dry to unlimited green food. Another very common cause is, the putting of animals to work immediately after their feed. The giving of chaff and the refuse of the threshing machine is also another fruitful source, as well as excessively cold water, and above all, allowing the animals to drink the water of marshes. A little salt or a handful of meal is excellent in the drinks. Old animals ought never to be given too much food at once, and it should be mixed with a little straw. When the horse shows symptoms of indigestion—restlessness, suddenly refusing food, resting on one leg and then on another, the head drooping and seeking the left flank; its excrement either hard or liquid, etc., an excitant as 3 ounces of kitchen salt or a glass of gin, in a bottle of water will afford relief; or an infusion of camomile or sage. In case pain exists, two spoonfuls of laudanum will prove excellent. Of course soap injections, friction and fumigation, are not to be overlooked. Bleeding in case of grave indigestion becomes mortal.

#### HARVEST IMPLEMENTS.

France has made rapid progress in the employment of mowing and reaping machines, and never more marked than at the present season, when the weather has been so untoward and manual labor so scarce. As at the contest at Mettray, and elsewhere, there is a uniformity in excellence, almost of perfection in the machines, turned out by some well-known firms, so that where different verdicts are passed, the deciding points are to be found, not in superiority of mechanism, but in the ability of the driver, the efficacy of the yoking, or the accident of soil.

#### VINE INSECTS AGAIN

The continued and extending ravages of the vine bug developed much discussion, which is not a bad thing in itself, but no perfect remedy against the phylloxera exists, save autumnal and winter flooding of the vines, as practiced by M. Fancon. The alkaline sulpho-carbonates have not realized the great expectations formed about them. The only party truly sage is that which continues to still try every suggested remedy, and avoiding absolute conclusions, till justified by full success. The importation of American vine-stocks, has yet to prove their efficacy, as well as the various powders reported to destroy the insect, while resting in oceans toward the vine.

#### CURING HAY.—WHEAT, ETC.

Dr. Schneider recommends the salting of lucern, sainfoin, etc., in its green state, immediately, even after being cut, and asserts, after 25 years' experience, that it will keep thus without spoiling for eleven days, when some fine days may be expected. The mass dries by transpiration; the salt absorbs the mixture first, and then impregnates the forage with the brine, which acts as usual as a preservative.

To rid seed wheat of smut and rust, it is the usual practice to steep in preparations of lime, salt, etc. The Agricultural Society of Allier recommends instead, the dissolution of 9 pounds of Peruvian guano in 22 gallons of water, allowing the grain to steep for 24 hours, skimming off the bad seeds, and rolling the remainder in dried guano, previously treated with sulphuric acid, according to the Ollendorf process.

#### GOOD FOR THE EYES.

We ask our Friends and Patrons to take a good look at the Type that makes up our paper—they will not say, it hurts their eyes to read such Type, for we know it is clear, clean, and plain as a "Bonnie Scotchman would speak" bold, clean and shining. We need only ask our friends to look upon its fair face for it will greet them with a "Bonnie Smile," and comes from "Bonnie Scotland, from the Foundry of Messrs. Miller & Richard, of Edinburgh, Scotland. Ellis Read, Esq., is the agent of this beautiful Type and his name indicates that the splendid Type he furnishes, all can read, READ-ILLY, and it is good for the eyes in many ways.

We certainly can commend Mr. Read to all who wish to read what is for their own interest when they wish new Type—nothing can be better.

The advertisement and card of Miller & Richard, and Mr. Read, directs purchasers to 310 Clay St., near our office.

#### THE WINES OF FRANCE.

[The present condition of the Wine trade in this State is such as to make all important facts like those we give in the following Letters from France, of more than usual Importance. If the wines of 1874 are short in France, California wines will increase in value, let our Vintners note this.—Ed. F.]

#### VINTAGE 1874.—CLARETS.

24, CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E. C.,  
July 15, 1875.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

DEAR SIR:—Annexed is a translated copy of a letter we have just received from our friends Messrs. E. Jannaut, Dutrenit & Co., of Bordeaux, concerning the 1874 vintage. Although we have had few opportunities ourselves, as yet, of studying this vintage on the spot, we feel bound to say that our own observations so far as they have gone have tended to a similar result of opinion. We regret to think that many of our friends may be disappointed at this somewhat uncompromising view of the 1874 vintage, which we think from the first obtained an unduly exalted opinion. Messrs. E. Jannaut, Dutrenit & Co. only now however confirm the views they expressed in their communication of a similar nature under date of February last, the tenor of which you will doubtless remember. In any case we take leave to say that the 1874's will be much wanted in the present state of stocks, and judiciously selected will become useful wines. We are, dear sir, yours faithfully.

J. R. PARKINGTON & CO.

#### [Translated Copy.]

#### VINTAGE 1874.—CLARETS.

BORDEAUX, July 8, 1875.

TO MESSRS. J. R. PARKINGTON & CO.,  
24, CRUTCHED FRIAR, LONDON, E. C.

DEAR SIRS:—We agree with you that it is to the interest of our friends throughout the United Kingdom, that they should be in possession of truthful and unbiased particulars concerning the wines of 1874, we therefore give you our candid opinion which is based on careful and repeated examinations since last December.

Much as we should like to praise their qualities we feel bound to admit that the Wines of 1874 cannot be classed with those of the "celebrated years." They are thin, light in color, and deficient in body. They lack viscosity and softness, but are, however, free from acidity, and possess an agreeable flavor. What strikes us as being a peculiar feature in them, is a dryness of character, which will necessitate immediate consumption.

The last three months have greatly tended towards maturing these wines. The bouquet of the "classified growths" is well developed, and the color already displays that peculiar yellow tinge which in new wines is an invariable sign of premature development.

It has been asserted by many that the Wines of 1874 equal those of 1869, and even the 1864's. We do not at all endorse this opinion. If the 1869's or 1864's did not possess far more body and alcoholic substance than the 1874's, they certainly had more viscosity and softness, which insured both their keeping and general improving qualities.

We must, however, add that there are some good wines amongst the 1874's, and buyers who will take the trouble to carefully inspect and taste them, may succeed in obtaining wines similar to those of 1869.

We are, dear sir, yours faithfully,  
E. JANNAUT, DUTREINIT & CO.

#### FISH FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

Since the appropriation by Sweden of \$100,000 for the sole purpose of exhibiting the fish of its waters at the Centennial, the zeal of the United States Commissioners in that direction, in the interest of their own country, has greatly increased. Professor Bayard, of the Smithsonian Institute, is at present engaged at Wood's Hole, Mass., in making an exact counterpart in Plaster of Paris of every species of fish that swims contiguous to the United States. A mould of the fish is first taken, afterward the copy is painted directly from the originals. Mr. Eugene Blackford has at present at Fulton Market three specimens of this work, which were sent him as a compliment by Professor Baird, who has received from Mr. Blackford 300 different species of fish, for the advancement of science, at the Institute which he represents.—American Grocer.

#### LARGE YIELD NEAR WHEATLAND.

Mr. Henry Hewitt, whose farm is near Wheatland in Yamhill county, informs us that last fall, just after the State Fair, he put in 27 acres of Australian spring wheat with a drill, on land summer fallowed, that has yielded over 47 bushels per acre. Also, off of two acres of similar land sowed to oats he has threshed 196 1/2 bushels. These were brown winter oats and the figures given are measured bushels, but counting them by actual weight the product was 105 bushels per acre. He purchased the claim in 1844, of Jo McLaughlin, who told him that twenty acres of the land he gives the products of above, had then been in cultivation by him for thirteen years, so that this land has part of it been in almost constant cultivation for forty-four years.—Willamette Farmer.

### Eastern Correspondence.

#### PERCHERON AND NORMAN HORSES.

[We call special attention to the following Letter which we have been favored with from M. W. Dunham, Esq., one of the most noted and successful Importers and Breeders of the Percheron Horse. A class of Horses which would greatly improve our stock of workers, if they were introduced into our State largely.—Ed. F.]

OAKLAWN FARM, WAYNE, DU PAGE CO., ILL.,  
August 31, 1875.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

DEAR SIR:—Knowing that you are interested, and always glad to hear of the progress in the stock interest of the country, I drop you a few lines, to let you know of my return from Europe, where I have been spending part of the Summer in selecting horses to replenish my stud, preparatory to the Fall and Spring demand, and have succeeded in reaching home with twenty-seven stallions and mares, six more having preceded me; making a total of thirty-three for the season; being the largest importation ever made to this country. My stock is of the choicest stock of France, selected from the best stud stables of the old stables of Perche, so noted as the birthplace of the famous Percheron race by which we have attained such grand results in producing valuable horses by crossing with the common mares of our country; many of them are horses approved by the Government and were drawing an annual subsidy of from 300 to 400 francs. The most of them are gray, but I have some darker colored ones to suit the fastidious tastes of some of our people, weights varying from 1,400 to 2,000 pounds.

As to their quality, I do not feel disposed to indulge myself in any vain expressions of their superiority over all others breeds or individual animals in this country or Europe; but will content myself with the pleasure of showing all who may visit Oaklawn a stud of horses, that notwithstanding the draft that has been made upon it by the sale of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of stock during the past eighteen months, still presents, forty stallions fit for service the coming year, with broad mares, suckling colts, yearlings, two year old, etc., etc.

Hoping to have the pleasure of welcoming you to our State and showing you what we are doing here for the improvement of stock.

I am, sir, Very truly yours,  
M. W. DUNHAM.

#### PACKING FRUIT.

In no art are we more deficient than that of packing fruit so that it may be carried a long distance without injury. Three-fourths of all our summer fruits sent to market any considerable distance is more or less injured. Indeed much that is brought to cities by growers only a few miles distance is scarcely fit for sale. Occasionally fruits are sent us with a request to exhibit them at our horticultural shows, but in most cases the specimens are so injured when received as to be entirely unfit to show. Mr. Kidd, gardener to the Marquis of Breadalbane, who sends fruits and flowers from the garden near Hampton Court, England, to the Highland residence of the Marquis, subject to five hundred miles carriage, is so successful in packing that he can send fully ripe tomatoes "without losing a fruit," and bouquets when received will be as fresh as when first picked. He gives his method of packing fruit as follows:—"I have found no better method in all my experience, which has extended over a period of twenty years, with all kinds of fruit, varying in distance from fifty to five hundred miles. It is simply in—box, soft paper, and sweet bran. A box is chosen, in size, according to the quantity to be sent. A layer of bran is put at the bottom; then each bunch of grapes is held by the hand over the centre of a sheet of paper; the four corners of the paper are brought up to the stalk and nicely secured; then laid on its side in the box, and so on, until the first layer is finished. Then all the whole over with bran, and give the box a gentle shake as you proceed. Begin the second layer as the first, and so on, until the box is completed. Thus, with neat hands, the bloom is preserved, and may be sent to any distance; but, with clumsy hands, quite the contrary, and often an entire failure, as the putting in and the taking out of the box are the most important points to be observed. I have, invariably packed sixty or eighty bunches of grapes, and fifty or sixty dozen of peaches or apricots in one box, and received letters from employers, to say that they have arrived as safe as if they had been taken from the trees that morning."—London Gardener.

[Will not some of our Fruit Shippers try this plan and report results to us. We will thank them to do so.—Ed. F.]

A SEVERE CRITICISM.—The editor of the Democrat, Arcata, Ill., having raised beets from seed sent by the Department of Agriculture, and finding them beyond the power of mastication of anything less than a circular saw, now advertises them as suitable for fence posts, being "tougher than hickory and more lasting than cedar."

### WALTER BROWN'S SON'S Monthly Wool Circular.

The past month was probably one of the dulllest that has been experienced in the Wool Trade for several years. The depression noticed in our last report has continued up to the present time without abatement, and has been accompanied by a still further decline in values.

The example set by some manufacturers during the previous month, of stopping all or part of their looms, has been followed by many more, and a general curtailment of the production is the result, except in the few instances where the styles of goods have taken the popular taste, and facilitated ready sales.

During the past week there has been a good many buyers in the Dry Goods market from the South and West, but their purchases are comparatively light, and not what was expected. The close connection between the woolen goods interest and that of the raw material makes it necessary to notice all the indications likely to affect the former branch of trade, and with a continuance of an unsatisfactory business in fabrics, there is little probability of any spirit being imparted to the demand for wool.

Among the wool houses themselves there is a great disparity of opinion as to the future prospects of their stocks; some are satisfied that prices have reached the lowest point of the season and they are in consequence reluctant to make sales at ruling rates; others on the contrary believe that wools will be still lower, and they are ready to reduce their assortment freely, at figures within present quotations.

It is unquestionably the fact that fleece wools at present prices do not pay the cost of production, and when such is the case there is invariably a reaction from the low basis. When this change will take place however, is a doubtful question; fleeces are to-day selling at lower prices than at any time since the war, but at the same time, manufacturers say their goods are equally depressed and that they cannot make any profit at the present rates. So long as this condition of affairs exist, we cannot look for any higher range of values in wool, and the present outlook does not reveal any probable improvement during the ensuing thirty days.

CALIFORNIA WOOLS.—The tendency to produce goods as cheaply as possible is still the inducement to purchase this description, and the transactions far exceed those of any other class. Prices are lower than last quoted.

TEXAS WOOLS.—Choice parcels of Eastern, free of burrs, do not show much decline. They are not, however, taken so freely by consumers as during previous seasons. Western clips continue to be neglected, but the stock being generally in strong hands, no material change in prices is noticeable.

The following are the Sales during the month, as reported: 836,300 lbs. Fleece and Pulled; 25@55c; 59,960 lbs. Soured, 47 1/2 @ 95c; 107,490 lbs. Combing, 46@55c; 1,310,200 lbs. California, 18 1/2 @ 33c; 335,500 lbs. Texas, 18@33c; 86,200 lbs. Colorado, 25@26c; 15,000 lbs. Nevada, 30c; 10,000 lbs. Georgia, 3,000 lbs. Delana, 45c; 134,600 lbs. Cape, 34@35c; 50,000 lbs. Australian, 48@50c; 6,000 lbs. Smyrna; 8,000 lbs. Cordova; 24,000 lbs. East India; 20,000 lbs. Nails; 3,000 lbs. Donkoi, 34c.

Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month were: 3,940 bales and bags. Coastwise Texas, 578 bales; New Orleans, 60 bales; Brahmory City, 112 bales; Brazos Santiago, 75 bales; Southern, 299 bales.

The Importations as reported, are: Liverpool, 407 bales; London, 745 bales; Hull, 141 bales; Rio Grande, 116 bales; Bombay, 45 bales; Antwerp, 88 bales; Marseilles, 61 bales; Curacao, 5 bales.

#### Tub Washed Wool.

Choice..... 51 @ 51  
Fair..... 47 @ 47  
Inferior and Burry... 40 @ 46

#### Pulled Wool.

New York City extra Pulled... 42 @ 45  
New York City super Pulled... 42 @ 45  
New York City Lambs Pulled... 38 @ 42  
Western super and extra... 37 @ 41  
Country extra Pulled... 44 @ 45  
Country super Pulled... 44 @ 45  
Country Lambs Pulled... 40 @ 45

#### California.

Spring Clip, fine... 24 @ 30  
Spring Clip, medium... 24 @ 30  
Spring Clip, low grades and burry... 20 @ 22  
Fall Clip, A 1... 17 @ 19  
Fall Clip, low grade and burry... 14 @ 17

#### Texas.

Fine Eastern... 23 @ 32  
Medium Eastern... 30 @ 32  
Fine Western... 22 @ 25  
Medium Western... 20 @ 25  
Inferior... 16 @ 20

#### Foreign Wools.

Cape of Good Hope... 32 @ 35  
Buena Ayra Merino and Merino... 27 @ 30  
Montevideo Merino and Merino... 30 @ 32  
Australian Clothing... 45 @ 49  
Australian Combing... 48 @ 51

Be true to California.





## Agriculture.

Plow deep, while sluggards sleep,  
And you shall have grain to sell and to keep.

### JERSEY CATTLE.

For the Improvement of Races of Cattle.

Prize Essay—By George E. Waring, Jr., Secretary  
of American Jersey Cattle Club.

(Continued from Last Week.)

#### THE TREATMENT OF CALVES.

Heifers with their first calves, unless their teats are more fully developed than the teats of young heifers are wont to be, should suckle their calves until these are well drawn out; but while suckling they should be milked dry at the regular milking-times, morning and evening, the calf working at the bag at pleasure during the rest of the twenty-four hours.

Except as above, it is better to remove the calf after twenty-four hours, allowing it the slight medicinal action of the colostrum (warm from the teat) during this time. After this it should for a week have only its mother's milk to drink, and until it is well established—say for the first fortnight—it should be fed three times a day. After this the feeding may be restricted to two meals per day, and other milk than the dam's may be substituted. When three weeks old, if healthy and sprightly, a little warmed skimmed milk may be introduced into the fresh, and the quantity of this may be increased until, at the end of six weeks, skimmed milk (always warmed) constitutes the exclusive diet. If, during this transition, the calf shows a tendency to scouring, the proportion of skimmed milk should be lessened, and after its return to health should be increased with great care.

Fine hay may be eaten, in small quantities, at very early age; so may oats; but bran should never be given to calves because of its irritating, relaxing effect on the bowels; and it is better to keep them entirely from grass till at least three months old, and, perhaps, even until their second summer.

During the first winter the calf should be kept chiefly, if not entirely, upon hay, in order that in satisfying its appetite it shall consume the greatest bulk of food possible, thereby extending its digestive organs (its future *laboratorium*) as fully as possible.

The question of the age of bulls is often influenced by the unruly disposition shown by mature animals. It is a common belief that Jersey bulls are especially vicious after two or three years old. The writer, with an experience of a number of mature animals, never having had one the least unruly, believes that the development of the vicious tendency is mainly the result of improper treatment. Bulls kept to themselves in dark or dimly-lighted stalls, approached but rarely, and then too often with fear, do undoubtedly become very unmanageable; but, if kept tied in the same range of stalls with the cows, constantly accustomed to the presence of man and to the visits of strangers, petted and patted and familiarly handled, they seem to remain docile to their full age. Observation of other herds, in which bulls are treated in this way, confirms this impression.

#### THE MANNER OF FEEDING.

There is not very much to be said concerning the manner of feeding of Jerseys, as distinguished from other cows. The rule applies in their case, as in all others, that the nutriment should be ample for the perfect maintenance of the animal's organization, and, beyond this, for the production of the largest possible yield of milk. Profit in feeding any stock is derived entirely from the excess of food beyond what is required to maintain a good condition and supply the natural wastes of the body. As stated by an experienced farmer, the proportion is thus: "If you feed six quarts, you get nothing back; if you feed nine quarts, you get back a little; if you feed twelve quarts you get back a great deal."

The best feed, so far as the cow is concerned, though not the most economical, is a good range of luxuriant-growing pasture, in which the grasses are sweet and nutritious. Tethering leads to the more complete depaupering of the ground, and gives sufficiently good results. The use of grass for soiling is still more economical, where the relation between the value of labor and of manure allows its adoption; it is a wall for the cow as withering, and much less wasteful of the grass. A system of complete soiling on green rye, green oats, grass, clover, and fodder-corn is to be recommended whenever the value of manure indicates that soiling would be profitable. All soiling crops may be wilted with advantage before being fed, and with fodder-corn a very thorough wilting, even lying the whole day in a hot sun, is decidedly beneficial.

It is a good custom in summer, at milking-time, to give each cow a quart of bran, not so much for the nutriment it contains, as to make them glad to come to the milking-stalls, and to keep them quiet while being milked. For winter food, nothing can equal early cut hay and well-cured clover-hay, and these may be profitably supplemented with oats, bran, and a very little oil-meal or Indian corn-meal. Indian meal should, in the case of a breeding-herd, be used with caution and in limited quantity. For a "butter-butter" it has no equal. Fresh cows feed eight quarts of clear meal per day (or as much as they can eat) give very rich milk, with a good proportion of butter, and butter of a very good quality,

and as they dry off are fat enough for the shambles; but in a breeding and milking race like the Jerseys, where it is especially desirable not to encourage too great a tendency to take on flesh and where the cows should at no time be fat; even when dried off for calving, Indian meal is perhaps the most undesirable food that can be given.

Often, where herds of good Jerseys are kept, a full supply of the best hay cannot be obtained. In such cases steaming may be resorted to with decided profit and advantage; or, if good hay and inferior hay or corn-stalks be cut together, and mixed with bran, ground oats, and a moderate quantity of Indian meal, the good flavor of the meal and of the better hay is diffused throughout the mass, the whole being made palatable and nutritious.

As suggested above, during the first one or two years the Jersey calf or heifer should be fed on forage which, while sufficiently nutritious, is rather bulky than concentrated, in order that there may be developed a good capacity of the digestive organs.

Mr. Charles L. Sharpless, in a communication to the writer (June 1899), gives his views of the proper treatment of Jersey cattle, as follows: "There is no better feed in Summer for the Jersey cow than the natural grasses of the rich old pastures, abounding in blue grass, white clover, and sweet-scented vernal. In almost every such field you find some orchard grass and red clover, which, from increasing the variety, add to the value of the pasture. As soon as the cows begin to fall off in yield, change them, if possible, to another field. If the fields can be so arranged that there will be at the rate of an acre for each cow, and there be three such fields, each of which can be pastured a week at a time, it will make an agreeable change for them. As to how many cows can be kept on a given number of acres, it may be safely laid down that if the pasture be an old one, and be kept rich by an annual top-dressing, and if there be judicious arrangements for changing, one animal may be kept to each acre. On the Island of Jersey such is the luxuriance of the pasture that the practice of tethering enables them to keep thriftily at the rate of two and a half animals for every acre.

"The idea that many have, that meadow pastures are the best, is a mistake. The meadow-grasses lack in sweetness and in the nutritive, and milk and butter qualities. There are no better pastures than those on high land, or on hill-sides facing from southeast to southwest. In either case the more perfect the drainage, the greater the yield. In turning out cows on the natural grasses, there is but little danger; but if their stomachs be empty, and they be turned on to red clover, however, often fatal, is pretty sure to occur.

"The practice of feeding meal or bran when at pasture is to be condemned—first, as not being economical; second, as keeping the cow in a forced condition. If fed very strong, in order to increase her yield, she may reach a point which it is impossible to keep her to, the reaction from which will leave her worthless.

"These same grasses, cut when the clover is fully ripe, before browning, make the best of winter hay. For their winter-keep from fifteen to twenty pounds of hay is enough per day, varying according to the size of the animal. To this may be added from eight to twelve quarts of carrots per day, and eight quarts of wheat-bran, and two quarts of corn-meal—the bran and corn-meal to be reduced as the cow's yield diminishes.

"The Jersey bull will need per day ten pounds of hay, four quarts of wheat-bran, one quart of oats or of corn-meal, and two quarts of carrots, with a bushel of grass twice a week in summer." As to water, once or twice per day in winter, and two or three times per day in summer, will be enough.

"Many bulls will do better on less grain; some on none at all.—Ed.

(To be Continued.)

#### Do Right and Trust in God

Do not delude yourself with the idea that you can please everybody. Who ever knew anybody that was worth anything that had nobody to find fault with him? You would have to do evil in many cases to please the evil; flatter some to gratify their pride; indulge the selfish, submit to the tyrannical, be a tool for the ambitious, and be careful not to have anything as good as those who desire to have everything superior to their neighbors. If you are a public man, should you be diligent, you must expect to have many secretly dislike you and talk against you, for your success; and if you accomplish little, though many show themselves friendly, it often leaks out that some who appear pleasant to you, can do this because they do not fear your rivalry—they may smile upon you outwardly, and yet entertain contempt for your inefficiency. Always do that which is right, be diligent, do the most you can, pay no regard to fault-finders, and you will find as many friends as any sensible man need desire.

#### How to Keep a Situation.

Be ready to throw in an odd half hour or an hour's time when it will be an accommodation, and don't seem to make a merit of it. Do it heartily. Though not a word be said, your employer will make a note of it. Make yourself indispensable to him, and he will lose many of the opposite kind before he will part with you.

Those young men who watch the clock to see the very second their working hour is up—who leave, no matter what style of work they may be in, at precisely the instant—who calculate the extra amount they can slight their work and yet not get reproved—who are lavish of their employer's goods—will always be the first to receive notice when times are dull, that their services are no longer required.—Exchange.

A Saratoga philosopher says a single woman, as a general thing, can be told from a wife, and yet he has known many a girl to be taken for a wife.

When you hear a good story from the lips of a stupid man, and see a silk umbrella in the hands of a man who does not pay for a newspaper, you may know that both have been borrowed.

#### EXPERIENCE.

I am an old man, upwards of three score years, during two scores of which I have been a tiller of the soil. I cannot say that I am rich now, but I have been rich and do not owe a dollar; have given my children a good education, and when I am called away, will leave them enough to keep the wolf away from the door. My experience has taught me that—

1. One acre of land, well prepared, manured and cultivated, will produce more than two acres which receive only the same amount of manure and labor expended on one.

2. One cow, horse, mule, sheep or hog, well fed, is more profitable than two kept on the amount of food necessary to keep one well.

3. One acre of clover or grass is worth more than two acres of cotton where no grass or clover is raised.

4. No farmer who buys oats, wheat, corn, fodder and hay, as a rule, for ten years, can keep the sheriff from the door in the end.

5. The farmer who never reads an agricultural paper, and sneers at book-farming and improvements, always has a leaky roof, poor stock, broken down fences, and complains of "bad seasons."

6. The farmer whose habitual beverage is cold water is healthier, wealthier and wiser, than he who does not refuse a drink.

#### THE GRANGERS.

Darius Ross, of Foster's Crossing, Ohio, writes to the *Enquirer* as follows: What the members of the Grange want to find out from one another is, what are the best paying breeds of stock to raise? What crops are the most profitable, all things considered, and what is the best and cheapest way of raising them?

In our Grange we have a paper edited in the Grange, styled the *Oleaner*, an editor elected once a year, and all the members are requested to write for it, and it is very interesting as well as instructive. We also have our Grange numbered off alphabetically, and each one is called on in turn to have something to read or speak at the next meeting. We find that exercises of this kind interest all parties, and they come out more regular, and it is very instructive besides.

If the farmers find that they cannot profitably run co-operative stores, they will in all probability quit the business. If they find they are not qualified to attend to store keeping, either wanting time or proper drilling in the business, it will not be in-fringing if they embark their capital in some other enterprise. If they discover that it is difficult to hire judicious and reliable talent to manage these "outside" matters, it is likely they will cease to play the part of merchants. They will continue storekeeping until they get tired of it.

#### THE MAGIE HOGS.

The question is frequently asked: "What makes or constitutes the Magie hog?" Mr. D. M. Magie, of Oxford, Ohio, the originator of this breed of hogs, gives us the following brief description of them—

They were produced from four pure and distinct breeds of hogs, three of which were imported, namely: Poland, Big Spotted China, Big Irish Grazier and Bayfield. The Magie hog is of fine bone, but of large size, combining, more eminently than any other, the excellencies of both large and small breeds, being docile, very good feeders, breeders and sucklers, fattening readily at any age, and yet attaining great weight at maturity. They sometimes dress 350 lbs. at from ten to twelve months old; from eighteen to twenty months old, 500 to 600 lbs. The Magie hogs have long bodies, short legs, broad, straight back, deep sides, with square, heavy hams and shoulders drooping ears, and are of fine style generally.—*Livestock Record*

#### BITS OF ADVICE.

Be civil to everybody. If you are poor, or dependent on the patronage of the public, it behooves you to be polite and attentive. If you are a store-keeper, do not advise, but suggest; and do not lose your temper, no matter how aggravating your customer may be. If you are in the happy position where you can play the patron, do it with dignity but not with condescension. Never avoid speaking to a laborer with the dust and sweat of an honest day's work on him. That nod of recognition may get a day's work for you when money would not do it.

#### The Country Must Help the City.

(Re-published by request.)

The present most imperative duty of all the Farmers and Business men in the Country who are indebted to the City, is, to use their best efforts to pay up their indebtedness quickly, and to make extra exertions to do so. This is sending "Life Blood" to the heart to make the body strong, so that it can work and send new life out into the extremities again.

Every Country Farmer, and every County Merchant that will make exertion to pay up their debt to the city now, during the crisis, will be doing them the best possible good they can, for every \$50 and \$100 will, by its quick circulation (now when so much means are locked up) pay ten times that amount of indebtedness, going as it will, from one to another; besides it will show the good will, interest, and sympathy for those to whom they are indebted, and from whom they may wish accommodation again. Such promptness will do a world of good, now, that our City is under a cloud.

#### KEEPING HORSES' FEET AND LEGS IN ORDER.

If I were asked to account for my horses' legs and feet being in better order than those of my neighbors, I should attribute it to the four following circumstances: First, they are all shod with iron nails, so placed in the shoe as to permit the foot to expand every time they move; second, that they all live in boxes instead of stalls, and can move whenever they please; third, that they have two hours' daily walking exercise when they are not at work; and fourth, that I have not a heel stall or trace-chain in my stall. These four circumstances comprehend the whole mystery of keeping horses' legs fine, and their feet in sound working condition up to a good old age.—*Africa*.



### THE GILMORE ANGORA GOAT BREEDING ASSOCIATION

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed for the purpose of enlarging and more successfully developing this valuable class of Stock—by importing the Stock of the PUREST and BEST Animals to be found, and Breeding from Pure Bloods and High Grades. Thus largely increasing these Animals on this Coast.

This Association have purchased the Exclusive Rights, and the superior Flocks of Pure Blooded Goats from the Hon. N. GILMORE, of El Dorado, El Dorado Co., and they are now prepared to fill all orders for the ANGORA GOAT, to quantities to suit purchasers. The Animals will be forwarded by Rail or Steamer, as the purchaser shall direct.

This Association will also purchase, or receive on consignment the fleeces of the Angora Goat, (Mohair) and make advances when desired. This Mohair will be sorted and sent to manufacturers abroad, or sold here as may be desired.

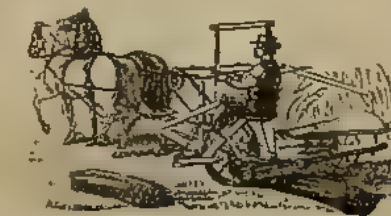
All Mohair designed to be sent to this Association should be marked: (G. B. A.) and sent to Max Beck, Sacramento, or Thomas Bailey & Co., San Francisco, where it will be graded and managed for the best interest of the producer.

For any and all information address the undersigned.

N. GILMORE, Superintendent,

Goat Breeding Association.

El Dorado, El Dorado County,



1850. PIONEER 1875.

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L. M. CUTTING & CO.,

ARE NOW SELLING:

California Single Gear Headers, with the Patent Adjustable Reel and High Wheels with Patent Adjustable Spokes "A Perfect Machine," "The Best Header we ever saw or used," say the Farmers.

Walter A. Woods' Genuine Mowers, Reapers and Combined Machines.

Etna Mower, with double motion.

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WAGONS OF STANDARD MAKE.

Horse Rakes, Haying Tools, and a General Assortment of Hardware, Oil, etc.

Extra—A large assortment for Reapers, Mowers, etc.

It will be the aim of the undersigned to give satisfaction to all purchasers, and to guarantee all they sell.

Orders receive careful attention, and forwarded at lowest rates.

L. M. CUTTING & CO., Stockton.

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### NEVILLE & CO.,

Bag, Tent, and Hose

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113 Clay & 114 Commercial Streets,

San Francisco,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

Bags, Burlaps, Duck,

Canvas and Cottons.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

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G. H. DEWART.

#### SAMPLES OF GRAIN.

We are desirous of obtaining Samples of every variety of Cereals, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, also Flax, Hemp, these in Sheaves, or too large, Samples also of various kinds of Corn, for these we shall be willing to pay their value either by return of valuable New Seeds; Tea, Coffee, Rice or Tree Seeds as may be prepared, or in any way the parties shall direct.

Parcels sent by Wells, Fargo & Co., directed to CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, 326 Clay St., San Francisco.

### MAIN & WINCHESTER

### SADDLERY

### WARE,

Have on hand the best and best Assortment of

HARNESS WHIPS,  
SADDLES LEATHER,  
COLLARS, BLANKETS,  
SADDLE TREES, ROBES,  
LASSES, ETC.,

ever offered on the Pacific Coast. We particularly call the attention of the country trade to our extensive assortment of Harness adapted for Farming and Teaming use, and also to the Collars of our own manufacture, which we guarantee Superior to any other Collars manufactured.

We are prepared to supply the trade, with any goods in our line at the very lowest prices for Cash approved credit.

Traders will always receive careful attention.  
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street  
SAN FRANCISCO.

### OIL CAKE MEAL.

### The Best Feed Known FOR LIVE STOCK

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. The description of food so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, 0.51 pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Oat Meal, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1895, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of food produced from a hundred pounds of food, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 10 per cent.; Barley Meal, 15 per cent.; Oat Meal, 15 per cent.; Oil Cake Meal, 22-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving it has no equal.

FOR MILCH COWS, it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and improving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A valuable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other feed generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or any feed (any kind). It improves it to such an extent that in eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE, it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES, a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP, there is no article of food known that produces such fine wool as it promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price (\$35 per ton) it is the cheapest feed in the market. It is now selling in New York at \$42 per ton, sold at \$50 per ton in England, where it has proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Food Dealers at the Manufacturing, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address

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Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

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Should now make them known extensively, and in so way can they do it more effectually than by

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### EUCALYPTUS

### TREES.

Eucalyptus Trees 8 to 10 feet high

Trees 6 to 8 feet high,

Medium Trees 4 to 5 feet high,

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These Trees are of a good healthy growth, and can be packed to go any distance safely and will be sold low in large lots.

Address, or call at the

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## Horticulture.

"Every tree is known by its fruit."  
"The desert shall blossom with the rose."

## THE ORANGE.

And Other Species of the Citrus Family.

[We continue the Publication of the History and Culture of the Orange and the Citrus family from a valuable work kindly transmitted to us by the author, David A. Chrichton, Esq., a distinguished Horticulturist and Garden Architect of Melbourne, Australia. We shall continue the series weekly. Ed. F.]

I will now enter upon the most important part of the subject which I have taken in hand—the cultivation of the Citrus family; and, before doing so, I must say that I never could understand why the orange has not been planted more extensively in Victoria, whose climate is not at all unsuited to its requirements. It appears, however, that most of your horticulturists have been under the impression that they require a warmer climate than our own, and that there was great difficulty in the way of their successful culture. Now, I cannot see that there is any valid foundation upon which to base such conclusions, and believe for my own part that orange cultivation might be carried on successfully in many parts of this colony. The climate here is quite as mild as that of Italy or Spain, where the orange luxuriates, attaining a great size and age.

The orange is not so delicate as many imagine, and will stand a considerable amount of cold with impunity. In many places where they grow to the greatest perfection the frosts are often quite as sharp as ever occur in the milder districts of Victoria, which shows that the climate is not unsuitable for their culture as many imagine. Under favorable conditions, the longevity of this family is very great; in Spain and Italy trees are common that are known to be from 150 to 200 years old, and of great size. In the convent of St Sabina, at Rome, there is an orange tree 32 feet high, which is said to be over 600 years old; and at Nice there was a tree over 50 feet high, with a trunk that took two men to embrace it, and yielding from 1000 to 7,000 fruit every year. One of the largest and finest orange trees in France is growing at Versailles, and known in the neighborhood as the Grand Bourbon; it was raised from seed, which is said to have been sown in 1421. I mention these instances to show that the orange is one of the longest-lived fruit-trees, if it meets with congenial treatment, and I can see no valid reason why it should not flourish here.

The chief cause of non-success in orange culture, I believe, more owing to want of a correct knowledge of the requirements of the trees than to any peculiarities of the climate. This state of affairs is, to some extent, excusable, as but comparatively few of our fruit growers have had any experience in the cultivation of this family, whose requirements are different from any other fruit trees. That those requirements are the next question for consideration, and how are we to administer to them. From a careful consideration of the subject, based upon some little experience and observation, I have arrived at the conclusion that attention to the following main points is essential to the successful culture of this family:—

1. THE CHOICE OF A FAVORABLE SITUATION FOR THE TREES.
2. THE GROUND MUST BE PROPERLY PREPARED.
3. SHELTER MUST BE PROVIDED.
4. THE TREES MUST BE IN A HEALTHY STATE WHEN PLANTED.
5. A REGULAR SUPPLY OF CONGENIAL FOOD MUST BE GIVEN.
6. THE TEMPERATURE OF THE ROOTS SHOULD BE KEPT REGULAR.
7. THE ROOTS MUST NOT BE DISTURBED.
8. THE GROUND MUST BE KEPT FREE FROM WEEDS.

It is not sufficient if some of these requirements are attended to if others are neglected, but it is requisite that all should receive careful attention.

As regards the first point mentioned—the choice of the ground—the situation most favorable to the orange is a gentle slope, with an aspect between north and east, so that the full benefit may be derived from the early morning sun; but as such a site is not always obtainable, this condition cannot always be observed. Whatever situation is chosen, however, it should afford some natural advantages as regards shelter, if possible. Low-lying land, where the temperature is low and fogs are heavy and frequent, and the tops of bleak hills, should be equally avoided for orange culture. The essential qualities of the fruit, as well as the productiveness of the trees, greatly depends upon the locality in which they are planted, as well as the treatment they receive, as the finest-flavored sorts will have a tendency to degenerate and often become quite better, from being grown in an uncongenial situation.

Respecting the second point—the preparation of the ground—it is certainly one of the most important. The most congenial soil is a strong friable loam, with a gravelly subsoil, and in depth it should be at least 18 inches. It should be thoroughly trenched and drained to the depth of from 18 to 24 inches, and care must be taken that the soil is well broken and mixed. This is of primary importance whenever ground is trenched, but more especially for the orange, whose rootlets are very fine and delicate; and though the expense of carefully working the ground may be something more than if done carelessly, it will be money well

spent. A perfect system of drainage should be one of the first considerations, and success can never be obtained without this essential. Under-ground drainage is to be preferred, and the distance apart must of course depend upon the conformation of the ground. If the ground has only a slight fall, parallel drains between every other row of trees will be necessary to allow every tree to get an equal and thorough drainage. On steeper slopes, a less distance will suffice, according to the nature of the soil, and the more heavy and tenacious it is the closer must the drains be. In preparing the ground, any deficiencies should, if possible, be rectified, and I need not tell practical men that there is a great difference in the character of various soils, some being deficient in certain properties which others have in excess. Thus it happens that manures will act differently under various circumstances, particularly those of an artificial character. The manure used for the orange should not be of a forcing character or violent in its action, but ought to yield a gradual, regular, and lasting supply of nourishment to the trees. Accordingly to the supply of congenial food it may find in the soil, so will the tree flourish, and continue to do so till it has consumed it all. If the supply is not kept up, it is compelled to linger on upon what it can find, however insufficient and uncongenial it may be, and it then pines away through want of proper nourishment, becomes weakly in constitution, and is subject to disease and the attacks of insects. The following plan is one that I can recommend for manuring the ground before planting the trees. After the ground is trenched and drained, dig out holes about 7 feet in diameter where the trees are to stand, place in each a barrowful of well-rotted manure, and mix 3 or 4 pounds of coarse bonedust with it, fill in the soil, and work up the manure so that it does not remain in one mass. If farmyard manure is not obtainable, use about 20 pounds of coarse bonedust, or a bushel of lime, both of which are well adapted for the orange.

(To be Continued.)

## WATERING TREES.

As a general rule, watering young trees in Summer does more harm than good, by crusting the surface, without reaching the roots; and even if the roots are reached, the relief is only temporary, unless the watering is regularly repeated. There is a great want of appreciation of the amount of water required for trees, by those who apply this remedy. A young tree four or five feet high, if growing well, soon throws out roots several feet on each side. If these roots are only three feet long, the circle of roots will be six feet in diameter, and at a depth of only one foot there would be no less than twenty-seven cubic feet of earth to saturate with water, requiring for one fourth the bulk nearly one hoghead for a single watering. It is true that a young tree just set out may have had its roots cut much shorter, but as new ones are to be quickly thrown out into the soil as it commences growth, a narrow watering will do but little good. Clean, mellow culture is better than all the watering, that can be given—or wide and heavy mulching if cultivation is impracticable.—Country Gentleman.

## ENGLISH IVY.

The use of English ivies for the purpose of decorating living rooms is more extensive every year, and cannot be too highly commended. Being very strong, they will live through any treatment; study their peculiarities, and manifest willingness to gratify them, and they will grow without stint. Most houses are too hot for them, as indeed they are for their owners. Neither plants nor people should have the temperature over sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit. Take care not to enfeeble your ivies by excessive watering or undue heat, and you will see they will not seem to mind whether the sun shines on them or not, or in what position or direction you train them. Indeed, so much will they do themselves to make a room charming, that we would rather have an unlimited number of them to draw upon than anything else in nature or art.

The English ivy growing over the walls of a building, instead of promoting dampness, as many persons would suppose, is said to be a remedy for it; and it is mentioned as a fact that in a room where damp had prevailed for a length of time, the affected parts inside had become dry when ivy had grown up to cover up the opposite exterior side. The close, overhanging pendant leaves prevent the rain or moisture from penetrating the wall. Beauty and utility in this case go hand in hand.

## THE GRAPE PICKER.

We again call the special attention of our Grape growers to the Grape Picker, advertised by Messrs. Linnorth, Kellogg & Co., in our columns. This invention is a capital one where the fruit is beyond convenient reach, and where fruit is choice, the fruit by this picker is not touched by the hand.

For all large choice Table Grapes, this Picker is particularly valuable, as the grapes can be gathered without touching the bunches; and thus choice, large bunches, can be gathered with the bloom of the grape still on the berries, one of the highest marks of its beauty.

Samples of the Picker can be seen at our office, and we can send them by express on receipt of price of single pair, One Dollar.

## SILVER MEDALS FOR PRIZES.

We have always been an advocate for Medals, and Silver Ware, Books, Newspapers, etc., as PRIZES at our Agricultural Fairs, in preference to Money Premiums. The former Prizes when won by true merit, can always be preserved as "Heir Loams" in a family, and are always of great value, while the love for more money, engenders selfishness, and a strife for this "root of all evil," and when won, it soon disappears, spent often before the Fair is over, and sometimes on a Race, and thus memory of the event is lost with the occasion of its reception and its spending.

FRUIT and Produce  
MERCHANTS.  
WHOLESALE.



M. T. BREWER & CO.,  
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Wholesale Dealers in

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PRODUCE, HONEY, NUTS, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, ETC

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PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

## EXCELSIOR! The Farmers Pump.

THIS PUMP  
HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED  
FOR EIGHT YEARS.

Has now triumphed over all Competitors, and has been pronounced the BEST and the CHEAPEST. This Pump can be worked by Hand, Wind-Mill, or Horse Power, and having been THOROUGHLY TESTED TO ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS HYDRAULIC PRESSURE TO THE SQUARE INCH It will Throw Water Two Hundred and Fifty ft. High. SIMPLE BUT PERFECT IN CONSTRUCTION, IT COSTS NOTHING TO KEEP IT IN ORDER. EVERY PUMP WARRANTED.

VALVE.



BRITAIN HOLBROOK & CO.  
111 & 113, CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, (and also Sacramento.) General Agents.  
Send for Circular.

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PRICE

\$1.00 EACH.

GATHERS GRAPE without dropping or bruising them and greatly economizes time.

SEND FOR ONE!

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## CAMELLIA SEED—FRESH.

An Invoice of very Pure and Fresh Seed of the CAMELLIA JAPONICA just received by last Steamer direct from Japan.

Florists and Amateurs can secure this choice Seed in Packets of \$1 each.

Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to, and Seed sent by Mail free of Postage.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

SEEDS & PLANTS BY MAIL.

AT THE CLOSING HOURS OF THE LAST SESSION of Congress a most strange change was made in the laws relative to

## MAIL MATTERS.

Doubling up all reading matter, and most particularly and seriously affecting the AGRICULTURAL INTEREST, by doubling the cost of the transmission of all "Books" and "Pamphlets" by mail. Such a measure is most highly injurious to the best interests of our country, as it is most certainly a "backward march" in civilization. We give the new rates that must be paid now, as follows:

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

For Packages of Four Ounces,	4 cents
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It must always be borne in mind by all who send Seeds or Plants by MAIL, that every package must be done up securely and every package of SEEDS or PLANTS must be prepaid, to go in the Newspaper Mail.

\$10 to \$500. Invested in Wall Street often leads to the Wall Street Review.  
JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bank and Brokers, 73 Broadway New York.  
Sent Free.

## EVERGREEN OAK FROM JAPAN.

SOMETHING NEW.  
We have received the Acorns of the Edible Evergreen Oak from Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner at Yeddo, for the Emperor of Japan.

This NEW OAK is thus described by the Commissioner "In his valuable letter on *Quercus Cuspidata*, (Thunberg) The Japanese name is Sji-Noki, the Chinese name, Ka. It is an Evergreen, growing to the height of thirty and forty feet and has a deep glossy foliage, it forms a beautiful hedge, and its acorns are edible, being highly esteemed by the Japanese. Its wood is strong and durable.

A few of these Acorns can be had at the FARMER OFFICE.

## TEA SEED—FRESH.

A VERY CHOICE LOT OF GENUINE TEA SEED JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST Steamer in Macdonray & Co's Line—Imported to Order.

This Seed will be put up in Packages at 50 cents each. Orders by Mail or Express will be promptly attended to—and Seed sent Free of Postage. For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## CHOICE EUCALYPTUS SEED.

We have received a small Invoice of Seed of the Rare Varieties of the Eucalyptus tree—a few ounces only of each will be offered for sale by us—designing to propagate these varieties as rare and highly valuable.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

## Gypsum, or Land Plaster.

This is one of the best fertilizers known for Grass Lands, and especially for Clover.

Gypsum is the well-known fertilizer of which Liebig speaks so highly. Those who are cultivating Alfalfa would do well to try Gypsum when they establish their new fields to secure a strong and sure stand at once.

Gypsum prepared in good strong barrels can be had at very reasonable rates, large or small quantities.

Orders should be addressed to

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE,  
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

## THE FAIRS OF 1875.

## State Fairs.

CALIFORNIA STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SACRAMENTO,  
Commencing September 15, continues 10 days.

OREGON STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SALEM,  
Commencing October 11, continues 6 days.

COLORADO,  
FAIR AT DENVER,  
Commencing September 21, continues 4 days.

NEW ENGLAND AG. FAIR,  
FAIR AT MANCHESTER, N. H.  
Commences Sept. 7, continues 4 days.

AMERICA INSTITUTE FAIR,  
CITY OF NEW YORK,  
Commencing September continues to Nov.

NEW YORK STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT ROCHESTER,  
Commencing September 27, continues 5 days.

MAINE STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT PORTLAND,  
Commencing September 31, continues 4 days.

ST. LOUIS FAIR.  
Commencing October 4, continues 5 days.

IOWA STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT KOKUK,  
Commencing September 27, continues 5 days.

ILLINOIS STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT OTTAWA,  
Commencing September 13, continues 5 days.

OHIO STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT COLUMBUS,  
Commencing September 8 continues 4 days.

INDIANA STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT INDIANAPOLIS,  
Commencing September 27, continues 5 days.

WISCONSIN STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT MILWAUKIE,  
Commencing September 6, continues 5 days.

FAIR AT ST. PAUL,  
Commencing September 14, continues 3 days.

NEBRASKA,  
FAIR AT OMAHA,  
Commencing September 21, continues 3 days.

MICHIGAN STATE AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT EAST SAGINAW,  
Commencing September 13, continues 4 days.

## County Fairs.

MECHANIC INSTITUTE FAIR,  
AT THE NEW PAVILION, THIS CITY.  
Commencing August 17, continues one month.

BAY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SOCIETIES' NEW GROUNDS, AGRICULTURAL PARK, SAN FRANCISCO.  
Commencing

SANTA CLARA VALLEY AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT SAN JOSE,  
Commences Oct. 4th, continues 6 days.

SAN JOAQUIN AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT STOCKTON,  
Commencing

NAPA AND SOLANO AG. SOCIETY,  
FAIR AT VALLEJO.  
Commencing Sept. 28, continues 4 days.

SONOMA AND MARIN AG. SOCIETY,  
Fair at Petaluma, commences Oct. 4, continues 5 days.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.  
Fair at Modesto, commences Sept. 23rd, continues 4 days.

SOUTHERN AG. DISTRICT,  
FAIR AT LOS ANGELES,  
Commencing October 4, continues 6 days.

If the Secretary of the County Societies would send us Programmes we shall insert notices of the same cheerfully to aid the work.

## FARMERS' ACCOUNTS.

We have often urged our Farmers to keep full Records of all their farming operations—keep them in full detail in every department of their labor. The number of acres of their farm, when, and how cultivated, the crops put in, their Stock, of all grades, the cost of all purchases, the sales of Stock, produce of all kinds, Laborers' accounts, Family and Farm expenses in all details, the weather accounts with every detail, so as to know what is profitable and what is not. Such a Record would be of great value to every Farmer.

A new Book for such a Record can be seen at Farmer Office, which we shall be glad to explain and recommend to all—handsomely got up and finely bound. Price, \$2.50, worth ten times the cost.



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9, 1876.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM,  
AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 CLAY STREET, MARKS BUILDING, UP STAIRS.

FARMERS HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Room and Museum of the Farmer Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Minerals, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History Innumerable, are constantly being added.

## Farmers Reading Room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the Farmer Office. Members of the Press and Strangers from abroad are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State in the Union, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines are open for use on the table for reference; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes with works Illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, and works for reference upon all the Sciences, also, a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all Free.

## Advertising Medium.

The terms for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER is, TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half the first rate. It is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. The right is always reserved, to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

## Sample Copies.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, will please understand it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to a desire to prompt their neighbors to subscribe also.

Sample copies sent when requested. Liberal rates for Clubs or Societies.

WARREN & Co.,  
PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER,  
San Francisco, Cal.

## Editor's Chair.

## OUR PRESENT NUMBER.

**HOME.**—Let all read the "Dream" in our Home Columns this week the scenes so many thousands have witnessed the past few weeks, are evidence of what the spirit of Detraction and vile Slander will do; in connection with this Dream, we point to the brief poem, "Speak no Ill," as a better way to live and act.

Our Home Columns has also other valuable truths, so of our Poets' Column.

**AGRICULTURE.**—We still continue the Valuable Essay on the JERSEY COW to which we call special attention, other articles on same page will be found of value and importance, especially the items on "Granger's."

**HORTICULTURE.**—The culture of the ORANGE TREE, we continue from the Valuable Essay by D. A. Crichton, Esq., one of the best essays yet in print, growers of the Orange will do well to secure copies of this whole essay—Items, "Watering Trees," "English Ivy," same page (10) should be noted.

**OUR EUROPEAN LETTERS.**—We specially commend our Parisian Letter to our farmers—the question of Fodder, is all important—read the French practice, and try it.

**OUR WINE MAKERS.**—We ask their attention to our Letters from BORDEAUX, FRANCE, on the Vintage of 1874—the Wines of California are naturally affected in value by the Vintages of France.

**THE HORSE INTEREST.**—We call the attention of our Breeders of Horses of all work, to the Letter of M. W. Dunham, Esq., on Percheron Horses.

## BULBS AND TUBEROUS ROOTS

We would specially refer all our Amateur florists and cultivators of our Home Gardens to very excellent counsel given in our Home Columns—14th page of our last Number—by that distinguished Florist, Jas. Vick, Esq., of Rochester N. Y. His words are earnest for early planting, particularly all Bulbs and Tuberous Roots. In this work he would urge attention immediately, so that this beautiful class of Plants may all be planted in well prepared earth in November at farthest.

**HENDERSON & Co., Florists.**—We have the new Combined Wholesale Lists of Seeds and Plants, Bulbs, etc., of these well known and popular Florists and Seedsmen of Cortlandt Street, N. Y. These catalogues are nicely and neatly arranged and come early as they should to our early land. Peter Henderson is a name that for long years has been bright among New florists—and most worthily so—Catalogues from "Henderson's" always contains many Gems for the "Flora" of our country.

Thanks for early knowledge, and remembrance.

## Grapes from the Promised Land.

We received from the Alhambra Gardens at Martinez, a Box of the most splendid Grapes we have seen in California, they were like those Great Bunches of Grapes we read of, that were found in the Promised Land, and we are inclined to think that the "Alhambra Gardens" is a fair sample of the Promised Land, which old Pioneers like Dr. Strenzel will inherit in the Better Times Coming. More about them hereafter.

## POSTPAID PAPERS.

All copies of the FARMER sent from this Office are Post Paid by us, consequently, all who receive our Paper are relieved from all Postage at the Office where they are received.

We give this SPECIAL NOTICE so that the Patrons, and all our subscribers, and those who receive our Extras, and Complimentary copies, may know they are Free from all Postage.

Why have compositors more reason to grumble than anybody else? Because their business is always at a stand.

## SEED WHEAT.

Considerable discussion has been had among agriculturists and scientists as to the relative value of Old or New Wheat for Seed, which was the most productive in quantity, and which would yield the finest grain in all its essential particulars.

Writers on the subject have expressed different views, some Farmers show that Wheat of the preceding year will give a greater number of bushels per acre than older seed, others prefer two or three year old seed, from all that we have read or known, we should say that the quality of the grain was the most essential; good, full, plump grain, grain that had grown steadily from the first sprouting to its maturity, without check by drought, or chill, or heavy rains, grain that had grown well, and matured well, is the only quality of grain that a wise planter would sow, the failure of our grain crops is frequently owing to the poor seed our farmers sow.

We could cite cases where some farmers were so very thoughtless, so penny wise and pound foolish, as to save their poorest qualities of grain for their own planting, and sell their best grain, such cases are not rare either, it only shows how much such foolish and ignorant persons do to make poor crops, and then lay it to the droughts or season.

Wheat or grain of any kind that is sound and plump, that has fully matured, must produce a healthy plant, and consequently a good harvest—always provided the soil has been properly prepared, for we find in the "parable of the sower" that the same grain there, varied materially in the harvest.

There is another all important consideration that must not be forgotten, the change of seed from one section of country to another, the same variety of grain planted on the same soil, the breeding in and in system, is never as good as a change of seed from one location to another.

We are of the opinion that Wheat of choice quality two or three years old will always produce a larger and better crop, than that of the preceding year, we hope some of our Farmers will carefully try this plan and report to us the result the coming year.

The true way to test such an experiment will be to take a field of ten acres, same quality of soil, same culture, and plant half in old and half in new grain and wait the harvest.

## THE MECHANICS' FAIR.

It is certainly a proud sight for an old Californian who enters the Pavilion to witness the most wonderful developments of the science, skill and ability of our Mechanics as there exhibited, and to examine the perfection of the goods manufactured in our own State, old States may boast as much as they please, CALIFORNIA can equal the best workman in the Union, and excel many of them.

## AGRICULTURE

Our farmers, no one of them should fail to visit this Exhibition, and bring their families, here they will see as fine a display of Agricultural Implements as the world can produce, and none here but the Best.

MESSES. LINTFORTH, KELLOGG & Co., have a very fine display, the great perfection attained in the manufacture of Plows of all kinds is indeed wonderful, and in the display of this House nothing can surpass them, all their implements are extra.

MESSES. M. C. HAWLEY & Co., have a grand display also, here is seen not only their famed John Deere Plow, but the Reaper at work cutting down the grain (imaginary) and doing its work perfectly—all their other implements are of the very best, this House are now large manufacturers, and do the largest and most prosperous business in Agricultural goods done in California.

MESSES. FRANK BROS., have a display of Reapers and Mowers, also of Plows, they also show their SELF BINDERS, as attached to a Harvester for the field—the grain is caught by a crank and clasp as it passes from the apron over the machine, and quickly and strongly wire bound and thrown some 5 feet aside all ready for the thrasher, this is a great invention and will come into large use another season.

There are other Exhibitors of Agricultural goods—but these are the most interesting to us, as they are from reliable houses that will be the FARMERS FRIEND for years to come.

Extended Reports next week.

## THE STATE FAIR.

The California State Agricultural Fair commences on Thursday, the 15th, one week from today, it is hoped that we shall have a display that shall do great credit to our State, that the Agricultural Pavilion will be filled to overflowing with the products of our Grain Fields, Orchards, Vineyards, and of the Manufactures and Mechanical Industries of our State, and not as has been the case with the Samples of Store Keepers, who occupy the Hall as an advertising medium for their business.

The managers of our Fairs should not permit any exhibition or display that is not really or truly appropriate to an AGRICULTURAL FAIR, every fancy display tends to injure the whole exhibition, and every dollar paid out to such display is so much taken unjustly from the truly meritorious—the custom of giving every exhibitor some premium to pacify them, is as UNJUST as it is RIDICULOUS.

Our crops are large and excellent, and our State Fair should be a grand one, worthy our State, and such as to make all strangers from abroad feel a desire to come and make one of us.

## THE STOCKTON FAIR.

The Fair at Stockton opened this week but the first day presented a slim prospective.

It is true the Horses on the "Race Track" were there and the Races came off daily, but the Hall up to the present day shows but poorly for a County and District as rich in Agricultural resources as that of the great San Joaquin.

We shall wait further report in the hope we may have something worthy to say of the Exhibition, where the most valuable material should always be found, and still shall speak and note all that is worthy there from our own personal examination.

## Mechanics' Association of San Francisco.

The present very auspicious Exhibition at the Pavilion at the present time, has induced us to go back to the early years of our State, and gather up the history of the first efforts made in this State to establish MECHANICS FAIRS—this we give from our early dates. In doing so, we have the proud satisfaction in believing that this JOURNAL, and our humble efforts record the first words to this end, and it certainly repays us for the efforts we made in early years, when we witness the glorious results that have been attained.

In recalling the past, however, we must in justice bear our testimony to the generous sympathy and co-operation we always found in the friendship of President Matthewson, a noble man, whose loss all deplored—and in the earnest zeal of Henry F. Williams, Esq., one of the best friends the Institution ever had; these are a few of the early friends of the Mechanics' Institute we remember well—they promptly united with us at the State Fair of 1856, and from the movement named above, originated the FIRST MECHANICS' FAIR ever held in this State.—Ed. F.]

(From the CALIFORNIA FARMER of May 9, 1856.)

It was our agreeable privilege to pay a visit to these fine rooms on Wednesday evening last, it being the quarterly meeting of that Association. The rooms of the Association are on California street, near Montgomery, consisting of a suit of three rooms, large, airy and well lighted and well ventilated, containing a handsome library, which is constantly increasing by donations and purchases. The Association is free from debt, and is now taking measures for the purchase of a lot, and the erection of a building of large size; and erected as it will be, by the Mechanics themselves, it will undoubtedly be, a specimen of the taste, genius and skill of California Mechanics, and of which, without flattery, it can be said, we have those in our midst equal to any this round ball of ours can produce. The real interest exhibited by the members at this meeting, the interest manifested in the reports and in the plans for the future of the society, gives us an assurance that great good can be expected from this able Association. Nothing can be more gratifying to all who hope for our State, than to know that the true citizens, the working-men, are thus uniting in institutions like these.

We were very courteously received and presented to the Association by their most worthy President, R. Matthewson, Esq., inviting us to address those present, which invitation we most cheerfully accepted—ever esteeming it a privilege to express by voice and action our deep interest and sympathy for the true builders up of a State. Our pleasant privilege was improved by presenting to them the importance that would result to the State by their co-operation with the State Agricultural Society, in the coming Annual Exhibition, and in suggesting the importance of having made known to the whole State the skill and ability of the Mechanics of California, by an exhibition at the same time and place of the State Fair at San Jose. Believing that such an exhibition would redound greatly to their interest, that it would be a source of pride to them and an honor to the State, we suggested to them a "Mechanics' Fair," the coming autumn, similar to the exhibitions at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other places; for such an exhibition would do more to stop the importation of those articles that can be as well or better made here, and at the same time reserve the Wealth of our State at home, than any other measure that could be adopted.

While at all times we feel assured of this, we also know that the Mechanical, Manufacturing and Agricultural interests are the great TRINITY of labor; we know there must be a union of sympathy and effort in all great enterprises, for the prosperity of one, affects all, and by an honorable co-operation the prosperity of all will be secured.

As publishers of a journal devoted to the interest of the working classes, we can extend the right hand of fellowship to each and every branch of it, and we again assure the Mechanics and all laborers, that the Agriculturists of California will be happy to greet them in union of effort and labor, at our great Festival season.

## THE FLOWING SEASON.

MESSES. LINTFORTH, KELLOGG & Co. This firm, now very large dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, give a special invitation to the Farmers of California, and especially the GRAIN GROWERS of the State, to visit their Warehouse and examine their New Plow, MYERS EXHIBITION. This Plow has many truly valuable improvements, and by these new features, offers great advantages over all other plows.

The time has come when better and deeper plowing must be practiced, and to accomplish this all important work, strong, durable, efficient plows must only be used, and Messrs. L. K. & Co. claim those qualities for their Myers' Excelsior.

They guarantee also that this Plow will work in all kinds of soil a very great advantage over many kind of plows now in use.

These Plows can be seen at the various Fairs over our State, so that Farmers and our Grain Growers can see them in every part of the State, these Plows are now having a large sale, and they will be sold as low as the lowest of same quality of material and excellence—and they are known to be as Good as the Best in all the points that go to make up a PERFECT Plow.

## COLD WEATHER AND RAIN.

We would impress upon the Farmers and Grain Growers the necessity of a preparation for a change of weather. The noted storms abroad, and the early frosts in the East, all give their warning voice to us, that we are near some change of season, more or less remarkable, and there can be no harm in being prepared for it. It is most assuredly better to be prepared and not suffer, than have a severe storm come and find us wholly unprepared.

The weather in the interior is unusually cold for this season; the air is damp and chilly, and these evidences of a disturbed atmosphere should not go unheeded by our Farmers. Let all grain be stored or sold.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, "Brown's Bronchial Troches," are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

## CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

We differ with the Pacific Press in our estimate of the workings of the Agricultural College, on the programme laid out by the University Bulletin, No. 18. We think it time that the Bull should be let in and that one flesh and blood bovine, such as Flint tells us they keep in the Massachusetts Agricultural College, where they have now some of the finest stock in Massachusetts, would be worth more to the State than the eighteen Bulletin's reared by our Agricultural College. It seems to be the plan now to employ the Agricultural College in finishing off the work of the Geological Survey. The Pacific Press says, that the grand scheme just hatched for investigating the soils of the State, "is a needful compliment to the Geographical and Geological surveys already made, is a condition precedent to instruction of a truly practical character in our Agricultural College." We think the Press has unwittingly fallen into the trap which the Regents set every few months to bait the Farmers and Grangers with.

If we are to have a full knowledge of the occurrence, location, extent, natural peculiarities, and climatic position of each prominent variety of our soil, by examination in the field, and are at the same time to elicit, by inquiry from those cultivating it, whatever information or experience they may possess in regard to it; precedent to instruction of a truly practical character. We shall probably wait other seven years, before we see anything more lively than a Bulletin produced at Berkeley. It is bad enough to have such book printed and circulated by the University press, but, when Agricultural papers appear to endorse the meaningless and impracticable nonsense, and applaud the turning aside, or delaying of the real work the University should be doing, they should be called to order. In our issues of 1869, the very year the University went into operation—the descriptions given by our valued correspondent from Paris, of Agricultural instruction, led us to hope that something of the kind would be attempted here. We have been told that a real Agricultural College was advocated by Dr. Carr, to his cost. We are told that the present incumbent of the Chair, does not believe in the plow, spade, or hoe instruction. In a speech of Prof. Hilgard's, reported in the San Francisco Bulletin, of Oct. 17, 1874, he says: "There are some who think a University should teach the students to plow, or to dig a little better, and so to make a little more than their neighbors. I doubt whether a University will ever do this unless degraded from its proper functions."

In the Bulletin, date above mentioned, we can see that our University is to be spared this degradation, until a complete survey of all the soils of the State shall have been accomplished.

If the Grangers understood their true interests, they would not let the Burr clover sprout under their feet until they had an Agricultural College established, where ploughing and digging, and money-making by those, would not involve any sense of degradation.

The Geological survey, was justly regarded as a costly scientific plaything of a small minority of our people, who left the majority to foot the enormous bills. It will not hurt the Farmers if it is never completed. What they want is good wholesome teaching—practical along side of theoretical, how to milk cows, rear calves, and manage bulls, how to cook a good farmer's dinner properly, and why one way is right and another wrong. The people will never get any benefit from the Geological Survey; we got "Bulletins," every time money was wanted, but we never had a report on the plants of the State, and the Rattle weed which kills our horses and sheep, is still waiting Prof. Brewer's convenience for publication.

We shall be satisfied with the Agricultural College when it is doing its own proper business—of training future farmers—just as the medical school is making doctors. It is as degrading, perhaps, to clean out a sore, or cut off a pauper's limb as to dig and plow, or tend animals, but the doctors manage to endure it, and we think the farmers can be the disagreeable part of their training.

Professor Hilgard says: "He attended an Agricultural Convention at Indianapolis, where he heard one person say, that muscle must be raised to the level of brain, and a few were proud to applaud him." We are afraid that was Flagg—it sounds like him, "muscle must be trained as well as mind." Flagg says, that muscle may be applied where it is needed. The trouble with our kid-gloved, proprietary agriculturists and teachers is—that they expect to apply their minds to other people's muscles.

We want to see mind and muscle kept in a natural, affectionate companionship, all the way from the Primary school to the University. We should like to have our young folks employ their own muscles to their full capacity, then the difficult problem which our recently imported was men are struggling to solve, would disappear.

Read the last Governor's Message on the usefulness of the Geological Survey.

## CALIFORNIA WOOL IN NEW YORK.

We cordially commend the Wool House of Messrs. WALTER BROWN'S SON, 146 Duane Street, New York, to our Exporters of Wool. This is one of the best Wool Houses East, they do a large business, do it promptly and safely for the Consignor. We ask especial attention to their late Circular on our first page. In their late Circular to us they give the following:

Notice to Consignors. We will handle wools without advances, subject to the following charges, viz: one cent per pound for selling, and 1/2 per cent to cover storage, insurance, labor, etc. All sales will be cashed at expiration of thirty days from date of sale. Information by letter will at any time be cheerfully given to all who may desire it, and any Wools consigned will receive prompt attention.

SHIPPING PEACHES TO ENGLAND.—On Aug. 26 2,400 crates of peaches were shipped from Philadelphia for Liverpool. They were packed in the storeroom which was provided with fans with which to keep up a constant current of cool air.

## Home Correspondence.

## FRUIT-GROWERS OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 6 LEIDESDORFF STREET, Sept. 6th, 1876.

MESSRS. WARREN &amp; Co.,

EDS. CAL. FARMER, 320, Clay St.

GENTLEMEN:—As you will see by the other side of this slip, I am directed to give public notice of the matter therein mentioned. I am aware of no more appropriate way of complying with my instructions than to draw your attention to the matter, and request in your valuable journal such notice thereof, as to you may seem proper.

I have the honor to be Respectfully, Yours,  
A. W. THOMPSON, Sec. of Grangers' Fruit Association.

At a meeting of the Grangers' Fruit Association held at San Francisco, July 9th, 1876, a resolution was adopted to call a convention of all persons interested in the culture and sale of Fruit, to take into consideration the propriety of combined action, on the part of those interested, to make the said business remunerative, to devise plans for drying or otherwise preserving the Fruit product, and finding markets for it, other than in this State.

The time and place for holding the Convention was fixed for Tuesday, September 21st, 1876, at one o'clock, P. M., at the rooms of the Association, No. 6 Leidesdorff Street, and the Secretary was directed to give public notice of the Convention by appropriate publication.

All persons interested in the subject are respectfully invited to attend.

A. W. THOMPSON.

Sec. Grangers' Fruit Association.

[We take pleasure in extending the notice which is here annexed of the Fruit Growers Convention to take place on the 21st of this month.

We are glad to see that all interested in fruit growing are invited, although it is the Grangers' Association.

Would it not be better to leave off this name if all are invited—some might object to come unless it was open and free—Can this hint be taken.—Ed. F.]

## SOCIAL AMENITIES AT FAIRS.

It is deeply to be regretted that a State capable of exhibiting so many, varied, and so grand an array of the products of our State at our ANNUAL EXHIBITIONS, and so much for which every Exhibitor should be proud, and upon which the Managers have control, and should take a pride in calling attention to, that of late years all those special interests and courtesies to strangers from abroad are entirely forgotten.

We should suppose that the object of a Public Exhibition of the products of the State, District, or County, was not for the mere purpose of getting the Almighty Dollar at the door, to pay Premiums and expenses with, or for the gratification of exhibitors, the larger part of whom now-a-days show only to Advertise their wares; but for the true purpose of revealing our progressive developments in AGRICULTURE, the MECHANIC ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and all branches of HOME INDUSTRY; and to do thus, every effort should be made by the Managers and Exhibitors united; so that full justice should be done; great care should be had in having the most appropriate and best qualified Judges who are to decide upon the articles exhibited, not to have all Exhibitors have a share, no less violent, but only the truly most meritorious and worthy. The disregard to this matter has nearly destroyed all interest in our Fairs, and this must be corrected, or our Fairs will cease. The strife caused about this all important matter has caused much ill-feeling, and hindered those social advantages that might otherwise be enjoyed at these annual gatherings.

Another very important matter, and one that has been almost entirely laid aside in our State, but a matter considered of the most vital interest in other States, is a special attention and courtesy that is justly due to STRANGERS FROM ABROAD, whose presence and whose influence would greatly help our State, and thus make it better and more honorably known abroad.

Our Fairs, as now managed, seem to look only to getting the dimes at the door; they look carefully to the income, but not quite so carefully to the outgo. Better have less income and more interest diffused, than to crowd a Hall with those that battle for trade only, and shut out those influences that would advance the knowledge, character and fame of our State.

In all the Eastern States it is always the special effort of the President, and chief Managers of the State Societies, to learn what strangers from abroad are in their vicinity, and such are sought out, and treated with marked courtesy. Thus the productions of that State are made known to the people of other States, and in such acts of courtesy the highest social amenities of life are enjoyed and the public good advanced. In the Eastern States the general practice prevails to have gatherings of the past Officers of the State Societies, and thus the past workers can note the progress made. These meetings are always scenes of great pleasure and interest, and great good always results from them; but how few of the old Pioneer Workers of our State are ever seen at our Fairs, alas! We look around to meet those who took a real life interest in early days, but we see them not, we call their names, but they answer not; We go to the Grand Yard, we find THEM THERE! MACONDRAT, RIDDINGTON, FAINE, and other honored names, they will not meet as at our Fairs here any more, for they have gone to a "Fairer Home above."

We have, however, many of the old sterling friends of Agriculture, Pioneer Workers. Why do we not see them still earnestly at work? Those Pioneer Farmers, Horner, Beard, Gen. Thompson, A. F. Smith, Gen. Hutchinson, Judge Crockett and many more we could name—such men that have done so much, should not be forgotten, but should receive here, those courtesies that had their labor been given in other States would have been duly appreciated.

When will the Better Days Come?



## Eastern Correspondence.

## EMIGRANT INQUIRIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1875.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Sir.—Having seen an advertisement in your paper, stating information, "Free to Emigrants," I would say that four or five families of not very large means desire to settle in your State as farmers, and some others as tradesmen; they requested me to write and ask your advice about the best time to come to get crops in for the next season, also, the best section to settle in. They think that San Joaquin might suit. Is there any Government or Railroad Land to sell in that valley? If so, at what price per acre. We want to settle where Tropical fruits grow. Those of us who are Traders desire to know what wages are paid to Carpenters and Machinists, if you could give us information you would confer a favor. Some of us would have to work to stock our places; that is the reason we want to know the rate of wages.

I would like to know if there is any late work on the Resources of your State; if so, please give me the title and publisher's address, and I will secure a copy.

Should you see fit to answer this, you will find enclosed two postage stamps for return postage.

I remain yours truly,

## REPLY.

It is very difficult for us, or for any one to reply to all the inquiries made above, so as to have them fully understood, and especially as to price and value of land—the purchaser should be here so as to judge their true value. We are always glad to render all the aid possible, and without cost to inquirers, also.

The great San Joaquin Valley is a fine farming region, and settlers always find more or less Government Lands, or Railroad Land in that Valley. It must not be expected of the settler that land can be had in 1875, with Railroads intersecting it, and Towns built up, at the same price they could be purchased for in 1849-1855, before any improvements had been made. The *Quid pro quo* must apply now, therefore the value of land range in that valley from \$250 back to \$5, \$10 and up to \$50 and \$100 per acre.

The Lands now used for growing Tropical fruits are down South, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Diego—there land, can be had at all prices, from \$5 to \$100 per acre. The time to come to our State to prepare for the next crop is, now. We are now plowing for grain, and our tree planting begins in Nov. and Dec. Come early to do early good work.

The rates of Mechanics wages rate according to ability; Carpenters and Machinists from \$2 50 to \$4; ordinary men \$2 to \$2 50.

In reply to Publications, we send you several publications, of land, etc., and copies of the FARMER, which will give you as reliable reports of the Resources of our State as will induce you to come to our Golden Land.

We recognize your thoughtfulness in sending stamps to pay the Postage. Too many forget this duty, although you will note that what we send costs us many times the portion you send, with best wishes. —ED. F.]

## FARMERS! ARE YOU INSURED?

Farmers, are you insured? You may answer, Yes! But are you insured *Safely*? It is one thing to hold a Policy of Insurance, and quite another thing to be sure that Policy will be paid, when the calamity of Fire comes.

We are advised of the great efforts now made by interested parties to induce our Farmers to be insured. This is all right, but it is not right to induce them to take out a Policy in any Company that is not, beyond any question, not only sound, with ample paid up Capital, but managed by men that fully understand all about Insurance, its manifold risks and dangers. As well might a person loan his diamond jeweled Chronometer watch, for repairs at a Blacksmith shop and expect it to be properly repaired, as to take out a Policy of Insurance from a company who know no more about the all important Science of Insurance, than a duck knows of Greek.

If our Farmers wish to be protected and made whole when Fire comes, let them be sure and run no risks in a company not well managed and firmly established, such as the OLD HARTFORD, that could live through such Fires as Chicago and Boston, and having paid all losses—Have a Surplus.

The following pertinent questions and truths we find in the *Coast Review*, which we fully endorse.

When a company starts out by instructing its agents to "allow no company to write cheaper policies than ours," it may be safe to place that company among the "sure to come to grief" class, and the time for that grief may be placed at an early future.

Is there any such thing as Cheap Fire Insurance? One man may buy a policy of Fire Insurance at a less price than another; and a company may sell a policy at prices which another company will refuse, and there are people who imagine that such policies give them Cheap Fire Insurance. But a policy is not always Insurance. There are Fire Insurance Companies *ex nomine*, whose policies afford no insurance, and such policies, so long as there is no loss, do as well as those of the best of companies. But when the loss comes, then the cheap insurance is tested and found wanting. Cheapness has too often the double meaning of low price and poor in quality. Is there any Insurance in that which is poor in quality, even though low in price?

Among the beatitudes, "poor in spirit" has a blessed reward, but "poor in quality" never received commendation on the "The Mount," or any where else. It is not numbered among the Christian virtues, and when applied to Insurance is more provocative of curses than blessings. But yet there are people who buy, and companies who sell the poor-in-quality kind of Fire Insurance.

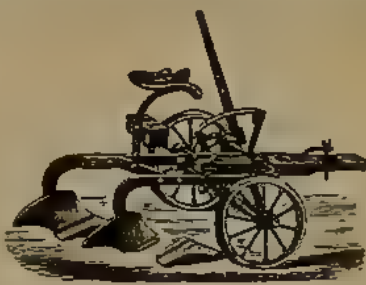
There is quite a difference, so far as regards safety, and the prompt payment of losses between a company that talks of paid up Capital—whether that Capital is paid in *Stock Notes*, or in *Gold*.

If a sweeping fire comes and causes disastrous losses, so that stockholders cannot pay their stock notes, where will the insured get their gold for their Policies. Farmers, get insured now, the dry season, and dangers are many—but insure only in safe offices with paid up solid Capital, like the OLD HARTFORD—then you are safe.

I never place much reliance on a man who is always telling what he would have done had he been there. I have noticed that somehow this kind of people never get there.

## MYERS'

## Excelsior Gang Plow.



WITH PATENT

## DOVETAIL SHARES.

IN OFFERING TO THE FARMERS OF California our **New Improved Gang**, we specially invite them to give it a trial, satisfaction being guaranteed.

## FOR THIS PLOW

WE CLAIM THE FOLLOWING POINTS of Superiority over all others.

Strength with Proportion.

Quality of Materials,

the frame being **All of Iron** except the Fole, and the Bottoms of the very best Cast Steel, thicker and stronger than any other used.

—O THE —O—

DOVETAIL SHARE

FITTING INTO A NICE GROOVE IN THE Mould Board, requiring **No Bolts!**

ECONOMY OF TIME IN

THE FIELD

THE PLOUGHMAN BEING ABLE TO REPLACE the **Dulled Shares** instantaneously with sharp ones, without turning the Plow over, which we claim to be alone a vast superiority over all others. By providing himself with necessary extra shares the Ploughman need not visit the Blacksmith's Shop until the job of ploughing is completed.

WE GUARANTEE A

PERFECT FIT

IN DUPLICATING

EACH AND EVERY PART THAT MAKES up the Plow; and when Mould Board, or Lead Side is worn out, or by accident gets broken, we can **Furnish Duplicates**, and warrant ever piece to be an exact fit.

—O WE ALSO WARRANT —O—

THESE PLOWS

TO WORK IN ALL KINDS OF SOIL, TO be less complicated, and of **Lighter Draught** than any other now in use.

SEE SAMPLE ON EXHIBITION AT THE

Mechanics' Fair,

— AND —

STATE FAIR

— ALSO —

COUNTY FAIRS.

FARMERS CAN OBTAIN THIS PLOW OF the following appointed Agents, and all dealers in Agricultural goods, as low in price **For Cash** as any other Plow of EQUAL MERITS.

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WILLIAMSON & CORY,	Marysville.
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LINDSEY & CLARK,	Windsor.
A. S. H. KNAPP,	Bloomfield.
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P. R. WALSH,	Vallejo.
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C. H. FARMER,	Gilroy.
T. McMAHON,	Hollister.
JEROME PORTER,	Watsonville.
A. RIGKER & CO.,	Salinas.
W. M. STODDARD,	Los Angeles.
A. H. ROBB,	Westminster.
W. H. SPURGEON,	Santa Ana.
T. McLAIN,	El Monte.
MACLAY, MOFFITT & CO.,	San Fernando.
GORDON & HAZZARD,	San Diego.
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DOUGLASS & CO.,	Visalia.
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SAN FRANCISCO.

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## California State Fair

FOR 1875.

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

COMMENCING —

Wednesday - - September 15th.

—AND CLOSING—

Saturday, - - September 25th.

\$40,000 CASH

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The Exhibition will be divided into SEVEN DEPARTMENTS, and the

Society's Gold Medal

To be awarded to the most Meritorious Exhibition in each Department.

THE LARGEST STOCK SHOW

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ATTRACTIVE SPEED DISPLAY

Ever offered by any Agricultural Society in the United States.

A PLOWING MATCH,

Giving all Plows entered a thorough test, will be had on the Grounds.

A PUBLIC SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK at the Park each day of the Fair

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

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Will carry articles to and from the Fair FREE of CHARGE.

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Express will deliver all packages FREE, not weighing over twenty pounds.

APPLICATIONS FOR STALLS at the Park and SPACE at the Pavilion should be made to ROBERT BECK, Secretary, at once.

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Single Admission - - 50 cts.

R. S. CAREY, President.

ROBERT BECK Secretary.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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21 and 23 BANCAY STREET,

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Consignments Solicited, and Advances made if required.

June 1st.

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**THE "OLD HARTFORD"**  
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**HUMANITY! SAVE your HORSES!****"No Frog, No Foot. No Foot, No Horse."**

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Do a favor to that noble and much abused animal **THE HORSE** by calling at the **GOOD ENOUGH HORSE SHOEING SOCIETY'S SHOP No. 1**, where the horse is carefully and scientifically treated with a perfectly formed shoe, applied **COLD**, keeping well hooves sound, and **CURING** the same.

This old system of **BURNING** and **MUTILATING** the foot abolished. No **FIRE** used in preparing the shoe and foot. Call and see for yourself, and give it a fair trial.

No more Quarter Cracks, No more Corns, No more Bent Knees,  
No more Thrush, No more Split Feet, No more Contracted Feet.

Sound Feet kept **SOUND**, Grippled Feet **CURED**, after two or three **SHOEINGS**.

**GOOD ENOUGH HORSE SHOEING SOCIETY.**  
A. E. CONNELLY, Manager.

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**CHICAGO PITTS IMPROVED****THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.****BUY THE BEST****Which is always the Cheapest!**

—O We offer to any Party wanting an —O—

**Original Pitts Improved Separator,**One of the **STRONGEST** and **BEST BUILT** Machines ever imported on this Coast,

On Extra Heavy Wagon Trucks.

We guarantee them to be the very best of work, having all the late improvements, and ask of Purchasers an examination before buying.

We invite Special Attention to the

**MANSFIELD PORTABLE ENGINE,**

This we claim to be the best **PORTABLE ENGINE** now in use, having Cylinder Steam Valve, a Jockey Governor and the latest and best improvements, with Cross Head and Guides, similar to first-class Locomotive Engines. We warrant them in every particular as **EQUAL** to the **VERY BEST**.

WE HAVE ALSO:

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## Home Miscellany.

"There is no place like home."  
Home! It should be Heaven on Earth!

## SPEAK NO ILL.

Nay, speak no ill: a kindly word  
Can never leave a sting behind.  
And, oh! to breathe each talk we hear  
Is far beneath a noble deed.  
Pull off a better seed in sowing,  
By choosing thus the kinder plan;  
For life is but a passing day,  
And life is but a passing day.

Give me the heart that fair would hide—  
Would fain another's faults efface,  
How can it pleasure human pride  
To prove himself a better man?  
No; let us reach a higher mood—  
A nobler estimate of man;  
Be earnest in the search for good,  
And speak of all the best we can.

Then speak no ill—but let us be  
To others' failings as your own;  
If you're the first to fault to see,  
Be not the first to make it known.  
For life is but a passing day,  
No life may tell how brief its span;  
Then only let the little time we stay,  
Let's speak of all the best we can.

## "ONWARD!"

BY HENSON BELL.

Unto the standard to the breach,  
Raise the glory as our own;  
Shout! shout aloud for victory,  
Onward! to the battle-cry;  
Onward! through the deepening gloom  
Gather thick on our way,  
Soon will vanish all the darkness,  
At the breaking of the day.

Slender's foot around us dashing,  
Seeks to overwhelm the soul—  
Sorrow's deep and chilling billows  
At our feet may madly roll,  
But regardless of our danger,  
Flaunt the quivering eye,  
Onward! to the battle-cry.

If the storm, in fury raging,  
Dash our bark upon the shore,  
Smiling off, but not our despairing,  
We will brave the flood more o'er.  
Knowing naught but perseverance,  
Like the eagle soaring high,  
Far above the raging tempest—  
Onward! to the battle-cry.

Onward pressing, turning never  
From the path that leads to fame—  
Onward! upward! never tiring,  
We will gain ourselves a name;  
And as clouds around us gather,  
Let us raise the shout on high,  
While the distant hills re-echo,  
Onward! to the battle-cry.

## BEST CURE FOR TROUBLE.

Work, work, my boys, be not afraid,  
Look labor boldly in the face,  
Take up the hammer or the spade,  
And bludgeon not for your humble place.

There's glory in the shuttle's song—  
There's triumph in the shuttle's stroke;  
There's merit in the brave and strong,  
Who dig the mine or till the oak.

The wind drifts in the sleeping lake,  
And blinks ripple pure and fresh;  
It moves the green boughs till they make  
Grand music in their leafy mesh.

And so the active breath of life  
Should stir our dull and sluggish wills,  
For we are not created idle  
With wealth that stagnates in our hills.

I doubt if he who loathes his head,  
Where idleness and plenty meet,  
Enjoys his pillow or his bread,  
As those who earn the meal they eat.

## TO-DAY IS MINE.

A single sparkling drop  
Of love divine  
Promotes my mortal cup;  
To-day is mine—  
Mine, all its fleeting hours,  
Its golden light;  
Mine with my highest powers  
Its scroll to write.

Mine, are its moments fly,  
To tell and pray,  
To lift mine eyes on high—  
This brief today  
Soon, in the purple West,  
Its beams shall cease;  
Oh! happy in my breast  
To write in peace?

## INDIAN SUMMER.

BY O.

In the autumn, in the autumn,  
When the forest leaves grow near,  
Robed in gold and russet splendor,  
Oh, thou "glory of the year!"  
When the dreary mist-light, falling  
From the hazy autumn skies,  
Seems like gleams of Heaven, drifting  
Through the gates of Paradise.

With the autumn sunset's glory,  
Flooding all the amber earth,  
Till we faintly believe the story,  
That the God's own altar-bearers;  
And the cloudy twilight, shading  
Wooded hills, and lake, and shore,  
Seems the tender's willing incense,  
That the "priestly Aaron" bore.

And we halt there, child of autumn,  
Wreathed in gold and purple haze,  
But we sigh to know how fleeting,  
For thy beauty death hath seized.  
Time hath set his silent on thee,  
Ere the first dawn of winter,  
Swiftly, like a spirit gliding,  
Thou art fading from our sight.

In the autumn, in the autumn,  
When the forest leaves grow near,  
Robed in gold and russet splendor,  
Oh, thou "glory of the year!"  
When the dreary mist-light, falling  
From the hazy autumn skies,  
Seems like gleams of Heaven, drifting  
Through the gates of Paradise.

## DETRACTION: A DREAM.

Superior excellence is a mark for calumny; for envy ever delights in aspersing what it cannot imitate. A small mind allied to a cold, envious heart, and vulgar taste, is scandalized at beholding the pre-eminence of its relative, neighbor, or acquaintance; and, therefore, endeavors to depreciate the virtues which it cannot, or will not, seek and imitate or cultivate.—Thus the diseased eye is impatiently pained by prevailing brightness, and in attempting to observe the lucid object, inadvertently betrays its own weakness. Pride is the foster parent of Detraction; and it is the unjust estimate that persons set upon themselves, that generates in their minds, pain and contempt for superior worth, culture, rank, or social position. People of this unhappy state or condition of mind, regard all praise bestowed upon others, as derogatory of their own value. The arrows of detractors and backbiters are generally shot in the dark, and their game is usually the most unsuspecting innocence: nothing so much delights these infernal darknesses. The points of their arrows are dipped in poison, they hoping, that a small wound may not prove fatal.

But to drop the figure at present, I would observe, that it is a pity that well-regulated society cannot rid itself of these sons and daughters of Erebus, but alas!

"Not Erebus itself were dim enough  
To hide them."

If a wretch necessitated by the importunate cries of a starving family seeks supplies of bread, by making an open attack, the laws of the Commonwealth consign such an offender to prison or other condign punishment; and yet may detractors and backbiters revel with impunity in the excesses of Detraction and bid defiance to all laws, both civil and social. Having written thus far deep sleep fell upon me, and I dreamed that I was in a province, subject to, and under the jurisdiction of, one of the Furies, named Detraction. The fields were rude and wild, and were not the slightest indication of cultivation. The hill-tops were covered with perpetual snow.—Instead of the verdure of a pleasing herbage, in the valleys, there came up the poison hemlock, the acornite, and other baneful plants. The surrounding forests were the retreats of hissing serpents and noxious reptiles; while perched on the boughs of the trees, were birds of ill omen and fed upon flesh, brooding in doleful silence, as if lying in wait for their prey.

In the midst of the plain, rose a bleak mountain where were discovered a group of figures, which were approached. The summit presented the Fury of the mountain. Her person was a hideous and most revolting deformity, unlike anything in Heaven above, or ever seen before by mortal eyes on earth—a fit representative of Erebus. Her eyes were red and inflamed; her visage marred, swollen, and terrible; and from her mouth proceeded a sharp two edged sword. Her throat was a blasted oak; her food was vipers, seasoned to her relish by blasted reputations, and her drink was gall, mixed with vinegar. At a little distance from her stood Ignorance, conversing aloud; Pride was near by strutting upon tiptoes; Conceit stood prancing before a mirror; and Envy was hard by, and like a vulture was preying upon herself.

The multitudes that paid their homage to this Fury, were composed of all nations, kindreds, and tongues under the whole heavens, including all professions and vocations of men and women, comprising all the varied capacities, reputation, and character known among men. There were the tradesman, the mechanic, and the scholar; but the most zealous votaries were antiquated spinsters, worn out fops, antique bachelors whose only really benevolent deed was of a negative character and consisted, as paradoxical as it may sound, in what they had not done, [that being left for the fair readers to guess], discarded office seekers; and others of similar type of character were there. They generally sought and earnestly strove to ingratiate themselves into favor with the Fury, by offering in sacrifice the most valuable friends; nor did proximity of blood, or near family ties, or relations more compassion or plead exemption from being victimized to her insatiable passion. Some offered to this Moloch the fruits of their own bodies, while others triumphantly boasted of her power, and enlarged upon the greatness of her conquests. Suddenly were aroused in my mind all the tender sentiments of humanity which I had long cherished, and I blamed myself for a seeming cruel curiosity which prompted me to visit the mountain.

But soon the whole scene was changed; and I observed as I turned to look towards the eastern boundary thereof, the sky was purpling in hue, and the sun shone out in all his glory, when immediately there appeared advancing towards me, Good nature in all her pomp and radiant splendor, arranged as a sylvan nymph, blooming with all the graces, seeming as natural as if unstudied. She was of ruddy complexion, which was made more beautiful by the smiles of her beaming countenance. On her right stood Good sense; her mien was characterized by diffidence and majesty, constant attendants on the goddess who never appeared better than when under Her most immediate direction. On her left was Generosity, carrying the emblem of a heart in her hand. Then appeared Modesty, with eyes fixed on the ground, and her cheeks decked with the hues of roses. Immediately there followed a train of Loveliness and Beauty, whose unaffected charms made me desirous of a near view. Upon a nearer inspection I discovered a retinue of ladies, who are always fond of the near presence of this goddess, from whose indulgent and genial smiles their charms received additional lustre and their manners a grace of unequalled sweetness.

I then turned toward the Fury; (Detraction,) and she, in a swoon fell from her Throne and was speedily removed. Pride shrunk away into darkness's shade; Envy fell prostrate and hit the ground in rage; and Ignorance vanished as the morning cloud when the sun rises in his splendor. As the goddess of the Graces drew near the whole brood of fiends skulked back to Erebus, where they took up their abode. The oak which served as a Throne for the Fury, budded a fresh. When-

ever the goddess of the Graces appeared, flowers strewed the way whose perfume filled the air round about. Trees put on their verdure and life and joy was visible within her influence. The fleet roe bounded over the plain; and the lambs gambolled on the hill-tops; the forests were vocal with the melodious songs of birds; and the hum of insects filled the meadows. For the briar, came up the myrtle and sweet scented shrubs, and for the thorn the fir tree; for the poisonous hemlock, acornite and other noxious weeds, were seen fields waving with golden grain, and meads covered over with a grassy carpet. In a word the whole region was changed by the influence of this happy goddess and wore the genial softness of spring, whose perennial joys made glad all hearts.—when I awoke, and lo! it was all a dream.

The sweet singer of Israel chanted ages since, "Lord who shall abide in Thy tabernacle? He that walketh uprightly;—he who backbitch not with his tongue, nor doeth evil to his neighbor." The tongue, because of its slanderous use in conversation by Detractors, is here represented in the nervous original, as kicking about the character of an absent person, or as it may be more literally rendered, "he fools with his tongue." Backbiter, from backbite, as used by the Anglo Saxons, conveyed a treble sense, to wit: *knariness, cowardice and brutality.* None but a knave would rob one of his good name; none but a coward would say of another in his absence, what he would not utter in his presence, and only an ill-conditioned dog would bite at your back. These three qualities are included in the word backbiter, and well defined the state of the detractor and calumniator of character. Such should carefully consider their condition, but, as represented in the dream, as stated above, they, too, with their vile brood will be compelled to take up their abode in Erebus.

## THE SOURCE OF WOMAN'S POWER.

Insufficient discrimination is made when we imagine that the source of woman's power arises chiefly from a woman's beautiful face.—Though that may first attract and arrest attention, the charming fascination will be found to consist chiefly in those gentle, womanly influences, that distinguish her from the rougher sex, such as the soft and graceful movements of her person, the sweet, gentle, genial tones of her voice, the loving moderation evinced in action and expression, her yielding courtesy, her serene repose, the suppression and concealment of her own independent desires and will, when they would clash or come in conflict with those of others. These and such-like qualities inspire love and admiration, which are not unfrequently supposed to be excited alone, or chiefly, by the more tangible charms of a beautiful face. Beauty of form, however perfect in symmetry, is feebleness; when found apart from the womanly graces. It is these latter, therefore, that should be cultivated if woman would exercise her legitimate power in society. Those, and these alone can give her a queenly power in social life.

## TAKE CARE OF THE LAMBS.

Let teachers and parents weigh well the significance of the following extract:—"A gentleman in England was walking over his farm with a friend, exhibiting his crops, herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, with all of which his friend was highly pleased, but with nothing so much as his splendid sheep. He had seen the same breed frequently before, but had never seen such noble specimens, and with great earnestness he asked to know how he had succeeded in producing such flocks. His simple answer was, 'I take care of my lambs, sir.' Here was all the secret of his large, heavy-deeced, fat sheep—he took care of them when they were lambs."

## BAD HABITS IN OUR BOYS.

In our Home Column, last week, we gave a little story, "Come Here Benny," or the cure for "Swearing," by a sandwich of mustard and tongue.

Only this very noon as the pupils of the High School, on Mason Street, were let out from school, as the boys came rushing along playing, disputing, and even fighting, it seemed as if more than one-half of them were guilty of swearing, and they did it very easy too, as if they were accustomed to it, not only swearing, but smoking also, even to lads of 7 to 10 years of age, if such things come from children, what can we expect of them when men?

Are these accomplishments that they learn in our schools? If not, why not correct them.

ARRANGING FURNITURE.—In arranging furniture about a room, bear in mind that it is not necessary to push every article primly out to the sides, so that sofas and chair look as if they were glued to the wall. Pull them out; put a sofa across one corner; stand the big easy chair in the light, with a little table close by, handy for sewing or books; leave a chair or two in front of the sofa; and in general so dispose of the articles that the room shall not appear as if its owners never entered it save on ceremonial occasions. Whether a room is pleasing and cozy or not does not depend upon the elegance or coarseness of its fittings. The simplest furniture, if tastefully arranged as regards color and position, often looks better than the handsomest products of the cabinet maker's skill.

WHORTLEBERRY BREAD PUDDING.—Take stale butter-biscuit and steam or soak in a little water until quite soft. Then crumble finely and place a layer half an inch thick in a nappy, and over that place a layer of juicy whortleberries. Sprinkle over the latter sugar enough to sweeten them, and then a layer of bread crumbs, so alternating until the dish is full. Bake half an hour or more according to the size of the dish and the heat of the oven.

A KEEN RETORT.—An old bachelor picking up a book, exclaimed, upon seeing a woodcut representing a man kneeling at the feet of a woman—"Before I would ever kneel to a woman I would encircle my neck with a rope and stretch it." And then turning to a young woman, he inquired—"Do you not think it would be the best I could do?" "It would undoubtedly be the best for the woman," was the sarcastic reply.

## THE TRUST FUND

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION  
AND  
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

WILL FAVOR LIFE INSURANCE UPON THE  
TRUST FUND SAVINGS DEPOSIT SYSTEM  
OF INSURANCE.

And any other plans now in vogue will transact as  
Agents and Brokers

## A General Insurance Business

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE UPON THE TRUST  
Fund system secured to the holder deposits in a Savings  
Bank, and thus to insure, at the same rates charged by  
Mutual Life Insurance Co., values for insurance alone.

This Association places its Life Risks in the  
Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company  
of California.

Assets, January 1, 1875 ..... \$1,240,524 55  
Liabilities, June 1, 1875 ..... 777,044 30  
Surplus as regards Policy Holders ..... \$463,480 25

The Policy Holder has the benefit of the Protecting Laws of  
California, enacted 1873-74.

An Insurance with an annual premium not exceeding \$300  
is exempt from execution, by a special Act of the Legislature  
of California (1868).

An equitable "Cash Surrender Value" IS GUARANTEED  
in its contract and by the laws of California, and for this reason  
its policies can be used as collateral security for their  
Cash Surrender Value, the same as any Bond for a like  
amount, and can be converted into the Cash Value, as pro-  
vided for in the Trust Fund Deposit Plan.

Certificates of Trust Fund Deposits will, by special ar-  
rangements, be issued by the following Banks:

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THE SANTA ROSA BANK, Santa Rosa and Ukiah;

THE BANK OF LAKE, Lakeport, California;

THE BANK OF HEALDSBURG, Healdsburg;

THE BANK OF RIDEOUT & SMITH, Marysville.

RELIABLE AGENTS wanted in every County  
of the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast.

Apply by letter, or in person, to  
TRUST FUND INSURANCE ASSOCIATION  
AND GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

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## \$10 Saved by Investing \$4!

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## Combination Attachment

FOR  
ALL SEWING MACHINES!

RECEIVED THE  
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New Jersey State Fair, 1873.

Western New York Fair, 1873.

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Sews and Soams without Seaming.

THE PALMER

preparates and puts a double or single fold on the edge of  
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THE PALMER

forms the width most desirable and smoothly over seams  
to all materials.

THE PALMER

binds with braid and with cut binding, and binds scallops or  
points, on all the machines, better than any other binder.

THE PALMER

does plain gathering.

THE PALMER

places a cord welt of different colors into any seam and at the  
same time gathering and sewing on desired.

THE PALMER

preparates and applies a French Hem with great celerity and  
success.

THE PALMER

makes the celebrated and Fashionable Millinery and Dress  
Makers' Folds in one color, and also in two colors.

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SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES.

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ANATOMY OF THE EYE.

SIGHT. Tell how to Re-

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full hives) in the best order in Patent Hives, can

be had with full directions for their manage-

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SOCIETY OF JESUS.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE  
Institution will convene on AUGUST 10th.

TERMS.—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Depart-  
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For further information apply to the President of Santa  
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Musical Merchandise and all kinds of Goods pertain-  
ing to the Music Trade.

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BURDETT AND SHONINGEO ORGANS.

New and Second Hand Pianos to Rent, and the

Rent Allowed if Purchased.

Instruments of all kinds Repaired.

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## Zoological Park and Gardens

## AT SAN JOSE.

CORNER OF NINTH AND WILLIAM STS.

THESE VERY INTERESTING AND BEAUTIFUL

Gardens recently opened to the Public, are now open

the most attractive spots at San Jose. A very desirable place

for families, where they can pass a few hours with great

pleasure and interest.

There are Conservatories of Plants and Flowers—Great

numbers of Animals of all kinds. Rare Birds, the Swan in

the Pond—the Circular Salt Boat, Walks, Arbors, Fountains,

etc. Everything to secure a very agreeable visit.

Price of Admission only Twenty-Five Cents.

43,16

## Empire Parlor Matches.

## B. BENDEL &amp; CO.

Proprietors of the Empire Match Factory,

Reg to inform the Trade and the commercial public,

that at considerable expense they have imported the re-

quisite Machinery and Chemicals to add to their previous

assortment of Matches the celebrated Parlor Match, de-

scribed by popular families and smokers, on ac-

count of brilliant burning qualities, and absence of smut

or odor—and are now prepared to deliver them in quan-

ties, and of unsurpassed excellence.

These Matches are as perfect as any that are or can

be made—are manufactured from the best seasoned and

highly dried sugar pine (a wood superior for the purpose

to any other, and only found upon the Pacific Coast), and

only the best and purest chemicals are used—they are

full count, fully seasoned, and without objection of any

kind, and are packed in boxes and packages of the same

style and quality as the Swift's and Country Parlor

Match.

They will be introduced to consumers through the

medium of the Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers of San

Francisco, and for that purpose their orders will be per-





### Miscellany.

Gatherings along the way side,  
Flooding gains by every tide.

#### WHAT HINTS WILL ACCOMPLISH.

Mrs. Hogan and her husband were neither of them over fond of work. They were perfectly willing to live upon the generosity of their neighbors, which they were by no means backward in soliciting.

One day Mrs. Hogan dropped into Mrs. Farnham's, her next door neighbor, just as the family were sitting down to supper. Of course she was invited to sit down.

"Your tea's very good," said she; "I wish Mr. Hogan was here. He's very fond of tea, but we're very poor, and can't afford to get it—it's so expensive."

This hint was considered rather a strong one, so Mrs. Farnham handed Mrs. Hogan just as she was going, a pound parcel.

"Thank you," said Mrs. Hogan; "I'm glad to get the tea, but 'taint of much use without the milk."

A quart of milk was consigned to her charge. "Well," says she, "now if we had some sugar we would be provided."

Mrs. Farnham weighed a pound and gave it to her.

#### MEANING OF WORDS.

How many words men have dragged downwards with themselves, and made partakers, more or less, of their own fall. Having, originally, an honorable significance, they have yet, with the deterioration and degeneration of those that used them, or those about whom they were used, deteriorated or degenerated too. What a multitude of words, originally harmless, have assumed a harmful meaning as their secondary lease; how many worthy have acquired an unworthy! Thus, "knave" meant once only no more than lad, (nor does it now, in German, mean more); "villain" than peasant; a "boor" was only a farmer, a "varlet" was but a serving-man, a "menial" one of the many or household, a "churl" but a strong fellow, a "minion" a favorite; "man is God's dearest minion" (Sylvester). "Time-server" was used 200 years ago quite as often for one in an honorable as in a dishonorable sense, "serving the time." "Conceits" once had nothing concealed in them; "officious" had reference to offices of kindness, and not of busy meddling; "moody" was that which pertained to a man's mood without any gloom or sultriness implied. "Demure" (des mœurs, of good manners), conveyed no hint, as it does now, of an overdoing of the outward demonstrations of modesty. In "crafty" and "cunning" there was nothing of crooked wisdom implied, but only knowledge and skill; "craft," indeed, still retains, very often, its more honorable use, a man's "craft" being his skill, and then the trade in which he is well skilled. And think you that the Magdalen could ever have given us "maudlin" in its present contemptuous application, if the tears of penitential weeping had been held in due honor by the world?—*Trench on the Study of Words.*

#### SCOLDING.

Scolding is mostly a habit. There is not much meaning to it. It is often the result of nervousness and irritable condition of both mind and body. A person is tired or annoyed at some trivial cause, and forthwith commences finding fault with everything and everybody in reach. Scolding is a habit very easily formed. It is as astonishing how soon one who indulges in it at all becomes addicted to it and confirmed in it. It is an unreasonable and unreasonable habit. Persons who once get in the way of scolding always find something to scold about. If there is nothing else, they fall to scolding at the mere absence of anything to scold at. It is an extremely disagreeable habit. It is contagious. Once introduced into a family, it is pretty certain in a short time to affect all the members. People in the country more readily fall into the habit of scolding than people in town. Women contract the habit more frequently than men. This may be because they live more constantly in the house, in a confined and heated atmosphere very trying to the nervous system and the health in general; and it may be, partly, that their natures are more susceptible and their sensitiveness more easily wounded. The proper remedy for the habit, if formed, is to experience an ennoblement of that divine love shed abroad in the renewed heart by the Holy Ghost, the characteristics of which are that it "is not easily provoked," "thinketh no evil," and "beareth all things."

A GOOD REASON FOR LAUGHTER.—M. de Balzac was lying awake in bed, when he saw a man enter his room cautiously, and attempt to pick the lock of his writing desk. The rogue was not a little disconcerted at hearing a loud laugh from the occupant of the apartment, whom he supposed asleep. "Why do you laugh?" asked the thief. "I am laughing, my good fellow," said M. de Balzac, "to think what pains you are taking, and what risk you run, in hope of finding money by night in a desk where the lawful owner can never find any by day." The thief "evacuated Flan-deers" at once.

If you fall into misfortune, disengage yourself as well as you can. Creep through the bushes that have the fewest briars.

A Kansas girl says that nothing makes her so mad as to have a grasshopper crawl up and down her back just as her lover has come to the proposing point.

#### ANECDOTE OF WEBSTER.

There resided at Conway, N. H., a well-known character—the famous Billy Abbott, both small of stature and old of his age, and who by his humorous wit and wonderful knowledge of every little incident that made this or that place particularly charming and interesting to the historian and antiquarian, so engrafted himself into the good favors of the great expounder of the Constitution, that he always gave him a seat in his carriage when he rode out to visit the beauties of nature. Billy's associates feeling envious on account of the honor conferred upon him by this distinguished man, one day, after Webster's departure, sarcastically asked Billy, in the crowded bar-room, what he and his friend Webster found to converse about as they rode about the country.

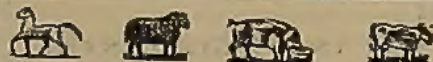
Billy replied, "We usually talk about horticulture and agriculture, and the different breeds of cattle and horses, and upon these subjects I derive from him a good deal of useful information; and upon such topics I find him a little more than my match; but the moment"—he enthusiastically added, with a gesture, and a tone of voice becoming the orator himself—"but the moment he alludes to the Constitution, I can floor him in a minute!" which was received with great applause, and the Banquo of Envy never again affronted Daniel's rustic favorite.—*Ossipee Register* of 1860.

#### The Great Soldier.

It is said that Garibaldi after the battle of Melazzo, finding his shirt dirty and soiled from his personal struggles, he took it off, washed it in the brook hard by, and hung it on the bushes, ate his lunch of bread, fruit and water, smoked his cigar barebacked, and, wrapt in thought, sat apparently contemplating the drying of his garments; thus in the field a bivouac, sharing danger and hardship with the humblest of his followers. Directly his shirt was dry, he went on board the Takeri, formerly Veloce, lying in the Bay on the Western side of the Peninsula, and personally directed fire on the fortress and retreating masses.

"Have you Goldsmith's Greece?" asked a gentleman, on entering a book shop. "No sir; but they have bear's oil in the next shop," replied the boy.

We find self-made men very often, but self-made ones a great deal oftener.



### THE GRANGER'S STOCK YARDS.

Junction of Hayes and Market Streets  
SAN FRANCISCO.

LLOYD & ROGERS --- AUCTIONEERS.

HORSES, Cattle, Sheep, Wagons, etc., sold on Commission.

Draughting Yards for Unbroken Stock.

Farmers and Stock Raisers will find it to their interests to communicate with us, as we can send buyers to them.

CASH Advanced on Stock sent to us for Sale. Ranches for Sale.

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PROMPT, CHEAP, AND GOOD,

AT THE LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

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MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 517 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

Proprietors.

Yosemite and Big Trees.

TO PERSONS ABOUT TO VISIT YOSEMITE VALLEY or Big Trees, (Trains, valuable information will be cheerfully given, by applying personally or by letter to)

J. M. HUTCHINGS

131 Montgomery Street, opposite Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

Complete outfit furnished for camping and hunting parties among the grand scenes of the High Sierras.

Mr. Hutchings has also published a most little pamphlet, "The Yosemite Valley," Big Trees, etc., giving valuable information to Tourists. He tells—"What they are," "Where they are," "How to see them," "Things to see and do," "Roads to take," "Cost of Trip," etc. Tourists should have this little book as a guide. Call at

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DEALER IN

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AND ALL KINDS OF

SHELL FISH,

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Entrances on California Street.

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels and Restaurants supplied at short notice. Oysters Cooked and Served from 6 A.M. to 12 P.M. every day.

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ALL OTHERS COPY—NONE EXCEL!

MEADOW KING MOWERS,

A Simple, Strong and Durable Machine, Warranted Equal to ANY. Send for Circular.

HAINES' GENUINE HEADERS.

IMPROVED

ESPECIALLY

FOR US

THIS YEAR.

SINGLE AND

DOUBLE GEAR



IRON AND

WOOD WHEELS

HIGH WHEELS,

WIDE

DROPPERS.

ADJUSTABLE

RERLS

Warranted Superior to any in Market.

Threshers and Engines.

GOLD MEDAL SEPARATORS, GAAR, SCOTT & CO'S PORTABLE ENGINE. We introduced these Separators and Engines in California during the season of 1874, and met with Unparalleled Success. In every case they gave the best of satisfaction, and were shown to be FAR SUPERIOR to the machines before used—doing better work, cleaning the grain better, and saving more than even the so-called "Standard" machines of the Coast. The Engines were shown to possess GREAT POWER, and to be much easier to handle, and better in every way. For 1875 we offer them, with all the necessary improvements to fully adapt them to the Coast as MACHINES SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER. They took the Premium at the Stockton Fair last Fall over the PITTS & RUSSELLS or doing the Best Work in actual threshing on the ground of the Fair.

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VIBRATOR, SEPARATOR AND HORSE POWERS.

THE "TRADE ENGINE."

This engine is adapted for Printing Offices, Foundries, Mills, and for the use of every one wanting a small, compact and its Powerful Engine. It takes but little space, and is complete in all respects. Send for Special Catalogue.

THE MOLINE WIND-MILL

The best in the World. Its compact form, simple construction, Strong, Durable, not liable to get out of order, and self-regulating properties place it ahead of all competitors.

SCHUTTLE FARM WAGONS.

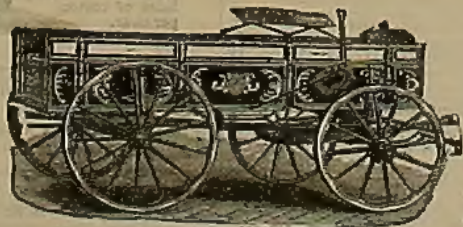
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"CHALLENGE" Spring Wagons;

SUPERIOR IN STRENGTH, DURABILITY AND

LIGHTNESS TO ANY WAGON MANUFACTURED.

Warranted to Run Lighter, and Wear Longer than any

SPRING WAGON IN AMERICA.

TAYLOR'S WHEEL RAKES, BUCKEYE SELF-DUMPING WHEEL RAKES, REVOLVING

RAKES, (Wilcox & Barnes), CHALLENGE FEED-MILLS, AND BURR STONE

PORTABLE MILLS.

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SANTA CLARA STREET, SAN JOSE,

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Auzerais House Coach and Carriages always in

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THE

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL

THE Locality of this Hotel is most admirable; Commanding an extensive view of all the desirable points of this most Wonderful Lake.

The Hotel is conveniently large and commodious, with well furnished Rooms, special attention is always given to having a Well Supplied Table.

There are Five Neat Cottages also, for families, in shady retreat, so that Visitors can be retired by themselves.

HOT MINERAL BATHS AT ALL HOURS.

An Excellent Line of Easy Coaches will carry all Passengers from Truckee City, the (Rail Road Station), down to the Lake, (only 12 miles) over a fine road, FREE OF CHARGE.

C. A. RICHARDSON,

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International Hotel,

Nos. 824 & 826 Kearney Street,

Between Washington and Jackson,

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The INTERNATIONAL has just removed to this large, new and beautiful Hotel on Kearney Street, and is newly furnished with first class accommodations.

COACHES, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will convey Passengers to the Hotel FREE.

Board per Day, \$1.50 & \$3.00, according to Rooms.

H. C. PATRIDGE, - - - Proprietor.

Angora Goat Breeding Co.

THE BUSINESS AND EXHIBITION ROOMS OF THE Angora Goat Breeding Company are located in Sternson's Building, Corner California and Montgomery Streets, Second Floor, Room No. 2.

These rooms are furnished with samples of the Fleeces, and samples of the goods Manufactured from the Fleeces, also, Bobs of all kinds, as samples of what can be done with the skins of these Noble Animals.

Books are now open, and stock can be had in this Company, which is now under a most prosperous management.

N. GILMORE, General Manager.

Dime Savings Bank,

648 MARKET STREET.

REPORT FOR MARCH, 1874.—NUMBER OF Depositors from July, 1873, to February 28th, 1874, 110; in March, 1874, 137. Total in three months, 847.

Cash surplus, 30 per cent. over all liabilities. Deposits in gold, silver or currency, from One Dime to \$10,000, payable on demand (without notice) drawn at per cent in street. Term deposits, 12 per cent.

No entry fee or charge for bank book.

W. S. THOMPSON, President.

J. CROCKER, Secretary 40 22

GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR A GARDENER.

We have an opportunity for a skillful and scientific Gardener, one who understands his business and can command a reasonable amount of capital, to step into a very grand chance to make a reasonable fortune.

A party desirous of retiring from his business, and having an excellent location and a large and valuable stock of Greenhouse and Garden stock, all in the very best order, with a No. 1 Dwelling House, and all surroundings of the very best, desires to find a good and responsible party to purchase the whole establishment, the seller does not require much down, having other capital, but a responsible and good man, to such, the most liberal terms will be made.

Address G. O. D., FARMER OFFICE.

FREE INFORMATION. TO THE EMIGRANT.

THE READING ROOM, LIBRARY, and MUSEUM, of the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, in this city, is open daily, and Free to All.

To these rooms we invite new comers to our State who are made WELCOME to it, here can be found Agricultural and Scientific Papers on File from every State in the Union, and many from abroad.

A REGISTER is kept at this office where new comers may learn of their friends. Maps of lands for sale, can always be had free, and all information tendered cheerfully and without cost to the inquirer.

READING ROOM AND MUSEUM, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

WHERE WAS THE ADVERTISEMENT?

Purchasers who read the Advertisements in our Columns, and make their purchases thereby, will do us a kindness by stating to those of whom they purchase, where they obtained the information of their Wants?



## Produce Markets.

## Wholesale Produce Report.

represents the prices paid by the Dealer to the Producer on the wharf or landing place.

CORRECTED BY EDITOR FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9, 1875.

## Money and Exchange Tables.

Rate on England, new style, long and short	\$1 15	\$1 14
Price of Gold	86	87
Value of Greenbacks	111	112
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	\$1 40	\$1 45
Value of Wheat in New York	\$1 40	\$1 45
Barley in New York	\$1 40	\$1 45

While the monetary market in England and France are but little agitated by the calamities of our City, New York is affected, and Money is stronger, yet abundant. No material advance in rates.

The monetary condition of San Francisco is a steady one. There is no money, properly speaking. Large operations are suspended; Real Estate is at a standstill. The Grain movement stops, for their is neither coin to purchase, nor coin to pay the cost of freight. All business waits the opening of the new Bank, and the Resumption of the Bank of California. The Gold Trust Bank is all O. K., and soon merchants and business men will find relief in a liberal dispensation of about Ten Millions of coin, and its song will be, its jingle over the Bank counters, like the merry, merry bells, and all will be well.

## GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The present condition of our Grain Market is a steady one. The grain trade here has known the time when wheat would command the coin at a proper valuation—now it will not, for the very reason that coin is not to be had—not even enough to pay the freight of it from the interior to the city. This accounts for the present stoppage of shipments and of sales. Wheat that one month ago could have been sold at \$2.25, will not bring \$2.00, and another week will go to \$1.85, if not less. Most unfortunate for those farmers who have lost the high tide price.

Farmers will please remember our advice—all at high tide, the tide has turned. Grangers advised to hold—and now they can hold, and to their cost. We regret it—but they took the wrong counsel.

By information from all parts of Europe, and from the East also, crops are more abundant than was expected, and prices of Grain and Flour drop everywhere, and we have not touched bed rock yet.

Flour is not in demand as all, save for daily wants, price \$5 to 50 cents per bbl. less. No exports to note of any amount for the two weeks past.

The Wheat demand is still. No fixed figures—no sales—no coin to make the mare go, and won't be for 2 to 4 weeks. Our millers only buy from hand to mouth and at their own price—and will figure down still.

Barley, Oats, Corn, Rye and all grains feel a dull market and a lower figure; there is a hope for a foreign demand for Barley. Oats comes very freely from Oregon, and the other grains are in small request.

Hay, Grain, Bran, Middlings, Oil Cake Meal, all feel a dull market, and prices are low.

The Wool Market is a dull one—sales not large, only about 100,000 lbs.—prospects dull. N. Y. Market very dull.

Hides, Leather and Tallow, all dull, heavy stocks on hand, Leather is being shipped abroad, the quality of our California Leather making a sale of it, on its quality.

The Hop Market is not as lively as was looked for. The crops here and in Europe are larger than was expected—and prices recede.

The Hensy crop promises to be enormous. A Steamer's Cargo almost from San Diego, will soon be here—counting an hundred tons—portions destined East. Prices steady.

The Market for Potatoes and Onions well supplied. Prices about same as last week.

## Wholesale Grain Report.

Wheat California, per 100 lbs. Common	\$1 30	\$1 35
do. Choice	1 35	1 40
do. Milling	1 30	1 35
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1 40	1 45
Barley, for brewing (Cicerone)	1 70	1 75
do. for 100 lbs.	1 40	1 45
Oats, California, per 100 lbs.	1 40	1 45
do. do.	1 40	1 45
Flour, Superfine, per bbl.	5 00	5 05
do. Extra	5 00	5 05
Extra Family Flour	5 00	5 05
Oregon Superfine	6 00	6 05
do. Extra for Shipping	6 00	6 05
Corn Meal per 100 lbs.	2 25	2 30
Buckwheat per do.	2 25	2 30
Bran per ton	22 00	22 50
Middlings per ton	23 00	23 50
Shorts	23 00	23 50
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, per ton	35 00	35 50
Beans per 100 lbs.	2 00	2 05
Choice Potatoes	1 30	1 35
New Potatoes	1 25	1 30
Street Potatoes	1 25	1 30
Onions	1 25	1 30
Hay per ton, ordinary	9 00	9 10
Hay per ton, extra	10 00	10 10
Straw per ton	5 00	5 10

## Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Exhibit of Fruit now in our market is large, but there is too much of it second rate. When will our Fruit growers learn wisdom, and only raise that of a choice quality? Good Fruit always pays—Poor Fruit—never.

Apples per box	\$1 25
do. do. 100 lbs.	5
Pears per box	1 50
do. do. 100 lbs.	5
Strawberries	20
Blackberries	20
Peaches	15
Pine Apples	15
Plums	15
Walnuts	15
Almonds	15
Oranges	15
Limes	15
Table Oranges	15
Lemons	15
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